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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE
SECRETARY OF LABOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1913



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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, July 1, 1913.

SIR: On the date of this report, July 1, 1913, I have occupied the position of Commissioner General of Immigration for one month only. During 11 months of the fiscal year covered Hon. Daniel J. Keefe was the incumbent of said office. It was my intention to ask Mr. Keefe either to sign this report jointly with me or himself make a separate report covering the period of his incumbency; but before the text could be prepared Mr. Keefe had left the United States for an extended tour in the Orient and Europe. The best I can do under the circumstances is to call attention to the fact that most of the work mentioned and accomplishments shown were done and attained during his able and effective administration, and to give place herein to some of the views heretofore expressed by him regarding important phases of the enforcement of the several laws under which the bureau and service operate. In this connection there is inserted as Appendix IV (pp. 257-260, post) a statement made by him when retiring from office, to which attention is directed for his views on the subjects treated therein.

During the past fiscal year immigration to the United States, amounting to 1,197,892 aliens, has been much larger than in any fiscal year since 1907, and has been less than that shown for said year, the total for which was 1,285,349, by only 87,457, and exceeded that for the fiscal year 1912 by 359,720 and the average per year from 1908 to 1912 by 339,295. When it is remembered that during a considerable portion of the year a war was in progress in which a very large percentage of the able-bodied men of Turkey and the Balkan States were engaged, the number of immigrants entering this country seems the more remarkable. The year's net increase in population from immigration is 815,303, as compared with a net increase for the preceding year of 401,863, and for 1911 of 512,085. The aliens have not only come, but have remained in larger numbers than heretofore.

It was found necessary and possible under the provisions of the immigration law to exclude 19,938 aliens during the year, amounting to 1.38 per cent of the total number (1,447,165) applying for entry. The principal grounds of rejection were: Likely to become a public charge, of which class 7,941 were excluded; afflicted with physical or mental defects affecting ability to earn a living, 4,208; contract

laborers, 1,624; afflicted with contagious diseases or tuberculosis, 2,564; and afflicted with serious mental defects, 753.

Simultaneously with the rejection at the ports of the number of aliens above mentioned belonging to classes declared by the law to be inadmissible, it has been necessary to remove from the United States at considerable expense and trouble 3,461 aliens found here in violation of law. This total was composed principally of 714 who became public charges within three years after landing, 464 who entered without inspection, 1,262 who were likely to become public charges at time of entry, and 551 who belonged to the immoral classe at times of entry or engaged in immoral practices after landing.

When it is remembered that the foregoing results, in addition to other important labors of the bureau, have been accomplished during the past year with an appropriation of \$2,225,000 (only about 53 per cent of the amount collected as head tax on admitted aliens during the year), and that therefore the force of inspectors, doctors, interpreters, and other employees available to the service has necessarily been kept at a number wholly inadequate properly to perform the work required, no one can fail to realize that the year's results have been secured only by the most painstaking and thorough administration and constant application of the employees of the service to the particular duties assigned them.

This bureau, in its present situation, may be likened to a great manufacturing plant, fully equipped, with the major cost of operation fixed and unavoidable and with an output limited by failure to utilize its powers of production owing to insufficiency of funds to secure all the labor and material required to attain its maximum capacity. An institution so conducted operates at a loss, just as our service is doing, notwithstanding its thoroughness of organization and ability to approximate maximum efficiency in administration.

Increased appropriations and a larger force of officers in the several stations as well as at the main office, and more Public Health surgeons, with the necessary interpreters, to make possible a thorough inspection and a more strict enforcement of the law, are as important considerations in the effort to deal with immigration problems as the passage of new laws. New laws, no matter how well drawn, will not in the future, any more than such have in the past, accomplish the end sought unless necessary appropriations are made available for exercising the ample powers of the bureau to lessen the opportunity for the entry, as well as to facilitate the deportation, of the physically, mentally, and morally defective.

The full exercise of the powers of the bureau through the means above suggested would effectively regulate immigration, even under existing laws, as it would debar more aliens on primary inspection as well as after examination by boards of special inquiry, check illegal entries, and deport all in the country not entitled to remain.

As a consequence immigration would be much reduced, directly through these methods and indirectly by preventing the coming of those not clearly admissible who, warned thereby, would not risk the expense and loss of time required to come to our ports of entry. The latter are not deterred now, owing to the small percentage of debarments.

The congested conditions in our cities, the result mainly of the concentration of our own people from interior sections and that of

the numerous aliens who come from foreign lands, requires attention. The "back-to-the-land" movement has not had any appreciable effect in correcting the unfavorable conditions, labor and other, that often disturb our populous centers.

Regulation of and reduction in volume of immigration from foreign lands are the ready expedients to remedy, particularly in the cities, an already difficult situation.

We can not by law prevent our people from flocking to the cities, nor can we under the existing system, in order to overcome the same tendency in a large majority of immigrants, direct them after landing to certain localities where they may remain. We can, however, regulate their coming.

But how and in what way?

Some advocate the "illiteracy test," which, notwithstanding all that can be offered in its favor, has also, it must be conceded, its drawbacks.

After all, manhood should be the test of admission and would constitute the ideal way of sifting immigration so as to admit none except altogether desirable aliens with the requisite physical, mental, and moral qualifications.

As a rule the admitted aliens must, because of lack of knowledge of the English language and of existing conditions, earn their livelihood by manual labor. It is important, therefore, that they should be physically sound. In the bureau's judgment, the adoption of a physical test similar to that which recruits for the Army undergo would insure a suitable standard. The fact that more than 6,000 applicants during the past 12 months were rejected as physically unfit under the existing law, notwithstanding that the requirements thereof and the funds and facilities for its enforcement were wholly inadequate, indicates that the physical standard now prevailing is far below what it should be.

Irrespective of whether or not the illiteracy test is adopted, the standards of the law regarding physical and moral qualifications should be materially raised and the machinery for their enforcement extensively improved.

Only in the event of more physicians and interpreters being provided for the Public Health Service can the present law regarding mentally defective aliens be effectively administered. This subject is further considered later in this report.

Except that section 2 of the present law should be made to apply to male as well as female aliens of the sexually immoral classes, and should otherwise in its provisions relating to the sexually immoral be brought into exact agreement with section 3, the law has been made sufficiently strict in its requirements regarding the sexually immoral. But criminals and anarchists are not reached as effectively as they should be. With regard to both the three-year limitation on the Government's right to deport should be removed from the law; and with respect to criminals, rejection should be predicated upon the alien's having *committed* a crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, rather than upon his having been convicted of or admitting its commission. Many members of the criminal classes come to the United States who have not been convicted or even indicted or arrested, though guilty, or of whose conviction no record can be produced by immigration officials; hence the necessity for this amendment.

Moreover, the law should provide for the deportation at any time of any alien who becomes an anarchist or commits a crime involving moral turpitude subsequent to his admission to the United States, and the definition of the term "anarchist" in the law should be made broad enough to include all aliens who advocate the destruction of property.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.¹

The statistical tables form Appendix I of this report (pp. 37-148). These tables are so arranged and the data therein supplied is so extensive and detailed in its character that almost any branch of the immigration problem can readily be studied, in so far as affected by statistics, by carefully perusing and comparing the results indicated by them. The information furnished in several of these tables is worthy of particular note in the text. Some of the more important items have been mentioned, but are repeated for the sake of comparison with others here given.

Tables I to V show, among other things, the following: Immigration for the past fiscal year amounted to 1,197,892, which is more than the total for the preceding year (838,172) by 359,720 aliens. The increase has occurred principally in the months from July to November, 1912, each of those months recording more than 50 per cent increase, and June of last year, 91 per cent. Some increase was shown, however, for each month of the year, the smallest being 6 per cent in March, 1913. In addition to the 1,197,892 aliens of the immigrant class above mentioned, 229,335 of the nonimmigrant class entered, making a total of 1,427,227. The departures during the year embraced 611,924 aliens, 308,190 of whom were of the emigrant and 303,734 of the nonemigrant class. The net gain in population by immigration, therefore, was 815,303, as compared with 512,085 for the fiscal year 1911, and 401,863 for the fiscal year 1912. While immigration has increased in the past year 43 per cent over the total for the preceding year, the rejections (shown by Table XVII) for 1913 were 19,938 as compared with 16,057 for 1912, an increase of only 24 per cent, or, to make a more accurate and lucid comparison, 1.55 per cent of applying aliens were rejected in 1912, while in 1913 only 1.38 per cent were rejected.

Table VI shows the occupations of aliens entering and leaving the country in three groups—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 251,542 (220,992 immigrant and 30,550 nonimmigrant) entered and 278,115 (191,604 emigrant and 86,511 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of skilled trades aggregating 192,978 (160,108 immigrant and 32,870 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 74,449 (31,563 emigrant and 42,886 nonemigrant).

Information with respect to sex, age, literacy, financial condition, how passage was paid, and whether coming to join a relative or friend are given in Table VII with respect to admitted aliens; while

¹ In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and non-emigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant on the inward.

there are given in its counterpart, Table VII A, data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (1,197,892), 808,144 were males and 389,748 females; 986,355 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 147,158 were under 14 and 64,379 were 45 or over.

Of those admitted, 269,988 (185,872 males and 84,116 females) could neither read nor write and 5,326 (2,842 males and 2,484 females) could read but not write. This does not include any aliens under 14 years of age. The percentage of admitted aliens shown by these figures to have been illiterate is, therefore, 26 per cent.

The total amount of money shown to inspection officers by arriving aliens was \$40,890,197, or an average of about \$34 per person. There is no way of determining what portion of this consisted of money sent applicants by relatives or friends in this country. Of those admitted 755,097 showed amounts of less than \$50 each, so that of those able to demonstrate the possession of money, namely, 906,917, about 83 per cent had in their possession less than \$50 each.

Of the aliens entering, 811,151 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 375,947 admitted that their passage had been paid by relatives and 10,794 admitted that it had been paid by persons other than relatives. From this information (known not to be absolutely correct) it appears that over 32 per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

Table XVII shows that during the year 19,938 aliens were refused admission. The following comparative statement as to the principal grounds on which they were rejected is prepared for convenience and as a continuation of a similar illustration given in previous reports:

| Cause of rejection. | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Idiots..... | 29 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 18 |
| Imbeciles..... | 45 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 26 | 44 | 54 |
| Feeble-minded persons..... | 121 | 121 | 125 | 126 | 110 | 110 | 483 |
| Insanity (including epileptics)..... | 189 | 184 | 167 | 198 | 144 | 133 | 198 |
| Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars)..... | 6,866 | 3,741 | 4,458 | 15,927 | 12,048 | 8,182 | 7,956 |
| Afflicted with contagious diseases..... | 3,822 | 2,847 | 2,308 | 3,033 | 2,735 | 1,674 | 2,457 |
| Afflicted with tuberculosis..... | | 59 | 82 | 95 | 111 | 74 | 107 |
| Physically or mentally defective..... | | 870 | 370 | 312 | 3,055 | 2,288 | 4,208 |
| Criminals..... | 341 | 136 | 273 | 580 | 644 | 592 | 808 |
| Prostitutes and other immoral aliens..... | 18 | 124 | 323 | 316 | 253 | 263 | 367 |
| Procurers of prostitutes..... | 1 | 43 | 181 | 179 | 141 | 192 | 253 |
| Contract laborers..... | 1,434 | 1,932 | 1,172 | 1,786 | 1,336 | 1,333 | 1,624 |

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, segregated into the three general classes, "Deportation compulsory within three years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes," and under such general classification into specific causes for deportation. The total number of aliens expelled on deportation warrants was 3,461, compared with 2,456 in 1912. All but 8 of these aliens were of the mandatorily excluded classes, said 8 having been deported by their own consent. Only 79 aliens were deported who had been in the United States more than three years, all of whom, of course, belonged to the sexually immoral classes. Of the remaining 3,374 expelled

aliens, 2,019 were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, 714 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 116 had become prostitutes after entry, 61 were found to be supported by or receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 464 had entered without inspection. Of the 79 who had been here more than three years, 36 were immoral women, 4 were procurers, and 39 were being supported by the proceeds of prostitution.

Tables XIX and XIX A cover appeals and applications for admission under bond. During the year 6,947 appeals from excluding decisions were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision, 2,130 of the aliens being admitted outright, 678 admitted on bond, and 4,139 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of inquiry. Dissenting board members took 55 appeals from admitting decisions, in 34 of which the aliens were admitted outright, 2 admitted on bond, and 19 deported. In 101 instances aliens applied direct for admission on bond, the cases not being technically appealable, 68 of which applications were granted and 33 denied.

SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION.

Referring to Table III (pp. 40, 41), it will be found that 182,886 immigrant aliens came from northern and western Europe during the past year, divided as follows: Belgium, 7,405; Denmark, 6,478; France, 9,675; German Empire, 34,329; Netherlands, 6,902; Norway, 8,587; Sweden, 17,202; Switzerland, 4,104; England, 43,363; Ireland, 27,876; Scotland, 14,220; Wales, 2,745. The total of these figures constitutes about 15 per cent of the entire immigration. On the other hand, 896,553, or about 75 per cent, came from eastern and southern Europe and western Asia, divided as follows: Italy, 265,542; Russia (principally southern), including Finland, 291,040; Austria, 137,245; Hungary, 117,580; Greece, 22,817; Turkey in Europe, 14,128; Turkey in Asia, 23,955; Portugal, 14,171; Spain, 6,167; Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, 1,753; Roumania, 2,155.

Attention should also be directed to the fact that immigration from Asia (not including the extreme western portion included in the foregoing figures) amounted to 11,403, constituted of 8,281 from Japan, 2,105 from China, 179 from India, and 838 from other portions of Asia. This is 1 per cent of the total immigration. In 1912 this class of immigration was 1; in 1911, 0.8; in 1910, 0.8; in 1909, 0.7; in 1908, 2.4; in 1907, 2.5; and in 1906, 1.4 per cent of the total immigration shown for those respective years. People from these sections are of such widely different racial type from the main stock of our population that racial assimilation is extremely difficult, and, in addition, the races to which they belong are incapable of assimilation in the political sense, members thereof not being eligible for naturalization.

ALIENS WITH PHYSICAL, MENTAL, OR MORAL DEFECTS.

In a few respects immigration has been regarded in laws heretofore passed as undesirable on economic grounds. These economic reasons are discussed hereinafter. Aside from these grounds the existing law excludes from the country only those who do not attain

certain physical, mental, or moral standards. Illustrations of this consist of the inclusion in the excluded classes of aliens suffering from loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases, from insanity, imbecility, epilepsy, or feeble-mindedness, and those who are morally defective in the sense of being anarchists, criminals, or sexually immoral.

Under section 9 of the act a fine of \$100 is assessed against any steamship line that brings to the United States an alien afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, tuberculosis, or certain mental defects (idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy). This fine has been assessed in 302 cases in the past year, the sum collected being \$30,200, of which \$28,300 was on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, \$600 on account of tuberculosis, and the balance on account of the mentally defective.

During the past year 10,629 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard have been returned to the country of origin. Of these, 8,999 were excluded at the ports, divided into 2,564 with grave physical defects, 753 with grave mental defects, 4,208 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,474 morally defective. There were arrested and expelled from the country 1,630 such aliens, divided into 272 physically, 677 mentally, and 681 morally defective. See Tables XVII and XVIII (pp. 106-113). In 1912, 6,653 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below standard were returned, 5,427 of whom were rejected at the ports and 1,226 arrested within the country. The 5,427 defectives rejected in 1912 constituted 34 per cent of the total number debarred, while the 8,999 rejected at the ports during the past year constituted 45 per cent of the total number debarred. Those shown to have been rejected for grave physical causes, viz, 2,564, are divided into 107 for tuberculosis and 2,457 for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases; the corresponding figures for 1912 being 74 and 1,674.

Regarding mentally defective aliens the statistics show that during 1913, 753 aliens suffering from serious defects of that nature were turned back at the ports, divided into 18 idiots, 175 insane, 54 imbeciles, 23 epileptics, and 483 feeble-minded. The corresponding statistics for 1912 were 10 idiots, 105 insane, 44 imbeciles, 28 epileptics, and 110 feeble-minded, a total of 297. What the rejection of even this comparatively small number of the mentally defective means to the country can hardly be overstated. Yet it can readily be understood that here is a field in which much more might be accomplished if Congress would only furnish sufficient funds to make the examination for mental defects more thorough. This must be accomplished, if at all, by detailing more Public Health surgeons to the duty of examining aliens for mental defects, and by providing the law and the means for more complete opportunity for observation for mental defects either before embarkation or on shipboard.

Attention has been directed in previous reports to a misapprehension regarding one provision of the law that relates to physically defective aliens. There seems to be a somewhat common impression that an alien suffering from a physical defect can not be excluded from the country unless there is evidence indicating that he is likely to be come a public charge. Those who hold this view overlook the fact that the act of 1907 contained a new excluded class, described

therein as persons who are found to be, and are certified by the examining surgeon as being, mentally or physically defective to an extent that interferes with their earning a livelihood. It will be noted that of this class 4,208 were rejected in 1913, compared with 2,288 in 1912.¹

The criminal and the sexually immoral classes of aliens constitute a particularly difficult element to handle successfully under the law. It may be seen by examining the statistics (Table XVII) that 808 "criminals," 367 immoral women, 253 procurers of women, and 4 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution were rejected in 1913; also (Table XVIII) that 124 "criminals," 330 immoral women, 121 procurers of women, and 100 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution were apprehended in the country and deported. The total is 2,107, compared with a total of 1,457 for 1912, and 1,555 for 1911.

Anarchists are even more difficult to detect; but it is shown (same tables) that during the past year 2 were rejected and 4 arrested and deported. Although these numbers are small, it is commonly known that there are many alien anarchists in the United States. Such aliens are usually familiar with the provisions of the immigration law and keep under cover for three years after entry. When the limitation has run against the Government often their presence becomes known. The three-year limitation has been removed from the law in so far as the sexually immoral classes enumerated in section 3 of the act are concerned (*Bugajewitz v. Adams*, 228 U. S., 585); and the bureau suggests like action concerning the anarchist, the criminal, and also all of the sexually immoral classes named in section 2 of the act, thus making it possible for the Immigration Service to remove them to the country of origin whenever apprehended. In this connection it should be remarked that 79 of the sexually immoral aliens deported during 1913 could not have been expelled from the country except for the removal from the law of the three-year limitation; and now that the Supreme Court has passed upon the question it will be possible materially to increase deportations in cases of this kind.

Wherever possible, efforts have been made to prosecute those who have been connected with the importation and exploitation of the sexually immoral classes; and in this respect, as well as with regard to the expulsion of the aliens from the country the efforts of the immigration officials have been rewarded with a marked degree of success.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Section 19 of the immigration act specifies that—

"no alien certified * * * to be suffering from tuberculosis or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless with the express permission of the Secretary of (Commerce and) Labor."

The words "unless with the express permission of the Secretary of (Commerce and) Labor" were not contained in the act of 1903. Section 37, as it appeared in the act of 1903, was a reasonable measure, allowing the Secretary to exercise discretion with regard to the deten-

¹ In connection with the foregoing so much of the report of the commissioner at New York as relates to the physically and mentally defective should be read. (Appendix III, pp. 180-187.)

tion and treatment of wives and minor children of aliens who had declared their intention to become citizens provided it appeared that the disease with which afflicted had been contracted on shipboard while en route to this country; but as this section was worded in the act of 1907, and with the change above noted in section 19, as it appeared in that act, a situation has been created which frequently causes embarrassment.

The law absolutely prohibits the admission to this country of aliens afflicted with a disease of this class, and penalizes the steamship lines if they bring to a United States port an alien so afflicted when it appears that the disease might have been detected by competent medical examination at the time of foreign embarkation. The spirit and intent of the law are opposed to the bringing of such diseased persons in the ships on which travel those who are physically sound, and the dictates of common humanity as well object to such action on the part of steamship lines. All afflicted aliens should be cured beyond doubt before they are allowed to start on a journey to this country. Yet, the provisions in sections 19 and 37 above mentioned are distinctly calculated to encourage physically defective aliens to come to the United States in the hope of escaping detection at the port, or, if detected, of being allowed treatment here until cured on the plea that undue hardship is involved in deportation. This practice has a tendency to make steamship officials careless in the conduct of the medical examination on the other side. Appreciating this paradoxical condition of the law, and the severe hardship which results to the aliens, as well as the danger of spread of contagion resulting to the entire country, the bureau has always endeavored to reduce to a minimum cases in which hospital treatment is allowed. Liberality in such cases might be exercised when the treatment would be of short duration and the expense slight; but generally the diseases most frequently encountered (trachoma, favus, tinea tonsurans, etc.) are of such a stubborn nature that the doctors will not even venture an approximate estimate of the time required to effect a cure. Sometimes treatment is continued for many months with no appreciable effect upon the patient. All the while the expenses are accumulating, and, as in most instances the aliens' relatives or friends are in ordinary circumstances, the burden becomes very onerous. Besides in many cases, as the nature of the disease is such as not to require the patient to remain in bed, he soon becomes impatient and restless, and as a consequence is a disturbing element where quiet should prevail for the welfare of others who are bedridden. As the purpose of the Public Health Service is to detect disease rather than treat the afflicted excepting under unavoidable circumstances, treatment should not be allowed unless most urgent reasons are shown to exist for not returning the alien to the country whence he came. If treatment is given, it should be only in hospitals at the immigration stations under the direct supervision of the Public Health surgeons.

With a view clearly to illustrate this matter, the bureau has compiled from reports submitted by the officers in charge of the principal ports of entry the table following showing the hospital-treatment cases arising during the past fiscal year.

CASES IN WHICH HOSPITAL TREATMENT WAS GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 37 OF THE IMMIGRATION LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

NEW YORK.

| Aliens. | Race. | Age. | Sex. | Disease. | Length of treatment. | By whom expenses paid. | Final disposition. |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 2 | Syrian..... | Yrs. 9-6 | M., F... | Trachoma..... | M. D. 11 15 | Father.... | Futile; deported. |
| 1 1 | Hebrew..... | 16 | F..... | do..... | 11 15 | do..... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 1 | Hungarian..... | 8 | F..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 7 19 | do..... | Futile; deported. |
| 1 1 | Hebrew..... | 7 | M..... | do..... | 16 24 | do..... | Under treatment. |
| 1 1 | Italian..... | 11 | F..... | do..... | 4 11 | do..... | Futile; deported. |
| 1 1 | do..... | 13 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 4 16 | do..... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 2 | Syrian..... | 11-10 | M..... | do..... | 11 25 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 1 | German..... | 52 | F..... | do..... | 1 11 | Husband.. | Do. |
| 1 1 | Syrian..... | 11 | M..... | Favus..... | 12 5 | Father.... | Under treatment. |
| 1 1 | Hebrew..... | 20 | M..... | Trachoma..... | 2 12 | Relatives | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 1 | do..... | 22 | F..... | do..... | 3 20 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 1 | do..... | 9 | F..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 13 9 | Father.... | Under treatment. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 15 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 2 27 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 10 | F..... | do..... | 5 29 | do..... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | do..... | 11 | F..... | do..... | 1 28 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 4 | M..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 5 22 | do..... | Futile; deported. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 6 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 19 | do..... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 20 | F..... | do..... | 2 16 | Relatives | Do. |
| 1 | Swedish..... | 24 | F..... | do..... | 1 18 | Husband.. | Do. |
| 1 | Armenian..... | 22 | F..... | do..... | 2 20 | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 3 | M..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 5 2 | do..... | Futile; deported. |
| 2 | Greek..... | 6-7 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 6 1 | do..... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Armenian..... | 17 | F..... | do..... | 10 | Relatives | Under treatment. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 7 | F..... | do..... | 1 22 | Father.... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Armenian..... | 21 | F..... | do..... | 4 20 | Relatives | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 7 | M..... | do..... | 2 24 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 7 | F..... | do..... | 1 3 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 17 | F..... | do..... | 5 28 | Red Cross Society. | Under treatment. |
| 1 | do..... | 20 | F..... | do..... | 5 3 | Relatives | Futile; deported. |
| 1 | Arabian..... | 13 | M..... | do..... | 4 17 | Father.... | Payment defaulted; deported. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 9 | F..... | do..... | 5 26 | Father.... | Under treatment. |
| 1 | do..... | 9 | M..... | do..... | 4 6 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Brazilian..... | 24 | M..... | Gonorrhoea..... | 1 4 | Brazilian consul. | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 8 | M..... | Trachoma..... | 7 24 | Relatives | Under treatment. |
| 1 | Greek..... | 20 | F..... | do..... | 1 17 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 14 | M..... | do..... | 1 17 | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 9 | F..... | do..... | 11 25 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 15 | F..... | do..... | 6 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 9 | M..... | do..... | 7 14 | Relatives | Do. |
| 1 | Lithuanian..... | 9 | M..... | do..... | 25 | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 37 | F..... | do..... | 6 | Husband.. | Do. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 29 | M..... | do..... | 3 20 | Relatives | Payment defaulted; deported. |

BALTIMORE.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 1 | Hebrew..... | 8 | F..... | Favus..... | 21 | Parents and bondsmen. | Under treatment. |
| 1 1 | do..... | 11 | M..... | do..... | 18 | Father.... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 1 | do..... | 10 | M..... | do..... | 11 13 | Friends... | Do. |
| 1 3 | do..... | {11, 9 6 | {2 F., 1 M | do..... | 18 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 2 | German..... | 10, 5 | M., F | Trachoma..... | 8 | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 1 | Hebrew..... | 9 | M..... | do..... | 9 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 3 | do..... | {15, 11 9 | {2 M., 1 F | do..... | 10 16 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 2 | German..... | 10, 8 | M., F | do..... | 7 | Friends... | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 35 | F..... | do..... | 16 | do..... | Do. |
| 3 | Hebrew..... | {8, 7 4 | {2 F., 1 M | Tinea tonsurans... | 12 | Father.... | Under treatment. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 26 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 11 | Husband.. | Do. |
| 2 | Bohemian..... | 6, 4 | F..... | Favus..... | 2 29 | Father.... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 6 | M..... | Trachoma..... | 8 21 | Parents and bondsmen. | Under treatment. |
| 2 | do..... | 11, 7 | M..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 9 2 | Father and bondsmen. | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 20 | M..... | Trachoma..... | 3 18 | Father.... | Cured and admitted. |

1 Pending from last year.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 13

CASES IN WHICH HOSPITAL TREATMENT WAS GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 37 OF THE IMMIGRATION LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

BOSTON.

| Aliens. | Race. | Age. | Sex. | Disease. | Length of treatment. | | By whom expenses paid. | Final disposition. |
|----------------|--------------|------|--------|--------------------|----------------------|----|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | M. | D. | | |
| 1 ¹ | English..... | 5 | M..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 5 | 2 | Father.... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 11 | M..... | Trachoma..... | 3 | 7 | Mother.... | Payment defaulted; deported. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 11 | F..... |do..... | 10 | 21 | Father.... | Under treatment. |
| 1 | Portuguese.. | 8 | M..... | Tinea tonsurans... | 10 | 13 | ...do..... | Futile; deported. |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----|--------|-------------------|----|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 ¹ | Polish..... | 40 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 16 | | Husband.. | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 ¹ | do..... | 9 | F..... | do..... | 16 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 ¹ | Hebrew..... | 7 | M..... | do..... | 24 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 ¹ | do..... | 8 | M..... | do..... | 16 | | Brother.. | Do. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 20 | M..... | Tuberculosis..... | | | Relatives | Escaped from hospital, surrendered by bondsmen, and deported. |
| 1 | German..... | 16 | M..... | Trachoma..... | 16 | | Sister.... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 11 | F..... | do..... | 24 | | Brother.. | Do. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 7 | M..... | do..... | 17 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Armenian.... | 6 | M..... | do..... | 19 | | Uncle.... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 18 | M..... | do..... | 10 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 30 | M..... | do..... | 18 | | Self..... | Do. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 6 | M..... | do..... | 17 | | Mother.... | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 11 | F..... | do..... | 13 | | Uncle.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 3 | F..... | do..... | 24 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 2 | M..... | do..... | 24 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 17 | M..... | do..... | 19 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 15 | F..... | do..... | 17 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 10 | F..... | do..... | 10 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 10 | M..... | do..... | 17 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 11 | F..... | do..... | 15 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 20 | F..... | do..... | 14 | | Cousin.. | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 27 | F..... | do..... | 12 | | Husband.. | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 10 | M..... | do..... | 15 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 10 | M..... | do..... | 16 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 10 | F..... | do..... | 23 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 16 | M..... | do..... | 20 | | Brother.. | Do. |
| 1 | Russian.... | 28 | M..... | do..... | 17 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 11 | M..... | do..... | 15 | | Mother.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 10 | F..... | do..... | 15 | | Brother.. | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 19 | M..... | do..... | 18 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Italian..... | 10 | F..... | do..... | 17 | | Uncle.... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 45 | M..... | do..... | 14 | | Daughter | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 8 | F..... | do..... | 16 | | Brother.. | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 19 | M..... | do..... | 20 | | Friend.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 11 | F..... | do..... | 19 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 3 | F..... | do..... | 19 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 9 | M..... | do..... | 18 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 43 | M..... | do..... | 15 | | Wife..... | Do. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 15 | M..... | do..... | 14 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 28 | M..... | do..... | 24 | | Cousin.. | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 33 | F..... | do..... | 17 | | Brother-in-law. | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 10 | M..... | do..... | 17 | | Uncle.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 7 | M..... | do..... | 17 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 22 | M..... | do..... | 15 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 17 | F..... | do..... | 15 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Lithuanian | 14 | M..... | do..... | 16 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 9 | M..... | do..... | 16 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Hebrew..... | 8 | M..... | do..... | 19 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 30 | F..... | do..... | 9 | | Husband.. | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 30 | F..... | do..... | 16 | | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | German..... | 25 | F..... | do..... | 19 | | In tended husband. | Do. |
| 1 | do..... | 8 | F..... | do..... | 19 | | In tended stepfather. | Do. |
| 1 | Polish..... | 9 | F..... | do..... | 15 | | Father.... | Do. |
| 1 | Italian.... | 14 | F..... | do..... | 12 | | Mother.... | Do. |

¹ Pending from last year.

14 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

CASES IN WHICH HOSPITAL TREATMENT WAS GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 37 OF THE IMMIGRATION LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS.

| Aliens. | Race. | Age. | Sex. | Disease. | Length of treatment. | By whom expenses paid. | Final disposition. |
|---------|-------------|------|--------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Yrs. | | | M. D. | | |
| 1 1 | Syrian..... | 15 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 12 | Father.... | Under treatment. |
| 1 1 | Hebrew..... | 15 | M..... | do..... | 3 12 | do..... | Cured and admitted. |
| 1 | do..... | 16 | M..... | do..... | 5 15 | do..... | Do. |
| 1 | Syrian..... | 16 | M..... | do..... | 6 | do..... | Under treatment. |

GALVESTON.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----|--------|---------------|------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 1 | Bohemian... | 48 | F..... | Trachoma..... | 2 24 | Son-in-law. | Cured and admitted. |
|-----|-------------|----|--------|---------------|------|-------------|---------------------|

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------|
| Aliens treated for uncinariasis (hookworm): ² | | | |
| Japanese..... | 96 | 377 | 473 |
| Chinese..... | 339 | 20 | 359 |
| Hindu..... | 6 | | 6 |
| Aliens treated for trachoma: ² | | | |
| Japanese..... | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Chinese..... | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Total..... | 463 | 410 | ³ 873 |

SEATTLE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------|
| Aliens treated for uncinariasis (hookworm): | | | |
| Japanese..... | 41 | 296 | 337 |
| Chinese..... | 21 | | 21 |
| Hindu..... | 1 | | 1 |
| Aliens treated for trachoma: | | | |
| Japanese..... | | 2 | 2 |
| Total..... | 63 | 298 | ³ 361 |

¹ Pending from last year.

² Average length of treatment for trachoma, 1.8 weeks; for uncinariasis, 1.5 weeks.

³ In two of the above cases the same patient was treated for both trachoma and uncinariasis.

From an analysis of the figures for New York, which may be said to represent average conditions, it will be observed that of the 42 cases reported (involving 45 aliens) 18 were cured and the aliens landed, while 16 are still under treatment, and in 8 cases treatment was found to be futile or the relatives became unable or unwilling to bear further expenses. The average length of time required to effect a cure in the 18 cases wherein that result was attained was 4 months. Among the cases still pending 1 has now been treated for over 16 months; 2 for over 12 months; 2 from 10 to 12 months; and 6 for 5 months or more, and it is impossible to state how much longer treatment will have to be continued in order to effect cures; while 6 of the 8 cases deported had been under treatment from 5 to 11 months. The above clearly shows that in many of the cases it would have been more satisfactory to all concerned to have insisted that the aliens return to

their native countries for treatment, where it can be secured at home or in public clinics at a less cost than at our hospitals. When the privilege of undergoing treatment has once been accorded and the funds available to the aliens or their friends have been exhausted, the service finds itself in a somewhat embarrassing position, and the aliens are much worse off than they would have been had their petition been denied. Moreover, denial of such petitions materially aids good administration by discouraging aliens and steamship lines from taking action which produces these embarrassing cases.¹

• It will be noted that at Philadelphia, where 55 cases of trachoma were under treatment during the year, "cures" were effected much more rapidly than elsewhere. In most of those cases the "grattage operation" for the "radical cure" of trachoma was performed. Surgeons located at other ports do not advocate the use of said operation; and the bureau, from all the information it has so far been able to obtain, is exceedingly skeptical concerning these so-called cures.

ALIENS EXCLUDABLE OR SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

Aliens who by the terms of the law fall under this heading consist of those found on arrival to be paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, contract laborers, induced immigrants, and assisted immigrants. Unlike those discussed under the two preceding headings, they are undesirable principally for economic reasons, ranging all the way from interference with labor conditions in this country to becoming a burden on the taxpayers thereof.

One of the chief objections to an abnormally large immigration is the effect it has upon the American standard of wages and living obtaining among the laboring classes, both skilled and unskilled. As the economic welfare of a country must be measured ultimately to a very large degree by the success of its laboring classes, it is a patriotic appreciation of this axiom rather than selfishness that makes the laboring elements and those interested in their behalf, advocates of restriction of immigration.

PAUPERS AND ALIENS LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES.

The rejection of paupers and persons likely to become public charges is based upon the principle that the State and municipal governments in this country ought not to maintain, at the expense of their taxpayers, the indigent and destitute belonging to other countries. In the view of the law it makes no difference whether the aliens are actually paupers when they are brought here or become such within so short a time after entry as to show that their destitution here is the result, not of local conditions and environment, but of their own inherent inability to maintain themselves. Formerly the period within which deportation to country of origin could be effected if an alien became a public charge was fixed at one year. Since 1903 it has been fixed at three years. In view of the extent to which immigration has increased, even three years falls considerably short of what might be regarded a reasonable time limit within

¹ In connection with the foregoing, so much of the reports of the commissioners at New York and Baltimore as relates to hospital treatment should be read (Appendix III, pp. 180-187 and 194-199).

which it could be held that the public-charge status was the result of conditions existing prior to entry; and the bureau has suggested on several occasions that the time should be increased. It should be raised at least to correspond to the period of residence required under the naturalization law, to wit, five years.

In the fiscal year 1913, 7,941 aliens, or about 40 per cent of the entire number rejected, were excluded at United States ports as likely to become public charges, compared with 8,152, or 51 per cent, in 1912 (Table XVII, pp. 106-109). Moreover, in 1913, 714 aliens who had become public charges were arrested and deported, while 1,262 others were removed from the country on the ground that they were likely to become public charges at the time of admission (a fact not then discovered)—a total of 1,976 (Table XVIII, pp. 110-113). Under rule 24 of the immigration regulations 8 aliens were removed to their native countries at their own request and in accordance with authority conferred by the statute upon the Commissioner General to extend assistance and protection to admitted aliens (Table XVIII, pp. 110-113). The advantages derived from this rule are that the communities in which the aliens have become public charges are relieved of the burden of their maintenance, and simultaneously the desire of the alien to be repatriated is satisfied. These were, of course, cases in which it appeared that the causes of the aliens' distress had arisen subsequent to entry.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

The debarment during the past fiscal year of 1,624 alien contract laborers (Table XVII, pp. 106-109) compared with 1,333 in 1912, and the arrest and expulsion from the United States of 54 such aliens (Table XVIII, pp. 110-113), compared with 31 in 1912, is only a very meager indication of the good work which has been done under the provision of law relating to this subject.

If space permitted, there could be incorporated at this point (as was done in several of the former reports of the bureau) a number of concrete illustrations showing not only the facts that led to the deportation of the aliens involved, but valuable results attained in the courts, where many prosecutions and suits have been brought, with varying but on the whole satisfactory results. No pains are spared with a view to see that these provisions of the law relating to contract laborers are given effect to the end that the protection Congress has provided shall be extended to the laborers, skilled and unskilled, resident in this country. There are now engaged exclusively upon the work of enforcing these particular provisions of the law 16 inspectors, employed in accordance with section 24 of the immigration act, and, of course, all of the regular inspectors enforce said provisions as well as the other provisions of the law.

It should be stated here that during the past fiscal year fines have been collected under the alien contract labor provisions which almost equaled the \$50,000 specially appropriated for this purpose under section 24 of the act.

It is sometimes found advisable in cases in which suit has been instituted to recover the statutory penalty for violating the alien contract labor provisions to compromise with the defendants. In

agreeing to compromises of this nature all the facts are carefully considered and the compromise is not authorized unless this bureau, with the approval of the Secretary and the Department of Justice conclude that substantial justice will be administered. The principal determinative factors are: (a) Whether the violation was deliberate and premeditated, or unintentional and technical; (b) whether the sum offered in compromise practically equals the statutory penalty, less the expense which the Government would have to incur in pressing the suit to trial; (c) whether the case is in such condition, with respect to possibility of introducing evidence, etc., as to make a compromise advisable from the Government's point of view. In illustration of this, the bureau might mention the case of Francis Willey & Co., a manufacturing concern of New England, by which a number of aliens were imported, the suit against which was compromised by accepting the sum of \$20,000 from the firm, a number of the aliens involved being deported.

INDUCED IMMIGRATION.

Vigilance to prevent the entry of the induced classes of immigration has not been relaxed in the least during the past year; and many of the 7,941 shown (Table XVII) to have been excluded as likely to become a public charge, as well as of the 1,624 rejected as contract laborers, fell within said classes. But, notwithstanding the continuous efforts to detect cases of this kind, it is confidently believed that many of the aliens who gain admission really belong to the induced classes. The inducement is not always an offer of employment by a transportation company or others selfishly intending to exploit the immigrant, but frequently is merely the extension of financial assistance—mentioned more particularly under the next heading—or the raising of false hopes in the alien's breast, or even an incident to efforts, not of the alien himself but of some person or organization interested in him. And here is found the origin of one of the most difficult tasks of the Immigration Service, as it is not always possible to show by the actual production of evidence that the inducement to the immigrant has been an offer or promise of employment. If our immigration is to be kept upon a natural, unstimulated plane—and such is the evident purpose and spirit of the law—the law must be made to reach these branches of induced immigration as well as that induced directly by a promise of employment. In other words, our immigration should be voluntary—the result of a personal desire on the part of the alien to better his condition—and all inducements to immigrants not strictly of a family nature should be discouraged or absolutely prohibited.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

If a corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government assists an alien to immigrate, by either direct or indirect means, the alien is excluded by the terms of the law. Assistance by an individual merely operates to place the alien in a situation where his proofs of eligibility to enter must be of an affirmative and satisfactory nature. The law regards assisted immigration as undesirable,

not only because assistance is another means and method of inducement, but because, generally speaking, the fact that an alien has to be assisted to meet the comparatively small expense involved in immigrating under modern conditions carries with it an imputation of penury and undesirableness. Nevertheless, a great deal of the present-day immigration is of this assisted character. Thus of the aliens who entered during the past fiscal year, 811,151 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 375,947 stated that their passage had been paid by relatives, and 10,794 that it had been paid by persons other than relatives. In the previous fiscal year the corresponding figures were 536,802, 289,657, and 11,713. While information obtained as this is can not be regarded as absolutely reliable, the percentage of inaccuracy therein is not sufficient to destroy the value of the figures, and it may be safely assumed that the statistics understate rather than overstate the number of aliens assisted. It will be observed that according to these figures over 32 per cent of the immigration during the past year was assisted, compared with 36 per cent in the fiscal year 1912; 33½ per cent in 1911, and 25 per cent in 1910.

So far as the figures given above merely illustrate the kindness and philanthropy of aliens living in this country in sending for relatives or friends poorly situated abroad, they constitute a creditable fact; but that is not the principal point involved, which is that they show that a considerable part of our immigration is of a class that could not migrate at all unless aided by relatives or friends already here or by others interested to obtain the services of the aliens at wages lower than the American standard. Of course, where the assistance is extended by an individual, exclusion is never based solely on that fact, but the assisted alien is merely required to make an affirmative showing, which frequently he can easily do. But where the assistance is rendered by a corporation or other like concern or is merely a part of a plan to induce and stimulate immigration, it is given great weight in enforcing the law, and is usually considered sufficient of itself to exclude.

Assistance of immigration and inducement thereof are clearly related subjects, and if our immigration is to be kept upon a healthful voluntary plane assistance other than that of a strictly family nature should be prohibited, and even where an alien located here sends for a relative and pays his passage, admission, if otherwise admissible, should occur only upon a very clear showing that the alien will be able to get along in the United States, or upon bond in proper instances where any doubt exists.

NATURALIZATION.

Under the act of Congress establishing the Department of Labor the branch of the Government service charged with the duty of enforcing the naturalization laws, which was formerly a division of this bureau, has been made a separate bureau, the title of the chief thereof having been changed to Commissioner of Naturalization. The practice heretofore obtaining of publishing the report of that officer as an appendix to the report of this bureau is of course abandoned, and for information regarding all naturalization questions reference should be had to the report of the Commissioner of Naturalization, which, under the law, will be published separately. The bureau proper, at

any rate, never took an active part in the enforcement of those laws, but left the conduct of the division almost entirely to the supervision of the chief thereof, and the provision of law constituting the division a separate bureau is welcomed as a wise adjustment of the public business.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

With respect to the distribution of aliens, attention is directed to the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, printed as Appendix II hereof. This is a very important phase of the immigration problem. There can be no question but that many of the evils that grow out of our present excessive immigration would be remedied, or at least alleviated, if the congestion of aliens in our large centers of population could be broken up. Distribution of admitted aliens, therefore, even from this standpoint, is a thing much to be desired. Moreover, there are still certain sections of the United States that need accretions to their population, especially of laboring classes, more particularly of those who will work on the farms. If some detailed plan could be devised whereby aliens could be directed to those places without disturbing labor conditions elsewhere, a great good would be accomplished. Three chief difficulties exist, however, to the success of plans of this kind: (1) The labor required is to a considerable extent merely seasonal, and usually neither aliens no more than natives care to go to any great distance to accept temporary employment even though high wages are offered; (2) opportunities for using any plans having in view the distribution of foreign laborers are always more or less open to the objection that labor conditions, already uncertain in many ways, are disturbed by any action that involves artificial interference with the "natural operation" of the law of supply and demand; (3) in many sections of the country in need of immigration to aid development of agricultural and promote other industrial pursuits, the desire seems to be for settlers who will invest in lands and establish homes rather than for laborers.

It will be seen from the report of the Chief of the Division of Information that, along certain conservatively restricted lines, considerable has been accomplished, despite the aforementioned difficulties, toward placing admitted aliens advantageously to themselves and to others concerned.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The general provisions of the immigration law apply to Japanese in the same manner as to all other aliens. Separate statistics are kept of Japanese only so far as some special provisions of the law regarding alien laborers leaving their native countries with passports of a limited nature make the keeping of such statistics necessary and desirable. A proviso to section 1 of the immigration act authorized the President, whenever satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, to refuse to permit such foreign laborers to enter the continental territory of the United

States. The President's proclamation on this subject was reissued, in slightly revised form, on February 24, 1913, and reads as follows:

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, whenever the President is satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone;

And whereas, upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I am satisfied that passports issued by certain foreign Governments to their citizens or subjects who are laborers, skilled or unskilled, to proceed to countries or places other than the continental territory of the United States, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein;

I hereby order that such alien laborers, skilled or unskilled, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

It is further ordered that the Secretary of (Commerce and) Labor be, and he hereby is, directed to take, through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, such measures and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this order into effect.

For purposes of easy comparison the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here:

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to both the continent and the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by said table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the proclamation and Rule 11 of the Immigration Regulations and understanding with Japan became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34; while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively, and those for 1913 are 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180. Therefore, the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1913 was about 71 and 56 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and about 26 and 52 per cent, respectively, more than the number shown for 1912.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1912 with that of the past year, by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous, which includes common laborers and those having no occupations (including women and children). The total number admitted to the mainland, for each of these classes, respectively, is 309, 301, 3,477, and 2,684; to Hawaii, 209, 126, 4,062, and 504.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports

Table E shows that during the past year 6,859 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 6,771 were admitted and 88 debarred. Of the total number applying, 6,715 were and 144 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 6,715 holding proper passports, 6,673 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 42 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 6,673 entitled to passports consisted of 2,837 former residents, 3,083 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 739 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers, together with 14 settled agriculturists. The 42 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 6,859 applying for admission, 4,087 were males, and 2,772 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 44 were "parents," 642 were "children," and 2,397 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,192 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 184 gave such occupation as laboring, and 5,339 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 5,081 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 4,901 of whom were admitted and 180 debarred. All but 12 of the 5,081 applicants had passports. Of the 5,069 holding passports, 4,902 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 167 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 4,902 entitled to passports, 1,281 were former residents and 3,621 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 167 not entitled to passports consisted of 20 laborers and 147 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year (11,672), 6,237 were nonlaborers and 5,435 were laborers.

In connection with the statistics similar to the foregoing furnished in the last annual report, particular attention was directed to the fact that 4,328, or over 50 per cent, of the Japanese admitted during 1912 were females. During the past year 5,484, or 47 per cent, of those admitted were females. The following contained in the last annual report on this subject needs to be repeated and emphasized:

Many of these were what are known as "proxy" or "photograph" brides, i. e., women who have been married, under a custom existing and recognized as legal in Japan, to men living in this country whom in many instances they have never seen, the marriage being arranged between the heads of the families of the bride and bridegroom. Of the aliens treated in hospital for dangerous contagious diseases, mentioned under a previous heading of this report (p. 7), 681 were Japanese females,¹ the majority of whom were "proxy" or "photograph" brides. Passports are given these women on the ground that they are coming to continental United States to join a husband, the arrangement with Japan contemplating that where a Japanese laborer is migrating for the purpose of joining a member of his immediate family the passport may be issued. Most of the women, while they do join the husband, are farm laborers and immediately become colaborers with their husbands on the farms where

¹ The figures for this year are 684.

the latter are employed or which they are conducting. As these "proxy" or "photograph" marriages would not, of course, be recognized as valid in any of the States of this country, the men to whom these women are going are required to meet them at a seaport and go through a ceremony of marriage legal in the United States. * * * But the bureau feels that two facts growing out of this situation should not be overlooked by those interested in the economic phases of the immigration problem: (1) The practice of furnishing the passport to these women and admitting them on the basis of the passport and a marriage performed at the port opens the way for the introduction into continental United States of large bodies of common laborers—females, it is true, but none the less competitors of the laborers of this country; and (2) this practice must necessarily result in constituting a large native-born Japanese population—persons who, because of their birth on American soil, will be regarded as American citizens, although their parents can not be naturalized, and who, nevertheless, will be considered (and will probably consider themselves) subjects of the Empire of Japan under the laws of that country, which holds that children born abroad of parents who are Japanese subjects are themselves subjects of the Japanese Empire.¹

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

To understand and appreciate how inadequate are the so-called Chinese-exclusion laws to prevent the entry of Chinese laborers to the United States it is only necessary to examine and analyze the statistics on this subject furnished in Tables 1 to 8 (pp. 142-148). All possible under existing law is done to prevent the entry of Chinese not entitled to be in the United States; but despite these efforts Chinese laborers are constantly gaining admission, in the guise of "minor sons of merchants," "students," "natives," or "sons of natives." There is no doubt that a considerable number of those shown by the tables to have entered under these designations were, as a matter of fact, not what they claimed to be, but laborers desirous of earning a livelihood here despite the prohibition of the law. When the laborer is old or ignorant, or otherwise unable fraudulently to assume a "lawful" status, smuggling across the land boundaries or from ships on which they are employed as "seamen" is resorted to. There seems to be no lack of money with which to carry out these schemes, however costly they may be. Under these circumstances, it can readily be seen that the enforcement of the law becomes a very difficult matter.

In Table 1 a comparison is made between the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1908 to 1913 inclusive. In the past year 5,662 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,374 in 1912, 5,107 in 1911, 5,950 in 1910, 6,395 in 1909, and 4,624 in 1908, the admissions for the past year being 5.3 per cent greater than for the preceding year, 11 per cent greater than for 1911, 4.8 per cent less than for 1910, 11 per cent less than for 1909, and 22 per cent greater than for 1908. In the past year 384 Chinese were deported, as against 400 in the preceding year, 692 in 1911, 969 in 1910, 564 in 1909, 364 in 1908, and 259 in 1907.

¹ The foregoing views of Commissioner General Keefe seem to the signer of this report especially significant, for they are the result of the retiring Commissioner General's experience in the enforcement of the law and are in exact accord with the writer's observations, both before and since his induction into office. The writer desires, however, to state that he does not agree with the notion that any such marriage is binding upon the United States in the administration of immigration laws; and also that there is no treaty with Japan, or other arrangement whatsoever, that provides for the recognition by the United States of the so-called marriage of a woman in Japan with a man who may be in the United States at the alleged date of the same. The doctrine of *lex loci*, in his judgment, is not applicable to cases of this kind for the above reason, as well as that such marriage is not consummated entirely and completely in the country permitting it, as it is apparent that a part of the so-called marriage is initiated in one jurisdiction or nation, and it is completed in another and entirely foreign jurisdiction or nation. Further comments on this, as well as other matters connected with Japanese immigration, is deferred owing to his brief incumbency.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 6,250 were made during the year, and 242 were pending from the previous year, a total of 6,492. Of these 5,594 were admitted at the ports, 67 by the department on appeal, and 1 by the courts, a total of 5,662, while 384 were deported, 1 escaped, and 445 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 3,896 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 1,286 at Seattle, 407 at Vancouver, and 797 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section 6 exempt classes, 559 applied for admission, compared with 809 in the preceding year. Of these only 28 were deported. The applicants were composed of 122 merchants, 345 students, 33 teachers, and 19 travelers, together with 40 officials who are for convenience placed in this class. The number of "students" applying increased from 247 in 1911 to 477 in 1912, but in the past year dropped back to 345. No one would dispute the propriety and advisability of permitting young men of the Chinese race to obtain a higher education in this country, provided the privilege is so safeguarded as to prevent its abuse. But this claim of a student status, now adopted much more frequently than formerly, is often used as a mere cloak for the introduction into this country, in violation of the spirit of the law, of young Chinese laborers. The difficulty is that many of these so-called students have actually been engaged in study in China, and it is really intended by them, and by the good but often misled people who take an interest in having them brought to this country, that they shall enter institutions of learning in the United States; indeed, they usually do take up a course of study after arrival here, but soon leave the institution in which pursued and remove to distant localities, where they enter laboring pursuits or join relatives or clansmen who are engaged in conducting stores or restaurants, and live with them and attend the public day or night schools, working for their living during such time as they are not intermittently engaged in study. The law never intended that young Chinese laborers should come to this country for any such purpose as this, and the bureau is determined that, to the fullest extent possible, such evasions of the law shall be prevented.

It is shown by Table 2 that 1,011 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, 14 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 1,025, of whom 986 were admitted, 13 deported, and 1 escaped, while 26 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 583 entered and 86 were deported. Of "wives of merchants," 179 applied, 155 being admitted and 6 deported; while of "wives of natives," 158 applications were considered, in 126 of which admission was ordered and in 9 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of the "United States citizen" class, which falls into two general divisions—(1) those of native birth and (2) those born abroad of native-born parents. Of these there were admitted 2,048 (about 36 per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 1,553 belong to the first, and 495 to the second. In 1912 the corresponding figures were 1,396 and 258, respectively. The 1,553 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 241 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (raw natives),

and 1,312 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,080 and was determined for the first time in 232 cases. The number of Chinese adjudicated "citizens" for the first time therefore was 968, compared with 585 for the previous year, 534 for 1911, and 1,295 for 1910. In this connection, it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 117 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 108, 156, and 190, respectively. It should also be noted from Table 2 that 126 alleged wives of natives were admitted, compared with 88 in 1912, 80 in 1911, and 109 in 1910. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 4,356, or an average of 1,089 per year for the four years compared. Thus it may be demonstrated that the number of United States citizens of the Chinese race is increasing at a very rapid rate, although persons of the Mongolian race can not acquire citizenship by naturalization.

The present law permitting United States commissioners to make citizens should be repealed. American citizenship is a proud privilege of inestimable value and of the highest dignity and should not be granted except upon clear evidence of right thereto and the title to same passed upon either by a court of record or by the Bureau of Immigration, with the approval of the Department of Labor.

Table 4 shows that during the past year 245 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 178 of which the decisions of the officers of the ports were sustained and in 67 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 3,163 were submitted, divided into 1,261 natives, 1,055 exempts, and 847 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 2,996 and denied 167. Of those denied 55 appealed, 10 of the appeals being sustained and 45 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 157 cases (of which 75 were natives, 62 exempts, and 20 laborers) and granted in 3,006 cases (1,186 natives, 993 exempts, and 827 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 191 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 616 in the fiscal year 1912. There remained pending from the previous year 371 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 562. These were disposed of as follows: In 12, Chinese died or escaped; in 117, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 165, deportation was ordered; and 268 cases remain pending. Table 7 shows that, as in previous years, most of the arrests were made in districts contiguous to the land boundaries or readily reached therefrom. That deportation orders were obtained in so large a percentage of the cases as here shown (59 per cent of those actually brought to trial) is due mainly to this fact; for experience has demonstrated that it is extremely difficult to obtain orders of deportation in the cases of Chinese arrested at interior points, where it is not easy to persuade a United States commissioner that a Chinese has entered the country in violation of

law, or, even if the Government is successful in proving such a case before a commissioner, in the interim between the issuance by him of an order of deportation and the rehearing of the case (de novo) before a district judge, the Chinese manage to manufacture enough evidence to insure discharge. It is recommended, for the reasons above set forth, that all proceedings of this nature shall be conducted in the United States courts or by the Bureau of Immigration, with the approval of the Department of Labor.

In connection with these tables, attention should be directed to Table XVIII (pp. 110-113), from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 409 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. These figures show that the decision finally obtained in 1912 from the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that Chinese, like all other aliens, who enter surreptitiously are subject to deportation by the administrative process provided in the general immigration laws (*Wong You v. United States*, 223 U. S., 67), is now producing most valuable results. Incidentally, also, these figures partly explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913; i. e., this decrease, so far as it is not offset by the increase in arrests of Chinese under the administrative process from 185 in 1912 to 409 in 1913, is due largely to the discouragement of smuggling operations incident to the more summary and effective enforcement of the law possible under the administrative method of arrest, hearing, and deportation. To justify proceeding under the immigration law, however, it must appear that three years have not elapsed since the alien Chinese entered unlawfully, and a full measure of success in the enforcement of the exclusion laws need not be expected unless and until Congress adopts the recommendations so often urged by the bureau, that those laws be consolidated with the general immigration act, and the three-year limitation on the right to deport removed in so far as it affects Chinese.

When the limitations of the existing law are understood and appreciated, a review of the year's work is not altogether discouraging, notwithstanding the disclosures of the statistics regarding the admission of Chinese claiming American citizenship, already alluded to, so many of which claims are false in the belief of our officers, but the Government, owing to the peculiar conditions surrounding cases of this kind, often finds itself helpless.

Table 8 is presented this year for the first time. In it are furnished some interesting items of information that can not conveniently be furnished in the same form in the preceding tables. The only items thereof needing any special comment are those regarding Chinese granted the privilege of proceeding through the United States, in bond, in transit to nearby countries. Such privilege was allowed 2,944 Chinese and denied 270 during the year. As many Chinese secure this privilege with the ulterior purpose of gaining unlawful entry to the United States from the near-by country to which ostensibly emigrating, it may soon become necessary materially to curtail said privilege and to hedge it about with additional safeguards.¹

¹ In connection with the foregoing regarding enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, see reports of the commissioners at Montreal, Seattle, and San Francisco and of the supervising inspector, El Paso (Appendix III, pp. 167-178, 224-236, 237-242, and 250-255.)

CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Copies of the certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the bureau. Verification was had of the certificates presented by the 847 Chinese laborers shown by Table 5 to have applied for return certificates during the year and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it was necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor, while under the provisions of rules 20 and 21 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence were considered and disposed of as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Cases pending..... | 95 |
| Cases reopened..... | 12 |
| Applications..... | 175 |
| Total..... | 282 |
| <hr/> | |
| Duplicate certificates of residence issued..... | 127 |
| Original certificates found..... | 2 |
| Applications denied..... | 79 |
| Applications dropped..... | 23 |
| Applications pending..... | 51 |
| Total..... | 282 |

ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

The employment of aliens on vessels entering United States ports, whether such vessels are of American or foreign register, has always led, directly or indirectly, to numerous and flagrant violations of both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws. It will be observed by referring to Table XX (p. 116), that a record has been secured during the past year of the desertion in United States ports of 9,136 alien "seamen." In the fiscal year 1912 a record was made of the desertion of 6,384. These figures are not complete by any means; nor is it possible to state how many of these deserters reshipped, although it is true, of course, that many of them did, for the bona fide sailor does not usually desert with any intent of remaining in the United States otherwise than as a coastwise seaman. But the difficulty arises out of the fact that many aliens who, by reason of being diseased or otherwise objectionable, can not enter in regular manner, ship or are deliberately shipped for a consideration by conniving petty ships' officers, for the purpose of evading inspection under the law, availing themselves of this ready means of landing at our ports undetected. It must be remembered also that Chinese (and other Asiatics as well) are now extensively used to man both steam and sailing vessels. During the year from 35,000 to 40,000 Chinese sailors entered United States ports, and while the regulations require the giving of bonds if such sailors are allowed shore leave in our ports, the rule is honored in the breach as much as in the observance, and in several judicial districts the decisions of the courts have been such as to make its enforcement very difficult.

This subject of deserting foreign seamen calls for very careful consideration by Congress, and as there are now pending before that body several bills affecting the matter directly or indirectly, the bureau

offers the following comment upon it, for in its various phases and ramifications it touches the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and the "seamen's bill," on the one hand, and the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, on the other, can not be properly enforced unless their terms are brought into substantial and practical accord.

One of the main purposes of the now pending seamen's bill is to place laborers who earn their livelihood by following the sea in a situation where, by eliminating the element of practically involuntary servitude that attaches to the sailor's calling under the laws and customs that have gradually hedged him about, he will be accorded better treatment and better wages and his calling be made more responsive than at present to the economic principle of supply and demand. Its purpose is not limited as to either place or time, but is of world-wide applicability. In other words, the broad and underlying purpose of the seamen's bill—the basis upon which rest all of the minor advantages that it would secure for seafaring men—extends to all quarters of the globe, because the occupation affected is not limited to any particular country, but is the primary element in sea industries, just as the tilling of the soil is the primary element in land industries.

The unloosening of the seafaring man's bonds—bonds that are the result of so extending the "common hazard" principle of life on the high seas as to have it apply where it is not necessary, i. e., while the vessel is in port—and the bringing of the occupation within reach of the rules that govern in all other lines of labor—so far as possible when the "common hazard" principle is accorded its necessary and proper field of action, i. e., the vessel while actually on the high seas—are objects worthy of the Nation that has always stood for liberty, on sea as well as on land, and is becoming more and more interested in the commerce of the world, which can not be carried on successfully and with a proper regard for the Nation's ultimate welfare unless the men whose personal manual labor is the basis thereof are treated in a fair and equitable manner. Therefore, so much of this subject as affects the immigration, alien contract labor, and Chinese-exclusion laws of this country must be adjusted upon broad lines; otherwise a destructive conflict between the several laws will arise.

If the condition and wages of American seamen are to be improved and raised, it is necessary that, either simultaneously or as a close-following result, the condition and wages of European seamen shall also be improved and raised; and if American and European seamen are to be benefited in this manner, there is no escape from the conclusion that aliens from Asiatic countries following the sea must be allowed the same chance to bring themselves and their part of the seafaring occupation up to the same level. Unless this is done, the Chinese, Japanese, and Lascar seamen, already great in numbers, and now working for lower wages than the white sailor, will not only continue to render service for less recompense, but will crowd the labor market, and eventually push the seamen who demand higher compensation out of the seafaring occupations. Moreover, the owners of the vessels on which the sailor must find employment would adopt the flag of the country in which they could man their vessels at the lowest rate, and a further purpose of the seamen's bill, the building up of a merchant marine, would be defeated.

It seems rather immaterial how many alien sailors come to our ports, provided they are free from mental or physical disease, and provided, if they belong to any class regarded under our immigration law and policy as undesirable, they come here about their business only and depart. The chief difficulty in this connection arises from the Chinese, for laborers of that race are absolutely excluded from admission into the United States, and that very fact increases the incentive for, and the profit to be gained from, their surreptitious entry to the country, and one of the favorite modes of entering surreptitiously is to adopt the guise of a seaman. To a certain extent, also, seamen of other Asiatic races fall into the same category as the Chinese.

So far as the European is concerned, while the law has been extensively violated in the past by European aliens of inadmissible classes falsely claiming to be seamen, the difficulty of controlling the situation with respect to them is by no means as great as that arising in the cases of Asiatics.

The European phase of the seamen question, in so far as it affects the immigration law, it is believed can readily be met by inserting in that law a provision requiring that all alien seamen arriving at United States ports shall be examined in substantially the same manner and, of course, for the same purpose as alien passengers are examined, the department to be given a broad discretion for the adoption of regulations having in view the prevention of violations of the immigration law without undue interference with navigation or conflict with the purpose of the seamen's bill. By this means, provided Congress furnished sufficient appropriations for the employment of the necessary additional inspectors and medical examiners, the principal objects of the immigration law, to wit, the prevention of the admission of aliens physically or mentally deficient, could be effected with respect to seamen almost as thoroughly as with respect to passengers, and violations of that law by the entry of other excluded classes (such as contract laborers, persons likely to become a public charge, etc.) could be materially curtailed, especially if the authority to promulgate regulations included authority to require detailed descriptions or even photographs of sailors to be used in identifying those who might enter, despite the efforts of the immigration officers to prevent, and later be found unlawfully in the country.

To allow the liberty of movement on the part of Asiatic sailors necessary to the accomplishment of the objects of the seamen's bill, and at the same time prevent evasion and violation of the immigration policy of this country regarding such aliens, is a much more difficult undertaking than that last above mentioned. If the policy is to be maintained, the law excluding certain classes of Asiatic laborers on the ground that they are such must be rigidly enforced. There are in many of our cities, particularly on the Pacific coast, large colonies of these foreigners. As soon as such an alien escapes into the country he goes to one of these colonies, and once there, it is practically impossible to discover him and effect his deportation. If a law were enacted requiring all Asiatics lawfully here to have in their possession a certificate of identification, those who entered unlawfully would not have such a certificate, and would thus be identified as subject to deportation. Then if the provisions of law regarding arrest and deportation were strictly enforced, the introduction of the Asiatic into the country by surreptitious methods

would soon become too expensive to be profitable, and it would be almost as easy to control this phase of the proposition as that regarding Europeans.

In the bureau's judgment, therefore, this matter should be approached in its every ramification from a broad point of view; that is to say, the seamen's bill ought not to be modified either within itself or by legislation dealing with immigration so as to prevent its operating in a world-wide manner, and the immigration law ought to be so worded as to permit of the most thorough accomplishment of its provisions dealing with both Europeans and Asiatics that is possible, and in so far as it relates to the latter should be made more effective by requiring the registration of all such aliens now in the country. To accomplish this the bureau suggests that a section reading as follows should be inserted in whatever immigration measure is eventually passed by Congress after the committees of the two Houses have used the various bills before them in preparing a composite draft of new legislation:

SECTION —. That aliens arriving at United States ports as employees of vessels shall be examined under the provisions of this act and of the act hereby amended, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, to prevent violations of the immigration law and at the same time avoid, so far as possible, interference with navigation and commerce and conflict with the purpose of the act of Congress approved ———, entitled "An act to abolish the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the merchant marine of the United States while in foreign ports and the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the merchant marine of foreign countries while in ports of the United States, to prevent unskilled manning of American vessels, to encourage the training of boys in the American merchant marine, for the further protection of life at sea, and to amend the laws relative to seamen." The rules adopted under this section shall be such as may be deemed necessary to insure a proper enforcement of the various provisions of the act hereby amended and the provisions of this act excluding from the United States Asiatic laborers, and include the requirement that masters of vessels shall furnish detailed personal descriptions and photographs of all aliens employed on vessels arriving in United States ports for the use of immigration officials in identifying such aliens in the event they attempt to remain permanently in the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this act or the act hereby amended shall be construed to deny to aliens who are bona fide seamen the privilege of going ashore or of being discharged in United States ports, so long as they are not afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, insanity, tuberculosis, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, nor to deprive such aliens of the privilege of hospital treatment when entitled thereto under any provisions of existing law.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

There are submitted herewith, as Appendix III (pp. 165–255), the reports (or extracts therefrom) of the commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge of the 22 districts into which, for convenience of administration, the United States are divided. They should be carefully perused by all who are interested in the immigration problem or in the enforcement of the important laws having in view the regulation and restriction of immigration. The following four in particular are interesting: That of the commissioner at New York (pp. 180–187) because through that port over 70 per cent of the aliens enter; that of the commissioner for Canada (pp. 167–178) and that of the supervising inspector for the Mexican border (pp. 250–255) because the control of immigration from and through these contiguous countries is the most difficult and diverse, and in some respects the most important, part of the work done under the bureau's supervision; and that of the commissioner at San Francisco (pp. 237–242) because that is the largest Pacific station and the principal port for

the admission of aliens from the Orient. The interest that attaches to these reports, however, is due merely to said peculiar facts and the magnitude of the work performed under the direction of the signers; at other ports and interior stations just as important work is being done, some of it of a similar and other of a quite dissimilar nature. All the reports should be read, therefore, to gain a really comprehensive view of the affairs of the service. The work done in the interior is well illustrated, but not fully shown, by the reports of the inspectors in charge of districts Nos. 11 and 13, with headquarters at Chicago and St. Louis, respectively (pp. 210-215 and 217-219).

Hon. William Williams, twice commissioner of immigration at New York, whose resignation was recently tendered to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, is regarded by the bureau and recognized everywhere as an authority on immigration. The bureau is glad once more to be able to insert in its annual report his views on certain phases of the intricate problem with the application of the law to which it is constantly engaged. And it is the bureau's desire to call very particular attention to all that is said in his report, reproduced in full (pp. 180-187). At various points herein Mr. Williams's report and those of the other commissioners and inspectors in charge are cited in support or explanation of points made by the bureau; therefore no extended digest of them is here attempted.

"THE IMMIGRANT FUND."

"The immigrant fund" was created by section 1 of the original immigration act approved August 3, 1882 (22 Stat., 214), assessing a duty of 50 cents "for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come * * * to any port within the United States," and providing that

The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, *to defray the expenses of regulating immigration* under this act and *for the care of immigrants* arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and *for the general purposes and expenses* of carrying this act into effect.

In upholding the above-quoted provision of law, the Supreme Court, in December, 1884, in its decision of the "Head-money cases" (112 U. S., 580) pointed out (pp. 590-594) that said provision constituted a "valid exercise of the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations"; and, in answer to the contention (p. 594) that in passing the law Congress was exercising the taxing power conferred by section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, and that the exercise thereof was subject to all the restraints and qualifications thereto attached, the Supreme Court said (pp. 595-596):

If it were necessary to prove that the imposition of this contribution on owners of ships is made for the general welfare of the United States, it would not be difficult to show that it is so, and particularly that it is among the means which Congress may deem necessary and proper for that purpose; and beyond this we are not permitted to inquire.

But the true answer to all these objections is that the power exercised in this instance is not the taxing power. The burden imposed on the shipowner by this statute is the mere incident of the regulation of commerce—of that branch of foreign commerce which is involved in immigration. The title of the act, "An act to regulate immigration," is well chosen. It describes, as well as any short sentence can describe it, the real purpose and effect of the statute. Its provisions, from beginning to end, relate to the subject of immigration, and they are aptly designed to mitigate the evils

inherent in the business of bringing foreigners to this country, as those evils affect both the immigrant and the people among whom he is suddenly brought and left to his own resources.

It is true not much is said about protecting the shipowner; but he is the man who reaps the profit from the transaction, who has the means to protect himself and knows well how to do it, and whose obligations in the premises need the aid of the statute for their enforcement. The sum demanded of him is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a tax or duty within the meaning of the Constitution. The money thus raised, though paid into the Treasury, is appropriated in advance to the uses of the statute and does not go to the general support of the Government. It constitutes a fund, raised from those who are engaged in the transportation of these passengers and who make profit out of it, for the temporary care of the passengers whom they bring among us and for the protection of the citizens among whom they are landed.

By the sundry civil appropriation act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 391), the "head tax" was increased to \$1. By the immigration act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1213), said "tax" was increased to \$2, the integrity and purpose of the "immigrant fund" being maintained therein in the following language:

The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury and shall constitute a permanent appropriation to be called the "immigrant fund," to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States under this act, including the cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts and digests thereof for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration, and the salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

By the immigration act of February 20, 1907 (34 Stat., 898), the "head tax" was increased to \$4, and the "immigrant fund" was made to include also moneys collected as "fines and rentals," as follows:

The money thus collected, together with all fines and rentals collected under the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a permanent appropriation to be called the "immigrant fund," to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to defray the expense of regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States under said laws, including the contract labor laws, the cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts, and digest thereof for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration, and the salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed to enforce said laws.

But by the appropriation act approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 945, 981-2), the "immigrant fund" was abolished, and the "head tax" receipts are now covered into the Treasury in the same manner as other "revenue receipts." While the tax did not quite pay expenses in some of the early years of Federal control of immigration, the Immigration Service has always, on the average, been more than supported by the "immigrant fund;" the "regulation of immigration" has not cost the taxpayers of the United States anything. Since the abolishment of the "immigrant fund" the service has become a revenue producer, and the regulation of immigration has had to be accomplished, as best it could be, on such annual allowances from the Treasury as Congress has seen fit to make. The theory upon which the "tax" was originally created and has been from time to time increased, and one of the grounds on which the assessment was upheld by the Supreme Court is that the money is collected, not as a revenue for the support of the Government in general but as a fund held in trust by the Government to be expended for the protection of the country from the evils of an unrestricted immigration and to provide for the comfort and convenience of detained

aliens. While the head tax is paid by the transportation companies, it of course comes out of the pockets of the aliens themselves.

Now, let us see to what extent the moneys collected as "head tax" have been used to discharge the trust and to what extent, on the other hand, such moneys have been converted to uses other than the enforcement of the law and the protection of aliens. This is clearly shown by the following table, in which round but approximately correct figures are given:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE DURING THE FOLLOWING FISCAL YEARS.

| Fiscal year. | Rate. | Receipts. | Expenditures. | Deficiency. | Balance. |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1894 | \$1 | \$225,328.26 | \$258,788.18 | \$33,459.92 | ..... |
| 1895 | 1 | 315,113.16 | 278,060.96 | ..... | \$37,052.20 |
| 1896 | 1 | 451,503.68 | 290,424.65 | ..... | 161,079.03 |
| 1897 | 1 | 317,170.31 | 359,327.83 | 42,157.52 | ..... |
| 1898 | 1 | 326,644.47 | 275,806.32 | ..... | 50,835.15 |
| 1899 | 1 | 421,457.64 | 288,002.26 | ..... | 133,455.38 |
| 1900 | 1 | 576,688.50 | 1,103,867.25 | 527,178.75 | ..... |
| 1901 | 1 | 619,463.60 | 905,487.05 | 286,023.45 | ..... |
| 1902 | 1 | 806,399.67 | 1,023,941.69 | 217,542.02 | ..... |
| 1903 | 1 | 1,416,515.14 | 826,314.66 | ..... | 590,200.48 |
| 1904 | 2 | 1,539,472.25 | 1,296,808.85 | ..... | 302,663.40 |
| 1905 | 2 | 2,082,873.56 | 1,508,901.13 | ..... | 573,972.37 |
| 1906 | 2 | 2,280,901.56 | 1,571,280.01 | ..... | 719,621.55 |
| 1907 | 2 | 2,782,103.68 | 1,645,373.21 | ..... | 1,136,730.47 |
| 1908 | 4 | 3,442,330.57 | 2,657,779.86 | ..... | 784,550.71 |
| 1909 | 4 | 3,300,068.52 | 3,237,669.08 | ..... | 62,399.44 |
| 1910 | 4 | 4,227,285.43 | 2,759,671.08 | ..... | 1,467,614.35 |
| 1911 | 4 | 3,759,174.97 | 2,841,330.31 | ..... | 917,844.66 |
| 1912 | 4 | 3,457,010.91 | 2,927,009.99 | ..... | 530,000.92 |
| 1913 | 4 | 4,818,505.28 | 2,898,754.06 | ..... | 1,919,751.22 |
| Total, 20 years | | 37,236,011.10 | 28,954,601.43 | 1,106,361.66 | 9,387,771.33 |
| Net balance | | | | | 8,281,409.67 |

¹ Estimated.

Prior to 1907 appropriations for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws were made from "moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." From 1907 to 1911, inclusive, annual appropriations of \$500,000 were made for this purpose, the money, however, being taken from the immigrant fund, and said amounts were practically exhausted each year in paying the expenses of enforcing the exclusion laws; while in 1912 and 1913 no specific amount was named, all of said expenses were paid out of the immigrant fund and no doubt were approximately the same as in previous years.

It will be observed that during the 20 years covered by the above statement there has accumulated in the Treasury (or should have accumulated if not used for other purposes) \$8,281,409.67, all of which has come out of the pockets, not of the taxpayers of this country, but of aliens who were applying for admission. Also that over \$3,000,000 of the amount expended has been used in enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws—a purpose which, while indirectly related to the regulation of immigration, was not in contemplation when the fund was created. It is not difficult to support, on the basis of these figures, an argument to the effect that a proper and judicious expenditure of even half of this accumulated surplus would in no way be to the disadvantage of the people of the United States and the aliens of the right sort concerned, but on the contrary would place

the country in much better condition in so far as the presence here of the morally, mentally, and physically undesirable is concerned, and would simultaneously afford to the aliens seeking admission better protection and greater comfort than we can extend to them under existing conditions.

Why should this money, so urgently needed for the proper enforcement of the law, be retained in the Treasury or devoted to uses never intended and to which, in fairness to those from whom collected and to those supposed to be protected by its collection and proper expenditure, it ought not to be devoted? In this connection the reports of the various commissioners and inspectors in charge should be read, for they show under what dreadful handicaps the officers of the service have been proceeding in their efforts to make the law reasonably effective and to extend to the aliens who must be inspected at least fairly decent treatment and accommodation. The following facts shown by some of the reports demonstrate that the implied trust connected with this "head tax" has not been observed in either letter or spirit:

Commissioner Williams points out (Appendix III, pp. 180-187) that while at the Ellis Island station many improvements have in recent years been made in the buildings and plant funds are still very urgently needed for several important improvements and for the upkeep in a business-like manner of the buildings, grounds, and equipment of the station, and that "Even with the best of facilities the work at Ellis Island will always be a difficult one to transact, and the executive officers should not be hampered by the lack of any tools they may require." The commissioner for Canada (Id., pp. 167-178) shows that the lack of funds has been such that "for many months our staff of help at the seaports has been inadequate to meet the needs of the situation, and as a consequence at times our service has all but broken down"; that "long hours of duty have almost invariably characterized the inspection at Quebec and Halifax, the officers at these ports on numerous occasions having been compelled to work 36 consecutive hours with no period for rest, and on account of the mental and physical exhaustion which must result from such a strain it is obvious that it has been simply impossible to enforce that careful inspection of aliens which the immigration laws and regulations and the interests of our country demand"; that "during recent months, owing to the congestion at Quebec, aliens held for board of special inquiry hearing have been compelled to undergo detention in the crowded hospitals for periods of from six to eight days before their cases could be heard, and thus for the prompt inspection that should have been accorded arriving aliens was substituted what amounted to annoying hardships, which were keenly felt particularly in the cases of women and children, who, wearied from weeks of travel from their foreign homes, were anything but prepared cheerfully to endure such vexatious delay"; that in the district under his control it has been impossible with the money and men allowed him properly to enforce either the immigration or the Chinese-exclusion laws.

Quotations might be made from many other reports, some of which appear in Appendix III, to illustrate the bureau's point, which is that the greatest impediment to a proper enforcement of the law is the

very one which, in view of the fact that the service is not only self-supporting but a producer of extensive revenues for the Government, would the least be expected to exist; to wit, the lack of sufficient funds, men, and facilities to properly and humanely enforce the law. Especially surprising is this in view of the fact that in the very body from which there came, as recently as last February, a most emphatic demand for immigration legislation of a much more restricted nature than the existing law, lies the power to make, from funds which are collected from the aliens themselves sufficient provision for a thoroughly effective and at the same time humane application of the law and regulations affecting aliens.

When aliens must be held at our ports unreasonable periods of time before their cases can be passed upon, and often detained in inadequate and uncomfortable quarters; when officers, who are efficient, painstaking, conscientious men, are required to work long hours daily and Sunday, often under conditions that would not be tolerated even by one of our "soulless corporations;" when improvements and corrections in practice obviously needed must go unmade; and when steps clearly demanded to meet some new or changing condition must be left untaken—all because the money necessary has not been provided—when conditions of this kind confront the bureau, is there not sufficient excuse for a feeling of discouragement? And let it not be forgotten, as has already been shown, that ample financial provision to meet the conditions here portrayed could be made by Congress without one cent of cost being charged against the taxpayers of the United States, the money collected from the aliens as head tax being more than sufficient to pay all expenses of conducting the service properly and with appropriate regard for the aliens and those who are attempting to carry out the repeatedly expressed desire of Congress that immigration shall be "regulated."

In the bureau's opinion the "immigrant fund" was intended to be used and should be used for the following objects: (1) To protect the people of the United States against the evils of unrestricted or unregulated immigration; (2) to provide protection and a reasonable degree of comfort for alien immigrants; (3) to relieve the various States of the burden of maintaining aliens in their public institutions, and communities of the economic social menace of having in their midst aliens of the classes described by the law as undesirable, especially the mentally or morally defective or degenerate.

NEW IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

Stations, for which provision was made by Congress some time ago for the ports of Galveston, New Orleans, and Charleston, have been completed. Those at Galveston and New Orleans have been occupied and are being put to the use for which intended; but, as no immigration comes to Charleston, it has not been necessary to put the station there to any use, and it is standing idle and unoccupied, but protected as fully as possible from decay and deterioration in value by employing two watchmen to guard it day and night.

With regard to the proposed new station for Boston, the bureau regrets to report that after plans had been prepared by the Office of the Supervising Architect, it was found that the money available was not sufficient. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to

endeavor to secure an additional appropriation, and also to have authorized the transfer of that now existing to the Treasury Department, so that the delays and embarrassments arising from having the work controlled by one department and the appropriation therefor by another may be avoided.

At Gloucester City, N. J., where the new Philadelphia immigration station has been occupied for some time, a landing pier is being constructed. It is proposed to place on said pier an inspection building, but the erection of said building can not be undertaken unless and until a further appropriation is made by Congress.¹

CONCLUSION.

There is no field of endeavor in which "standing still" would be "moving backward" more truly than in the enforcement of the statutes regulating immigration. The difficulties inherent in the administration of these laws are so great and so constantly changing with change of conditions or circumstances that eternal vigilance and ready inventiveness are required if the varying and often astute or even cunning schemes for the defeat of the purposes of the laws are to be met with even a reasonable degree of success. Many of the details of administration must of course be left to the officers exercising supervisory powers throughout the service, and in turn by them to their subordinates. Fortunate indeed is the bureau in having on the whole, so able and conscientious a corps of officers and employees as has gradually been built up, improved, and fitted into proper places of responsibility and duty. To the untiring and ably directed efforts of the individuals who man and officer the service, supplemented, as they so thoroughly are, by the work of the Public Health surgeons, is due so large a measure of success as has heretofore attended the bureau's endeavors. It is the well directed, intelligent, conscientious, and patriotic manner in which the individual officer has performed his individual duty which produces progress in the aggregate results of the year, that makes it possible to claim that there has been no "standing still," or "marking time," but, on the contrary, constant improvement in the enforcement of the law.

The foregoing is written, however, with the full realization that the accomplishments of the past—whether of the remote or the immediate past—notwithstanding the fact that there has been a constant evolution of improvement, have fallen far short of the ideal. It is the constant striving for quick and all-inclusive improvements and attaining thereby only slow and nonextensive betterment of methods and results which, to some extent at least, explains the note of pessimism pervading some of the reports submitted to the bureau, for instance those of the commissioners at Montreal and San Francisco (Appendix III, pp. 167-178 and 237-242). When officers in charge of districts become discouraged, as a result of their comparatively limited observation of the administration and operation of the laws, is it any cause for wonder that the bureau, wherein to a large extent centers the work of the entire service, is sometimes inclined to

¹ See also reports of commissioners of immigration at Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, and inspector in charge at Galveston (Appendix III, pp. 178-180, 190-194, 201-205, and 205-207.

become pessimistic? The slow, if sure, progress, the criticism so often encountered as the reward for earnest efforts exerted under adverse conditions, and the proneness of those from whom commendation and assistance rightfully ought to come to withhold their financial and sometimes even their moral support when most needed, all tend to discourage if we allow our consideration of the matter to become too restricted—to cover too short a time to be fair to ourselves and the conditions under consideration. But when the condition of the service to-day is compared, not with its condition on yesterday, but with the situation shown by previous reports to have existed four, three, or even two years ago, and proper allowances made for adverse conditions, the bureau is confident that all others, like itself, must find some cause for gratulation, and also for somewhat optimistic anticipations for the future.

Respectfully submitted.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General. -

To Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, AND RETURNED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY PORTS.

| Port. | Aliens. | | | | | | | | | | Citizens. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1912 | | | | | 1913 | | | | | 1912 | | 1913 | | | |
| | Admitted. | | Departed. | | Re- turned after landing. | De- barred. | Admitted. | | Departed. | | De- barred. | Re- turned after landing. | Ar- rived. | De- parted. | | |
| | Immi- grant aliens. | Non- immi- grant aliens. | Emi- grant aliens. | Non- em- grant aliens. | | | Immi- grant aliens. | Non- immi- grant aliens. | Emi- grant aliens. | Non- em- grant aliens. | | | | | | |
| New York, N. Y. | 605,151 | 112,268 | 259,209 | 181,316 | 1,364 | 8,294 | 892,653 | 139,937 | 227,151 | 171,291 | 10,720 | 1,889 | 179,358 | 219,357 | 166,686 | 195,094 |
| Boston, Mass. | 38,782 | 10,008 | 10,758 | 11,986 | 87 | 337 | 54,740 | 11,649 | 9,003 | 13,216 | 384 | 99 | 10,517 | 11,020 | 11,894 | 13,839 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 43,749 | 3,606 | 9,981 | 2,974 | 89 | 293 | 59,466 | 4,271 | 7,514 | 2,284 | 420 | 125 | 3,983 | 4,942 | 3,999 | 4,837 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 21,667 | 8,814 | 1,836 | 620 | 46 | 162 | 32,883 | 7,763 | 1,303 | 2,581 | 220 | 67 | 1,136 | 1,431 | 1,104 | 1,855 |
| Portland, Me. | 2,058 | 12,511 | 1,605 | 3,040 | 3 | 51 | 3,874 | 22,505 | 4,511 | 43 | 1 | 5 | 1,136 | 1,279 | 1,199 | 222 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 1,067 | 27,302 | 281 | 3,028 | 7 | 50 | 983 | 139 | 464 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 8 |
| Providence, R. I. | 5,178 | 692 | 1,517 | 503 | 1 | 63 | 11,101 | 1,002 | 1,605 | 644 | 100 | 10 | 413 | 219 | 11 | 533 |
| Newport News, Va. | | | | | | | 249 | 116 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 68 | 1 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 280 | 97 | | | 32 | 2 | | | 15 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 11 | | 26 | 5 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 6 | | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Miami, Fla. | 1,406 | 1,410 | 538 | 1,542 | 25 | 4 | 1,312 | 1,525 | 723 | 1,326 | 15 | 1 | 1,173 | 1,048 | 270 | 290 |
| Key West, Fla. | 1,435 | 2,437 | 2,167 | 5,029 | 3 | 21 | 1,165 | 3,140 | 1,432 | 5,938 | 38 | 9 | 11,265 | 12,746 | 14,627 | 14,673 |
| Knights Key, Fla. | 11 | 54 | 2 | 75 | 1 | | | | | | | | 587 | 749 | | |
| Other Atlantic ports. | 47 | 9 | | | 1 | 15 | 26 | | | | | | 116 | | 32 | 7 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 1,224 | 1,583 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 1,344 | 1,289 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 2,700 | 1 | 1,890 | 3 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 18 | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 82 | | 23 | |
| Mobile, Ala. | 98 | 122 | 6 | 58 | 8 | | 82 | 126 | 12 | 79 | 15 | 2 | 300 | 158 | 303 | 184 |
| New Orleans, La. | 1,284 | 2,135 | 486 | 1,783 | 10 | 46 | 1,446 | 1,941 | 516 | 1,941 | 62 | 14 | 8,215 | 6,959 | 8,634 | 8,955 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 4,758 | 311 | 563 | 299 | 18 | 346 | 5,468 | 281 | 603 | 304 | 249 | 40 | 859 | 394 | 1,263 | 827 |
| Other Gulf ports. | 27 | 4 | | | 2 | | 50 | | | | 5 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 3,958 | 4,168 | 2,607 | 6,243 | 60 | 363 | 5,554 | 3,381 | 2,455 | 6,186 | 266 | 170 | 5,567 | 5,994 | 5,909 | 5,699 |
| Portland, Ore. | 9 | 1 | | | 1 | | 31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle, Wash. | 2,113 | 1,392 | 1,136 | 2,007 | 10 | 13 | 2,405 | 2,020 | 633 | 2,280 | 100 | 38 | 712 | 852 | 3,801 | 776 |
| Alaska. | 125 | 30 | | | 7 | 1 | 359 | 44 | | | 5 | | 2,675 | | 3,470 | |
| Mexican border ports. | 22,892 | 3,849 | 225 | 1,314 | 398 | 1,538 | 11,273 | 4,300 | 741 | 1,300 | 1,822 | 529 | 2,115 | 1,467 | 1,484 | 1,206 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Through Canada: | 15,443 | 7,745 | 6,488 | 2,926 | 145 | 5 | 28,776 | 18,314 | 4,920 | 333 | 5,964 | 3,261 | 5,345 | 3,988 |
| Atlantic ports: | 230 | 723 | 6,496 | 918 | ..... | ..... | 211 | 646 | 440 | 1,134 | 770 | 427 | 526 | 541 |
| Pacific ports: | 57,154 | 9,396 | 33,080 | 55,548 | 3,951 | 339 | 75,837 | 9,043 | 46,646 | 4,780 | 38,317 | 78,822 | 54,497 | 90,129 |
| Border stations: | 6,616 | 1,342 | 2,266 | 141 | ..... | ..... | 5,797 | 1,516 | 681 | 3,351 | 1,048 | 1,751 | 1,198 | 2,110 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii: | 1,388 | 1,974 | 410 | 1,579 | 38 | 1 | 5,823 | 1,284 | 676 | 22 | 2,724 | 2,294 | 1,788 | 2,049 |
| Porto Rico: | 888,172 | 178,983 | 833,202 | 282,030 | 16,057 | 2,456 | 1,197,892 | 229,335 | 308,190 | 19,938 | 3,461 | 353,890 | 286,604 | 347,702 |
| Total: | 2,536 | 6,932 | 729 | 8,776 | 130 | 205 | 4,408 | 8,238 | 703 | 194 | 184 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philippine Islands: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913, BY MONTHS.

| Month. | 1912 | | | | | | | | | | 1913 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| | Admitted. | | | | | Departed. | | | | | Admitted. | | | | | Departed. | | | | |
| | Immi- grant aliens. | Nonim- migrant aliens. | Total. | Emigrant aliens. | Nonemi- grant aliens. | Total. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). | Immi- grant aliens. | Nonim- migrant aliens. | Total. | Emigrant aliens. | Nonemi- grant aliens. | Total. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). | | | | | | |
| July | 51,737 | 9,989 | 61,726 | 40,749 | 29,074 | 69,823 | 8,097 | 78,101 | 12,417 | 90,518 | 24,673 | 18,189 | 42,862 | + 47,656 | | | | | | |
| August | 50,110 | 13,242 | 63,352 | 31,915 | 20,589 | 52,504 | 10,848 | 82,377 | 15,424 | 97,801 | 25,725 | 20,710 | 46,435 | + 51,366 | | | | | | |
| September | 62,599 | 16,194 | 78,793 | 29,630 | 20,770 | 50,400 | 28,393 | 105,611 | 22,855 | 128,466 | 23,728 | 19,959 | 43,287 | + 89,179 | | | | | | |
| October | 69,418 | 17,470 | 86,888 | 30,728 | 20,485 | 51,213 | 35,675 | 108,300 | 20,288 | 128,588 | 27,153 | 22,133 | 49,286 | + 79,302 | | | | | | |
| November | 61,765 | 12,352 | 74,147 | 45,804 | 26,620 | 72,424 | 1,723 | 94,739 | 13,348 | 108,087 | 41,444 | 28,683 | 70,127 | + 37,960 | | | | | | |
| December | 61,626 | 10,061 | 71,687 | 42,822 | 29,060 | 71,882 | 1,195 | 76,315 | 11,293 | 87,608 | 45,048 | 30,797 | 75,845 | + 11,763 | | | | | | |
| January | 38,453 | 8,367 | 46,820 | 17,415 | 13,791 | 31,206 | 15,614 | 46,441 | 8,794 | 55,235 | 29,730 | 27,305 | 57,035 | + 1,800 | | | | | | |
| February | 45,380 | 9,521 | 54,901 | 14,949 | 14,365 | 29,314 | 25,587 | 49,516 | 12,199 | 61,715 | 31,355 | 14,866 | 30,119 | + 41,236 | | | | | | |
| March | 91,185 | 19,763 | 110,948 | 48,141 | 33,211 | 81,352 | 30,114 | 111,465 | 24,283 | 135,748 | 55,233 | 40,867 | 94,371 | + 90,374 | | | | | | |
| April | 99,839 | 27,162 | 127,001 | 18,088 | 27,995 | 46,083 | 80,918 | 96,371 | 38,808 | 175,179 | 18,331 | 27,195 | 30,877 | + 129,653 | | | | | | |
| May | 113,635 | 19,022 | 132,657 | 17,999 | 24,381 | 42,380 | 90,277 | 137,262 | 27,430 | 164,692 | 19,131 | 43,218 | 62,349 | + 102,343 | | | | | | |
| June | 92,425 | 15,810 | 108,235 | 23,233 | 31,689 | 54,922 | 53,313 | 176,261 | 22,196 | 198,457 | 22,930 | 35,256 | 62,349 | + 140,271 | | | | | | |
| Total | 838,172 | 178,983 | 1,017,155 | 333,262 | 282,030 | 615,292 | +401,863 | 1,197,892 | 229,335 | 1,427,227 | 308,190 | 303,734 | 611,924 | +815,303 | | | | | | |

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913, BY COUNTRIES.

| Country. | 1912 | | | | | | 1913 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Coming from. | | | Going to. | | | Coming from. | | | Going to. | | | | |
| | Immi- grant aliens. | Nonim- migrant aliens. | Total aliens admitted. | Emi- grant aliens. | Nonemi- grant aliens. | Total aliens departed. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). | Immi- grant aliens. | Nonim- migrant aliens. | Total aliens admitted. | Emi- grant aliens. | Nonemi- grant aliens. | Total aliens departed. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). |
| Austria..... | 85,854 | | 91,696 | 46,137 | 3,142 | 49,279 | + 42,417 | 137,245 | 21,713 | 287,255 | 88,021 | 8,242 | 96,263 | +190,992 |
| Hungary..... | 93,028 | 1,280 | 94,308 | 42,423 | 2,862 | 45,285 | + 49,023 | 117,580 | 9,924 | 7,826 | 599 | 859 | 1,458 | + 6,368 |
| Belgium..... | 4,169 | 786 | 4,955 | 1,103 | 823 | 1,926 | + 3,029 | 7,405 | 1,368 | 9,955 | 1,710 | 637 | 2,347 | + 7,008 |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montene- gro..... | 4,447 | 958 | 5,405 | 3,577 | 222 | 3,799 | + 1,606 | 1,753 | 205 | 1,958 | 9,664 | 1,757 | 11,421 | + 9,463 |
| Denmark..... | 6,191 | 332 | 6,523 | 6,675 | 415 | 7,080 | + 5,443 | 6,478 | 369 | 6,847 | 608 | 356 | 7,203 | + 5,883 |
| France, including Corsica..... | 2,327 | 3,007 | 10,955 | 3,473 | 3,551 | 7,024 | + 3,931 | 9,675 | 2,484 | 12,159 | 3,430 | 2,406 | 5,836 | + 6,323 |
| German Empire..... | 27,788 | 3,500 | 31,288 | 5,785 | 5,472 | 11,257 | + 20,031 | 34,329 | 4,784 | 39,113 | 4,759 | 5,209 | 9,968 | + 29,145 |
| Greece..... | 21,449 | 452 | 21,901 | 11,461 | 783 | 12,244 | + 9,657 | 22,817 | 30,603 | 23,345 | 30,603 | 4,289 | 34,892 | + 11,547 |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sar- dinia..... | 157,134 | 10,988 | 168,122 | 108,388 | 10,101 | 118,489 | + 49,633 | 265,542 | 21,713 | 287,255 | 88,021 | 8,242 | 96,263 | +190,992 |
| Netherlands..... | 6,619 | 581 | 7,200 | 564 | 878 | 1,442 | + 5,758 | 6,902 | 6,902 | 7,826 | 599 | 859 | 1,458 | + 6,368 |
| Norway..... | 8,675 | 1,155 | 9,830 | 2,310 | 613 | 2,923 | + 6,907 | 8,587 | 1,368 | 9,955 | 1,710 | 637 | 2,347 | + 7,008 |
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands..... | 10,297 | 61 | 10,291 | 1,916 | 222 | 2,138 | + 8,153 | 14,171 | 56 | 14,227 | 1,965 | 241 | 2,206 | + 12,021 |
| Roumania..... | 1,990 | 100 | 2,097 | 550 | 105 | 655 | + 1,442 | 2,155 | 183 | 2,338 | 319 | 77 | 396 | + 1,942 |
| Russian Empire and Finland..... | 162,395 | 5,962 | 168,357 | 34,681 | 4,911 | 39,592 | + 128,765 | 201,040 | 14,120 | 305,160 | 26,923 | 4,410 | 31,333 | +273,827 |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | 6,327 | 1,127 | 7,454 | 1,581 | 870 | 2,451 | + 5,003 | 1,167 | 2,060 | 8,227 | 2,029 | 925 | 2,954 | + 5,273 |
| Sweden..... | 12,688 | 1,487 | 14,175 | 2,490 | 719 | 3,209 | + 9,966 | 17,202 | 7,735 | 17,927 | 1,989 | 474 | 2,463 | + 15,464 |
| Switzerland..... | 3,505 | 263 | 3,768 | 510 | 360 | 870 | + 2,898 | 4,006 | 406 | 4,510 | 449 | 381 | 3,680 | + 3,880 |
| Turkey in Europe..... | 14,481 | 374 | 14,855 | 5,926 | 350 | 6,276 | + 8,579 | 14,128 | 217 | 14,345 | 4,809 | 547 | 5,356 | + 8,989 |
| United Kingdom: England..... | 40,408 | 18,139 | 58,547 | 6,700 | 15,602 | 22,302 | + 36,245 | 43,363 | 23,296 | 66,659 | 5,969 | 14,843 | 20,812 | + 45,847 |
| Ireland..... | 25,879 | 1,170 | 27,049 | 3,082 | 1,793 | 4,875 | + 22,174 | 1,477 | 1,477 | 29,353 | 2,894 | 1,467 | 4,361 | + 24,992 |
| Scotland..... | 14,578 | 2,472 | 17,050 | 2,195 | 2,753 | 5,048 | + 12,002 | 14,220 | 3,304 | 17,524 | 2,179 | 2,701 | 4,880 | + 12,644 |
| Wales..... | 2,162 | 395 | 2,557 | 185 | 217 | 402 | + 2,155 | 2,745 | 632 | 3,377 | 157 | 190 | 3,030 | + 3,030 |
| Other Europe..... | 2,243 | 31 | 2,274 | 22 | 18 | 40 | + 2,234 | 371 | 209 | 580 | 17 | 33 | 33 | + 547 |
| Total Europe..... | 718,875 | 58,782 | 777,657 | 285,724 | 56,882 | 342,606 | + 435,051 | 1,055,855 | 93,078 | 1,148,933 | 248,559 | 56,631 | 305,190 | +843,743 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| China..... | 1,705 | 1,148 | 2,913 | 2,609 | 891 | 3,500 | 587 | 2,105 | 751 | 2,856 | 2,303 | 407 | 2,710 | 146 |
| Japan..... | 6,114 | 412 | 6,526 | 1,485 | 424 | 1,909 | 4,617 | 8,251 | 373 | 8,654 | 731 | 374 | 1,105 | 7,949 |
| India..... | 12,788 | 137 | 12,925 | 1,182 | 136 | 1,318 | 6 | 23,179 | 151 | 24,220 | 1,513 | 106 | 346 | 16 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | 607 | 175 | 782 | 1,551 | 335 | 1,886 | 11,077 | 23,955 | 265 | 24,220 | 1,513 | 232 | 1,605 | 22,615 |
| Other Asia..... | | 67 | 674 | 104 | 36 | 140 | 534 | 838 | 118 | 956 | 103 | 34 | 137 | 819 |
| Total Asia..... | 21,449 | 1,939 | 23,388 | 5,931 | 1,822 | 7,753 | 15,635 | 35,358 | 1,658 | 37,016 | 4,690 | 1,213 | 5,903 | 31,113 |
| Africa..... | 1,009 | 242 | 1,251 | 266 | 322 | 588 | 663 | 1,409 | 334 | 1,743 | 209 | 287 | 496 | 1,247 |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | 794 | 1,189 | 1,983 | 645 | 1,180 | 1,825 | 158 | 1,229 | 1,586 | 2,825 | 645 | 1,399 | 2,044 | 781 |
| Pacific Islands, not specified..... | 55,990 | 188 | 56,178 | 43 | 232 | 280 | 2 | 111 | 191 | 302 | 29 | 208 | 237 | 65 |
| British North America..... | 1,242 | 11,556 | 67,946 | 33,506 | 63,236 | 96,832 | 29,285 | 73,802 | 14,165 | 87,967 | 46,981 | 94,010 | 140,931 | 53,024 |
| Central America..... | 23,238 | 1,875 | 25,113 | 328 | 1,842 | 2,170 | 947 | 1,473 | 1,926 | 3,399 | 482 | 1,982 | 2,464 | 955 |
| Mexico..... | 2,989 | 5,946 | 8,935 | 605 | 2,231 | 2,836 | 22,348 | 11,926 | 2,184 | 14,060 | 1,991 | 2,302 | 3,283 | 10,707 |
| South America..... | 8,299 | 2,093 | 5,082 | 1,319 | 2,357 | 3,706 | 3,376 | 4,248 | 2,502 | 6,750 | 1,307 | 2,321 | 3,638 | 3,062 |
| West Indies..... | 12,467 | 20,706 | 17,639 | 4,864 | 12,829 | 17,693 | 3,073 | 12,458 | 8,591 | 21,049 | 4,223 | 12,410 | 16,633 | 4,416 |
| United States..... | 15 | 90,854 | 90,854 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 45,076 | 23 | 103,150 | 103,150 | 14 | 130,946 | 130,946 | 27,796 |
| Other countries..... | | 20 | 35 | | | | 28 | | 10 | 33 | | 25 | 39 | 6 |
| Grand total..... | 838,172 | 178,983 | 1,017,155 | 333,262 | 282,030 | 615,292 | 401,863 | 1,197,892 | 229,335 | 1,427,227 | 308,190 | 303,734 | 611,924 | 815,303 |

TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Race or people. | Admitted. | | | Departed. | | | Increase (+) or decrease (-). |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| | Immigrant aliens. | Nonimmigrant aliens. | Total. | Emigrant aliens. | Nonemigrant aliens. | Total. | |
| African (black)..... | 6, 634 | 3, 100 | 9, 734 | 1, 671 | 2, 385 | 4, 056 | + 5, 678 |
| Armenian..... | 9, 353 | 201 | 9, 554 | 676 | 357 | 1, 033 | + 8, 521 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 11, 091 | 761 | 11, 852 | 871 | 757 | 1, 628 | + 10, 224 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 9, 087 | 996 | 10, 083 | 13, 525 | 5, 359 | 18, 884 | - 8, 801 |
| Chinese..... | 2, 022 | 1, 465 | 4, 382 | 2, 250 | 3, 499 | 5, 749 | - 1, 367 |
| Croatian and Slavonian..... | 42, 499 | 2, 255 | 44, 754 | 10, 209 | 3, 726 | 13, 935 | + 30, 819 |
| Cuban..... | 3, 099 | 3, 022 | 6, 121 | 1, 264 | 6, 128 | 7, 392 | - 1, 271 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 4, 520 | 255 | 4, 775 | 849 | 521 | 1, 370 | + 3, 405 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 14, 507 | 4, 239 | 18, 746 | 2, 145 | 5, 619 | 7, 764 | + 10, 982 |
| East Indian..... | 188 | 45 | 233 | 213 | 122 | 335 | - 102 |
| English..... | 55, 522 | 44, 540 | 100, 062 | 10, 794 | 61, 168 | 71, 962 | + 28, 100 |
| Finnish..... | 12, 756 | 2, 164 | 14, 920 | 3, 053 | 3, 071 | 6, 124 | + 8, 796 |
| French..... | 20, 652 | 5, 857 | 26, 509 | 4, 019 | 6, 218 | 10, 237 | + 16, 272 |
| German..... | 80, 865 | 50, 899 | 101, 764 | 11, 871 | 23, 160 | 35, 031 | + 66, 733 |
| Greek..... | 38, 644 | 2, 289 | 40, 933 | 31, 556 | 19, 321 | 50, 877 | - 9, 944 |
| Hebrew..... | 101, 330 | 4, 496 | 105, 826 | 6, 697 | 4, 841 | 11, 538 | + 94, 288 |
| Irish..... | 37, 023 | 11, 080 | 48, 103 | 4, 458 | 13, 256 | 17, 714 | + 30, 389 |
| Italian (north)..... | 42, 534 | 11, 637 | 54, 171 | 10, 995 | 14, 335 | 25, 330 | + 28, 841 |
| Italian (south)..... | 231, 613 | 32, 735 | 263, 453 | 79, 057 | 40, 075 | 119, 132 | +144, 321 |
| Japanese..... | 8, 302 | 3, 370 | 11, 672 | 733 | 7, 707 | 8, 440 | + 3, 232 |
| Korean..... | 64 | 10 | 74 | 44 | 19 | 63 | + 11 |
| Lithuanian..... | 24, 647 | 882 | 25, 529 | 3, 276 | 1, 343 | 4, 619 | + 20, 910 |
| Magyar..... | 30, 610 | 2, 951 | 33, 561 | 11, 496 | 4, 596 | 16, 092 | + 17, 469 |
| Mexican..... | 10, 954 | 4, 541 | 15, 495 | 910 | 1, 883 | 2, 793 | + 12, 702 |
| Pacific Islander..... | 11 | 16 | 27 | 4 | 16 | 20 | + 7 |
| Polish..... | 174, 365 | 10, 842 | 185, 207 | 24, 107 | 11, 705 | 35, 812 | +149, 395 |
| Portuguese..... | 13, 566 | 1, 065 | 14, 631 | 1, 583 | 1, 916 | 3, 499 | + 11, 132 |
| Roumanian..... | 13, 451 | 1, 329 | 14, 780 | 3, 156 | 2, 022 | 5, 178 | + 9, 602 |
| Russian..... | 51, 472 | 6, 908 | 58, 380 | 10, 548 | 8, 910 | 19, 458 | + 38, 922 |
| Ruthenian (Russniak)..... | 30, 588 | 8, 817 | 39, 405 | 5, 327 | 7, 038 | 12, 365 | + 27, 040 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 38, 737 | 12, 913 | 51, 650 | 9, 291 | 14, 211 | 23, 502 | + 28, 148 |
| Scotch..... | 21, 293 | 10, 141 | 31, 434 | 4, 118 | 12, 302 | 16, 420 | + 15, 014 |
| Slovak..... | 27, 234 | 1, 860 | 29, 094 | 9, 854 | 3, 237 | 13, 091 | + 16, 003 |
| Spanish..... | 9, 042 | 5, 975 | 15, 017 | 3, 181 | 5, 503 | 8, 684 | + 6, 333 |
| Spanish-American..... | 1, 363 | 2, 046 | 3, 409 | 457 | 1, 980 | 2, 437 | + 972 |
| Syrian..... | 9, 210 | 809 | 10, 019 | 797 | 1, 335 | 2, 132 | + 7, 887 |
| Turkish..... | 2, 015 | 117 | 2, 132 | 1, 297 | 681 | 1, 978 | + 154 |
| Welsh..... | 2, 820 | 1, 102 | 3, 922 | 298 | 1, 073 | 1, 371 | + 2, 551 |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | 1, 171 | 1, 131 | 2, 302 | 584 | 1, 382 | 1, 966 | + 336 |
| Other peoples..... | 3, 038 | 474 | 3, 512 | 1, 118 | 957 | 2, 075 | + 1, 437 |
| Not specified ¹..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19, 838 | ..... | 19, 838 | - 19, 838 |
| Total..... | 1, 197, 892 | 229, 335 | 1, 427, 227 | 308, 190 | 303, 734 | 611, 924 | +815, 303 |
| Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands..... | 4, 408 | 8, 238 | 12, 646 | 768 | 9, 138 | 9, 906 | + 2, 740 |

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.¹

| State or Territory. | Admitted. | | Departed. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Immigrant aliens. | Nonimmigrant aliens. | Emigrant aliens. | Nonemigrant aliens. |
| Alabama..... | 1,170 | 107 | 375 | 210 |
| Alaska..... | 618 | 89 | 106 | 114 |
| Arizona..... | 3,945 | 1,020 | 613 | 228 |
| Arkansas..... | 353 | 49 | 56 | 34 |
| California..... | 32,277 | 4,107 | 8,120 | 7,938 |
| Colorado..... | 5,673 | 372 | 1,664 | 1,030 |
| Connecticut..... | 35,138 | 2,529 | 6,259 | 2,791 |
| Delaware..... | 1,810 | 103 | 242 | 56 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,717 | 319 | 354 | 275 |
| Florida..... | 5,352 | 2,353 | 2,520 | 2,216 |
| Georgia..... | 787 | 127 | 158 | 196 |
| Hawaii..... | 5,837 | 1,123 | 682 | 3,011 |
| Idaho..... | 1,682 | 142 | 385 | 376 |
| Illinois..... | 107,060 | 7,449 | 24,178 | 10,932 |
| Indiana..... | 13,005 | 832 | 3,860 | 892 |
| Iowa..... | 8,666 | 588 | 1,387 | 1,237 |
| Kansas..... | 3,663 | 249 | 595 | 357 |
| Kentucky..... | 761 | 90 | 176 | 131 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,774 | 309 | 423 | 240 |
| Maine..... | 6,624 | 307 | 655 | 483 |
| Maryland..... | 8,168 | 504 | 1,146 | 461 |
| Massachusetts..... | 101,674 | 9,155 | 17,070 | 12,503 |
| Michigan..... | 59,192 | 3,391 | 7,529 | 3,970 |
| Minnesota..... | 18,693 | 1,457 | 2,933 | 2,732 |
| Mississippi..... | 415 | 40 | 41 | 39 |
| Missouri..... | 11,504 | 937 | 3,386 | 2,196 |
| Montana..... | 5,796 | 464 | 955 | 869 |
| Nebraska..... | 6,266 | 370 | 695 | 696 |
| Nevada..... | 1,000 | 87 | 402 | 321 |
| New Hampshire..... | 8,230 | 311 | 1,622 | 723 |
| New Jersey..... | 61,358 | 5,589 | 12,401 | 5,671 |
| New Mexico..... | 758 | 84 | 246 | 140 |
| New York..... | 330,531 | 31,903 | 83,608 | 32,577 |
| North Carolina..... | 429 | 66 | 80 | 68 |
| North Dakota..... | 4,285 | 259 | 229 | 403 |
| Ohio..... | 63,007 | 3,745 | 13,238 | 6,244 |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,018 | 103 | 235 | 68 |
| Oregon..... | 4,994 | 587 | 1,385 | 1,297 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 182,744 | 11,897 | 43,836 | 12,501 |
| Philippine Islands..... | 17 | 12 | 2 | 5 |
| Porto Rico..... | 894 | 601 | 741 | 286 |
| Rhode Island..... | 13,678 | 1,296 | 2,593 | 1,848 |
| South Carolina..... | 258 | 36 | 53 | 48 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,641 | 171 | 196 | 255 |
| Tennessee..... | 818 | 102 | 134 | 113 |
| Texas..... | 11,214 | 2,835 | 806 | 435 |
| Utah..... | 2,932 | 318 | 1,349 | 890 |
| Vermont..... | 3,608 | 236 | 557 | 292 |
| Virginia..... | 1,822 | 180 | 407 | 241 |
| Washington..... | 18,313 | 1,698 | 2,827 | 3,239 |
| West Virginia..... | 10,472 | 634 | 3,492 | 935 |
| Wisconsin..... | 23,091 | 1,149 | 4,037 | 1,557 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,160 | 123 | 505 | 294 |
| Outside United States..... | ..... | 126,731 | ..... | 177,010 |
| Unknown ²..... | ..... | ..... | 46,646 | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,197,892 | 229,335 | 308,190 | 303,734 |

¹ For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IXA, XIV, and XIVA.
² Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.¹

| Occupation. | Admitted. | | Departed. | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Immigrant aliens. | Nonimmigrant aliens. | Emigrant aliens. | Non-emigrant aliens. |
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | |
| Actors..... | 911 | 757 | 333 | 1,171 |
| Architects..... | 299 | 330 | 97 | 547 |
| Clergy..... | 1,051 | 1,023 | 335 | 1,086 |
| Editors..... | 207 | 228 | 28 | 269 |
| Electricians..... | 941 | 328 | 103 | 394 |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 1,917 | 2,457 | 408 | 2,825 |
| Lawyers..... | 290 | 638 | 42 | 860 |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 493 | 512 | 73 | 483 |
| Musicians..... | 1,254 | 495 | 284 | 636 |
| Officials (Government)..... | 365 | 763 | 98 | 846 |
| Physicians..... | 508 | 933 | 137 | 1,254 |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 676 | 333 | 139 | 427 |
| Teachers..... | 2,389 | 1,510 | 484 | 1,624 |
| Other professional..... | 2,168 | 1,395 | 364 | 1,313 |
| Total professional..... | 13,469 | 11,702 | 2,925 | 13,735 |
| SKILLED. | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 4,256 | 749 | 475 | 874 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 3,213 | 554 | 537 | 648 |
| Blacksmiths..... | 5,431 | 761 | 292 | 743 |
| Bookbinders..... | 543 | 52 | 25 | 43 |
| Brewers..... | 240 | 64 | 29 | 93 |
| Butchers..... | 3,748 | 597 | 298 | 628 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 501 | 119 | 152 | 131 |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 15,035 | 3,089 | 1,529 | 4,232 |
| Cigarette makers..... | 64 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| Cigar makers..... | 899 | 906 | 760 | 1,680 |
| Cigar packers..... | 86 | 35 | 9 | 11 |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 14,025 | 5,492 | 1,804 | 6,731 |
| Dressmakers..... | 6,411 | 737 | 482 | 810 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 1,594 | 1,091 | 158 | 889 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 607 | 86 | 80 | 97 |
| Gardeners..... | 1,516 | 666 | 196 | 766 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 805 | 65 | 45 | 87 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 1,728 | 441 | 263 | 612 |
| Jewelers..... | 404 | 107 | 39 | 160 |
| Locksmiths..... | 2,811 | 180 | 98 | 99 |
| Machinists..... | 2,725 | 1,115 | 817 | 1,970 |
| Mariners..... | 4,979 | 2,399 | 696 | 1,661 |
| Masons..... | 7,377 | 1,731 | 616 | 1,783 |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | 1,853 | 573 | 6,758 | 1,775 |
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 793 | 142 | 47 | 159 |
| Millers..... | 804 | 68 | 11 | 40 |
| Milliners..... | 1,193 | 124 | 71 | 144 |
| Miners..... | 9,510 | 2,121 | 8,280 | 5,344 |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 3,888 | 765 | 366 | 977 |
| Pattern makers..... | 106 | 51 | 33 | 90 |
| Photographers..... | 389 | 113 | 48 | 137 |
| Plasterers..... | 418 | 264 | 85 | 334 |
| Plumbers..... | 778 | 290 | 76 | 300 |
| Printers..... | 1,104 | 293 | 114 | 324 |
| Saddlers and harness makers..... | 616 | 66 | 24 | 66 |
| Seamstresses..... | 8,723 | 373 | 217 | 335 |
| Shoemakers..... | 11,578 | 1,096 | 838 | 1,025 |
| Stokers..... | 1,112 | 428 | 606 | 535 |
| Stonecutters..... | 1,111 | 303 | 254 | 558 |
| Tailors..... | 22,934 | 1,626 | 1,850 | 1,765 |
| Tanners and curriers..... | 487 | 47 | 40 | 56 |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | 1,179 | 287 | 711 | 1,171 |
| Tinners..... | 879 | 84 | 72 | 123 |
| Tobacco workers..... | 52 | 43 | 12 | 44 |
| Upholsterers..... | 262 | 46 | 14 | 70 |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 611 | 83 | 51 | 88 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 3,909 | 623 | 457 | 973 |
| Wheelwrights..... | 380 | 40 | 15 | 27 |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | 358 | 70 | 50 | 108 |
| Other skilled..... | 6,083 | 1,870 | 1,169 | 2,560 |
| Total skilled..... | 160,108 | 32,870 | 31,563 | 42,886 |

¹ For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables XI and XII.

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Occupation. | Admitted. | | Departed. | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Immigrant aliens. | Nonimmigrant aliens. | Emigrant aliens. | Non-emigrant aliens. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Agents..... | 1,148 | 1,646 | 136 | 1,914 |
| Bankers..... | 293 | 736 | 72 | 1,302 |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 933 | 236 | 140 | 435 |
| Farm laborers..... | 320,105 | 48,613 | 3,948 | 30,543 |
| Farmers..... | 13,180 | 5,197 | 6,120 | 8,758 |
| Fishermen..... | 1,174 | 251 | 261 | 386 |
| Hotel keepers..... | 315 | 328 | 106 | 482 |
| Laborers..... | 220,992 | 30,550 | 191,604 | 86,511 |
| Manufacturers..... | 454 | 776 | 66 | 1,132 |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 13,919 | 11,391 | 5,979 | 14,248 |
| Servants..... | 140,218 | 18,686 | 16,220 | 20,187 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 14,396 | 7,368 | 3,654 | 10,748 |
| Total miscellaneous..... | 727,127 | 125,778 | 228,306 | 176,646 |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 297,188 | 58,985 | 45,396 | 70,467 |
| Grand total..... | 1,197,892 | 229,335 | 308,190 | 303,734 |

TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

| Race or people. | Number admitted. | Sex. | | Age. | | | Literacy, 14 years and over. | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 to 44 years. | 45 years and over. | Can read but can not write. | | Can neither read nor write. | | |
| | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| African (black)..... | 6,634 | 3,691 | 2,943 | 565 | 5,804 | 265 | 11 | 14 | 666 | 239 | 930 |
| Armenian..... | 9,353 | 7,893 | 1,460 | 718 | 8,309 | 326 | 4 | 3 | 1,835 | 415 | 2,257 |
| Bohemian and Moravian..... | 11,091 | 6,328 | 4,763 | 2,006 | 8,539 | 546 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 43 | 96 |
| Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin..... | 9,087 | 7,834 | 1,253 | 560 | 8,044 | 483 | 6 | 1 | 2,510 | 423 | 2,940 |
| Chinese..... | 2,022 | 1,692 | 330 | 189 | 1,530 | 303 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 205 | 221 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 42,499 | 31,590 | 10,909 | 3,422 | 37,362 | 1,715 | 24 | 11 | 6,679 | 2,368 | 9,082 |
| Cuban..... | 3,099 | 2,126 | 973 | 396 | 2,368 | 335 | ..... | 1 | 16 | 22 | 39 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 4,520 | 3,938 | 582 | 159 | 4,168 | 193 | 6 | 1 | 1,851 | 208 | 2,066 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 14,507 | 9,471 | 5,036 | 2,675 | 10,896 | 936 | 3 | 5 | 157 | 68 | 233 |
| East Indian..... | 188 | 184 | 4 | 1 | 181 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | 23 |
| English..... | 55,522 | 31,320 | 24,202 | 8,915 | 40,296 | 6,311 | 23 | 18 | 137 | 123 | 301 |
| Finnish..... | 12,756 | 8,219 | 4,537 | 888 | 11,651 | 217 | 11 | 5 | 43 | 26 | 85 |
| French..... | 20,652 | 11,620 | 9,032 | 3,831 | 14,402 | 2,419 | 36 | 25 | 919 | 342 | 1,322 |
| German..... | 80,865 | 45,974 | 34,891 | 15,450 | 59,627 | 5,788 | 62 | 103 | 1,929 | 2,059 | 4,153 |
| Greek..... | 38,644 | 35,143 | 3,501 | 1,269 | 36,591 | 6,784 | 10 | ..... | 7,164 | 1,558 | 8,732 |
| Hebrew..... | 101,330 | 57,148 | 44,182 | 22,378 | 72,218 | 6,734 | 222 | 96 | 6,583 | 10,099 | 16,980 |
| Irish..... | 37,023 | 19,072 | 17,951 | 2,543 | 32,431 | 2,039 | 12 | 18 | 176 | 142 | 348 |
| Italian (North)..... | 42,534 | 32,428 | 10,106 | 4,248 | 36,645 | 1,641 | 18 | 2 | 1,974 | 563 | 2,557 |
| Italian (South)..... | 231,613 | 176,472 | 55,141 | 27,302 | 190,795 | 13,516 | 49 | 10 | 75,256 | 24,146 | 99,461 |
| Japanese..... | 8,302 | 3,157 | 5,145 | 437 | 7,290 | 575 | ..... | ..... | 548 | 1,876 | 2,424 |
| Korean..... | 64 | 15 | 40 | 13 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Lithuanian..... | 24,647 | 16,069 | 8,578 | 1,760 | 22,438 | 449 | 491 | 441 | 5,826 | 4,420 | 11,178 |
| Magyar..... | 30,610 | 16,637 | 13,973 | 5,670 | 22,410 | 2,530 | 6 | 9 | 1,177 | 1,271 | 2,463 |
| Mexican..... | 10,954 | 6,359 | 4,595 | 3,048 | 6,931 | 975 | 13 | 24 | 1,998 | 1,657 | 3,692 |
| Pacific Islander..... | 11 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Polish..... | 174,365 | 115,772 | 58,593 | 17,253 | 152,988 | 4,124 | 1,597 | 1,579 | 31,308 | 17,152 | 51,636 |
| Portuguese..... | 13,566 | 8,696 | 4,870 | 2,301 | 10,366 | 899 | 4 | 8 | 4,562 | 2,398 | 6,972 |
| Roumanian..... | 13,451 | 10,373 | 3,078 | 992 | 10,539 | 1,920 | 7 | 2 | 3,191 | 1,185 | 4,385 |
| Russian..... | 51,472 | 45,633 | 5,839 | 1,747 | 48,906 | 819 | 100 | 28 | 14,792 | 2,837 | 17,757 |
| Ruthenian (Russian)..... | 30,588 | 18,980 | 11,608 | 2,365 | 27,250 | 973 | 59 | 36 | 6,746 | 4,453 | 11,294 |
| Scandinavian..... | 38,737 | 25,243 | 13,494 | 3,038 | 34,056 | 1,643 | 10 | 15 | 60 | 31 | 116 |
| Scotch..... | 21,293 | 11,545 | 9,748 | 3,521 | 15,406 | 2,366 | 4 | 5 | 39 | 43 | 91 |
| Slovak..... | 27,234 | 16,242 | 10,992 | 4,205 | 22,048 | 981 | 22 | 11 | 1,985 | 1,273 | 3,291 |
| Spanish..... | 9,042 | 7,240 | 1,802 | 926 | 7,568 | 548 | 20 | 5 | 1,059 | 398 | 1,482 |
| Spanish - American..... | 1,363 | 978 | 385 | 203 | 1,065 | 95 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 17 |
| Syrian..... | 9,210 | 6,177 | 3,033 | 1,341 | 7,448 | 421 | 4 | 2 | 2,359 | 1,769 | 4,134 |
| Turkish..... | 2,015 | 1,866 | 149 | 70 | 1,903 | 42 | ..... | ..... | 1,203 | 75 | 1,278 |
| Welsh..... | 2,820 | 1,771 | 1,049 | 443 | 2,128 | 249 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | 1,171 | 655 | 516 | 125 | 938 | 108 | ..... | 2 | 10 | 3 | 15 |
| Other peoples..... | 3,038 | 2,585 | 453 | 185 | 2,751 | 102 | 3 | 1 | 1,034 | 199 | 1,237 |
| Total..... | 1,197,892 | 808,144 | 389,748 | 147,158 | 986,355 | 64,379 | 2,842 | 2,484 | 185,872 | 84,116 | 275,314 |
| Admitted in Philippine Islands..... | 4,408 | 3,865 | 543 | 964 | 3,323 | 121 | ..... | ..... | 682 | 158 | 840 |

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Money. | | | By whom passage was paid. | | | Going to join— | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Aliens bringing— | | Total amount of money shown. | Self. | Relative. | Other than self or relative. | Relative. | Friend. | Neither relative nor friend. |
| \$50 or over. | Less than \$50. | | | | | | | |
| 1,059 | 4,494 | \$167,191 | 4,884 | 1,497 | 253 | 4,317 | 847 | 1,470 |
| 786 | 7,215 | 260,074 | 7,881 | 1,412 | 60 | 7,142 | 2,089 | 122 |
| 1,923 | 5,822 | 455,907 | 6,638 | 4,388 | 65 | 8,680 | 2,150 | 261 |
| 1,153 | 6,831 | 307,147 | 7,709 | 1,351 | 27 | 4,493 | 3,866 | 728 |
| 571 | 1,180 | 69,784 | 845 | 1,074 | 103 | 1,189 | 513 | 320 |
| 2,661 | 34,883 | 1,066,699 | 34,898 | 7,434 | 167 | 28,310 | 12,973 | 1,216 |
| 1,820 | 576 | 164,944 | 1,922 | 1,152 | 25 | 974 | 258 | 1,867 |
| 334 | 3,770 | 128,967 | 4,046 | 448 | 26 | 2,816 | 1,542 | 162 |
| 3,815 | 5,501 | 745,603 | 8,699 | 5,626 | 182 | 9,646 | 3,723 | 1,138 |
| 145 | 21 | 41,878 | 169 | 15 | 4 | 32 | 75 | 81 |
| 22,101 | 15,769 | 4,352,365 | 33,580 | 20,357 | 1,585 | 33,858 | 10,556 | 11,328 |
| 1,861 | 9,238 | 470,932 | 8,708 | 3,587 | 461 | 7,128 | 4,823 | 805 |
| 6,533 | 6,373 | 1,332,572 | 11,981 | 7,988 | 683 | 13,758 | 2,524 | 4,370 |
| 19,285 | 32,526 | 4,309,865 | 46,501 | 32,959 | 1,405 | 59,192 | 15,417 | 6,256 |
| 3,403 | 31,751 | 1,230,553 | 35,790 | 2,838 | 16 | 25,423 | 12,323 | 898 |
| 7,805 | 41,536 | 2,307,345 | 36,423 | 64,400 | 507 | 94,591 | 4,837 | 1,902 |
| 7,121 | 23,006 | 1,985,703 | 22,852 | 13,689 | 482 | 30,588 | 3,262 | 3,173 |
| 6,977 | 26,968 | 1,437,640 | 33,305 | 8,948 | 281 | 31,857 | 9,012 | 1,665 |
| 17,697 | 168,463 | 5,938,521 | 175,817 | 55,391 | 405 | 219,102 | 11,043 | 1,468 |
| 3,578 | 3,644 | 290,655 | 1,630 | 6,600 | 72 | 6,802 | 439 | 1,061 |
| 8 | 24 | 1,219 | 7 | 56 | 1 | 54 | 4 | 6 |
| 1,166 | 17,916 | 504,884 | 13,833 | 10,681 | 133 | 22,796 | 1,747 | 104 |
| 2,644 | 18,686 | 775,515 | 18,530 | 11,979 | 101 | 25,353 | 4,545 | 712 |
| 1,134 | 3,620 | 189,873 | 5,102 | 5,675 | 177 | 5,361 | 711 | 4,882 |
| 7 | 2 | 3,360 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 7,839 | 130,569 | 4,033,440 | 119,633 | 54,306 | 426 | 155,011 | 17,785 | 1,569 |
| 953 | 8,549 | 292,824 | 7,260 | 6,046 | 260 | 10,823 | 2,270 | 473 |
| 685 | 10,582 | 316,465 | 10,639 | 2,771 | 41 | 9,443 | 3,654 | 354 |
| 2,054 | 44,397 | 1,279,412 | 45,628 | 5,538 | 306 | 29,898 | 20,573 | 1,001 |
| 690 | 24,349 | 627,904 | 22,971 | 7,526 | 91 | 25,511 | 4,448 | 629 |
| 8,003 | 25,190 | 2,084,546 | 29,124 | 8,959 | 654 | 24,496 | 10,065 | 4,176 |
| 7,397 | 7,580 | 1,775,314 | 13,689 | 7,291 | 313 | 13,960 | 3,714 | 3,619 |
| 1,575 | 19,879 | 627,518 | 19,834 | 7,352 | 48 | 24,287 | 2,690 | 257 |
| 2,740 | 3,673 | 439,783 | 6,455 | 1,393 | 1,194 | 3,867 | 2,238 | 2,937 |
| 1,021 | 119 | 130,231 | 807 | 462 | 94 | 324 | 243 | 796 |
| 1,207 | 5,231 | 305,762 | 6,383 | 2,817 | 10 | 7,925 | 1,055 | 230 |
| 150 | 1,564 | 65,356 | 1,791 | 220 | 4 | 1,504 | 398 | 113 |
| 1,105 | 854 | 190,225 | 1,746 | 1,037 | 37 | 1,878 | 573 | 369 |
| 496 | 404 | 82,968 | 838 | 305 | 28 | 601 | 150 | 360 |
| 288 | 2,342 | 99,273 | 2,597 | 376 | 65 | 1,899 | 983 | 156 |
| 151,820 | 755,097 | 40,890,197 | 811,151 | 375,947 | 10,794 | 954,931 | 179,920 | 63,041 |
| 1,867 | 1,895 | 43,589 | 2,658 | 1,662 | 88 | 1,808 | 587 | 2,013 |

TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Race or people. | Number departed. | Sex. | | Age. | | | Continuous residence in the United States. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 to 44 years. | 45 years and over. | Not over 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | 15 to 20 years. | Over 20 years. | Up-known. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African (black) | 1,671 | 1,127 | 544 | 137 | 1,431 | 103 | 1,245 | 301 | 77 | 18 | 10 | 20 |
| Armenian | 676 | 640 | 36 | 4 | 556 | 116 | 415 | 209 | 31 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Bohemian and Moravian | 871 | 545 | 326 | 30 | 721 | 120 | 506 | 263 | 47 | 20 | 13 | 36 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin | 13,525 | 13,222 | 303 | 66 | 12,547 | 1,026 | 628 | 2,458 | 147 | 6 | 6 | 287 |
| Chinese | 2,250 | 2,204 | 46 | 2 | 564 | 1,684 | 227 | 2,226 | 264 | 222 | 1,309 | 2 |
| Croatian and Slovenian | 10,209 | 9,098 | 1,111 | 146 | 8,868 | 1,195 | 6,144 | 2,788 | 319 | 24 | 30 | 904 |
| Cuban | 1,264 | 835 | 429 | 163 | 980 | 121 | 1,072 | 123 | 45 | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian | 849 | 824 | 25 | 5 | 775 | 69 | 590 | 240 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Dutch and Flemish | 2,148 | 1,600 | 548 | 207 | 1,724 | 217 | 1,004 | 287 | 59 | 4 | 21 | 773 |
| East Indian | 213 | 212 | 1 | 1 | 185 | 28 | 104 | 106 | 3 | 79 | 106 | 4,133 |
| English | 10,794 | 6,797 | 3,997 | 1,104 | 8,447 | 1,243 | 5,033 | 1,189 | 264 | 11 | 11 | 1,127 |
| Finnish | 3,063 | 2,221 | 832 | 124 | 2,734 | 195 | 1,285 | 515 | 188 | 25 | 52 | 664 |
| French | 4,019 | 2,550 | 1,469 | 191 | 3,390 | 438 | 2,610 | 508 | 160 | 74 | 164 | 2,366 |
| German | 11,871 | 4,258 | 7,511 | 751 | 9,606 | 1,514 | 6,615 | 2,260 | 392 | 1,147 | 50 | 180 |
| Greek | 31,556 | 31,115 | 441 | 113 | 30,193 | 1,250 | 18,054 | 12,107 | 1,241 | 21 | 34 | 1,337 |
| Hebrew | 6,697 | 4,213 | 2,484 | 315 | 5,501 | 881 | 3,812 | 1,252 | 241 | 21 | 34 | 1,378 |
| Irish | 4,458 | 2,439 | 2,019 | 188 | 3,788 | 482 | 1,646 | 965 | 253 | 74 | 160 | 461 |
| Italian (North) | 10,995 | 9,378 | 1,617 | 299 | 9,585 | 1,111 | 6,324 | 3,266 | 738 | 91 | 115 | 297 |
| Italian (South) | 79,057 | 70,619 | 8,438 | 2,198 | 69,035 | 7,824 | 54,853 | 19,062 | 3,521 | 415 | 297 | 909 |
| Japanese | 561 | 172 | 389 | 18 | 505 | 210 | 235 | 34 | 6 | 19 | 19 | 7 |
| Korean | 44 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lithuanian | 3,276 | 2,412 | 864 | 191 | 2,719 | 366 | 2,585 | 552 | 113 | 9 | 17 | 237 |
| Mexican | 11,496 | 8,225 | 3,271 | 567 | 9,305 | 1,023 | 7,687 | 3,063 | 431 | 44 | 34 | 4 |
| Magyar | 910 | 773 | 137 | 47 | 765 | 98 | 816 | 70 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Pacific Islander | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Polish | 24,107 | 18,886 | 5,221 | 701 | 20,623 | 2,783 | 18,770 | 3,585 | 890 | 80 | 50 | 772 |
| Portuguese | 1,553 | 1,528 | 25 | 105 | 1,308 | 170 | 1,067 | 416 | 67 | 16 | 14 | 3 |
| Romanian | 3,196 | 2,811 | 385 | 105 | 2,806 | 170 | 2,432 | 604 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 67 |
| Russian | 10,548 | 9,040 | 1,508 | 622 | 9,163 | 443 | 7,655 | 848 | 99 | 14 | 6 | 1,946 |
| Ruthenian (Russniak) | 5,327 | 4,643 | 684 | 105 | 4,706 | 516 | 2,939 | 497 | 79 | 6 | 6 | 2,140 |
| Scandinavian | 9,291 | 6,969 | 2,322 | 400 | 8,012 | 879 | 2,812 | 1,229 | 293 | 54 | 103 | 4,800 |
| Scandinavian | 4,118 | 2,706 | 1,412 | 433 | 3,249 | 436 | 1,796 | 455 | 52 | 26 | 29 | 1,780 |
| Scottish | 9,851 | 2,173 | 7,678 | 234 | 8,249 | 1,281 | 7,092 | 2,172 | 477 | 71 | 13 | 566 |
| Slovak | 3,151 | 2,932 | 219 | 134 | 2,748 | 299 | 2,319 | 566 | 201 | 15 | 3 | 47 |
| Spanish | 437 | 310 | 127 | 52 | 364 | 41 | 308 | 69 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Spanish-American | 797 | 610 | 181 | 30 | 674 | 93 | 469 | 260 | 70 | 9 | 6 | 43 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Turkish..... | 1,297 | 1,266 | 31 | 13 | 1,196 | 88 | 907 | 43 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 22 |
| Welsh..... | 298 | 231 | 67 | 11 | 258 | 29 | 139 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 118 |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | 584 | 299 | 285 | 48 | 471 | 65 | 338 | 95 | 35 | 1 | 6 | 109 |
| Other peoples..... | 1,118 | 1,050 | 68 | 29 | 1,017 | 72 | 776 | 171 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 143 |
| Not specified ¹ | 19,838 | 11,197 | 8,641 | 3,348 | 15,460 | 1,030 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,838 |
| Total..... | 308,190 | 251,808 | 56,382 | 13,215 | 264,137 | 30,808 | 182,985 | 63,471 | 10,803 | 1,559 | 2,726 | 46,646 |
| Departed from Philippine Islands..... | 768 | 566 | 202 | 107 | 539 | 122 | 508 | 142 | 61 | 18 | 39 | ..... |

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE VII B.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS

[Abbreviations: S., single;

| Race or people | Males. | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Under 14 years (total). ¹ | 14 to 44 years. | | | | | 45 years and over. | | | | |
| | | S. | M. | W. | D. | Total. | S. | M. | W. | D. | Total. |
| African (black)..... | 237 | 2,478 | 861 | 10 | 3,349 | 16 | 80 | 9 | ..... | 105 | |
| Armenian..... | 413 | 4,110 | 3,168 | 24 | 7,302 | 5 | 158 | 15 | ..... | 178 | |
| Bohemian and Moravian..... | 1,008 | 3,263 | 1,704 | 21 | 5,049 | 12 | 229 | 30 | ..... | 271 | |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 295 | 3,108 | 3,961 | 51 | 7,120 | 15 | 377 | 26 | 1 | 419 | |
| Chinese..... | 162 | 782 | 461 | ..... | 1,243 | 1 | 286 | ..... | ..... | 287 | |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 1,684 | 14,382 | 13,992 | 97 | 28,472 | 47 | 1,344 | 43 | ..... | 1,434 | |
| Cuban..... | 218 | 1,354 | 347 | 11 | 1,712 | 27 | 147 | 22 | ..... | 196 | |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian..... | 98 | 2,082 | 1,564 | 15 | 3,661 | 7 | 162 | 10 | ..... | 179 | |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 1,337 | 4,713 | 2,854 | 42 | 7,611 | 64 | 416 | 42 | 1 | 523 | |
| East Indian..... | 1 | 111 | 59 | 7 | 177 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| English..... | 4,503 | 15,197 | 8,372 | 190 | 23,764 | 368 | 2,333 | 350 | 2 | 3,053 | |
| Finnish..... | 460 | 5,837 | 1,775 | 32 | 7,644 | 17 | 83 | 15 | ..... | 115 | |
| French..... | 1,922 | 5,488 | 2,752 | 102 | 8,346 | 178 | 981 | 192 | 1 | 1,352 | |
| German..... | 7,767 | 22,234 | 12,736 | 144 | 35,152 | 234 | 2,572 | 262 | 7 | 3,075 | |
| Greek..... | 755 | 24,097 | 9,672 | 51 | 33,820 | 53 | 510 | 23 | ..... | 568 | |
| Hebrew..... | 11,186 | 27,072 | 15,539 | 140 | 42,762 | 65 | 2,793 | 352 | 2 | 3,200 | |
| Irish..... | 1,281 | 14,559 | 2,181 | 75 | 16,816 | 226 | 602 | 147 | ..... | 975 | |
| Italian (North)..... | 2,210 | 16,994 | 11,869 | 131 | 28,994 | 109 | 1,047 | 68 | ..... | 1,224 | |
| Italian (South)..... | 14,356 | 78,351 | 74,517 | 343 | 153,212 | 322 | 8,161 | 421 | ..... | 8,904 | |
| Japanese..... | 280 | 1,448 | 979 | 4 | 2,433 | 8 | 418 | 18 | ..... | 444 | |
| Korean..... | 6 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Lithuanian..... | 887 | 11,548 | 3,346 | 17 | 14,911 | 20 | 241 | 10 | ..... | 271 | |
| Magyar..... | 2,857 | 4,486 | 7,396 | 74 | 11,958 | 16 | 1,715 | 89 | 2 | 1,822 | |
| Mexican..... | 1,608 | 2,557 | 1,605 | 59 | 4,221 | 37 | 404 | 89 | ..... | 530 | |
| Pacific Islander..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Polish..... | 8,603 | 61,555 | 42,533 | 211 | 104,300 | 80 | 2,691 | 98 | ..... | 2,869 | |
| Portuguese..... | 1,200 | 3,612 | 3,379 | 40 | 7,052 | 19 | 416 | 29 | ..... | 464 | |
| Roumanian..... | 528 | 2,443 | 5,529 | 64 | 8,040 | 19 | 1,705 | 81 | ..... | 1,805 | |
| Russian..... | 880 | 20,296 | 23,658 | 102 | 44,056 | 18 | 654 | 25 | ..... | 697 | |
| Ruthenian (Rusniak)..... | 1,145 | 8,304 | 8,667 | 37 | 17,008 | 11 | 799 | 17 | ..... | 827 | |
| Scandinavian..... | 1,566 | 20,115 | 2,649 | 55 | 22,822 | 230 | 546 | 78 | 1 | 855 | |
| Scotch..... | 1,766 | 6,099 | 2,459 | 56 | 8,617 | 188 | 811 | 163 | ..... | 1,162 | |
| Slovak..... | 2,052 | 6,398 | 7,167 | 29 | 13,594 | 7 | 551 | 38 | ..... | 596 | |
| Spanish..... | 508 | 4,208 | 2,094 | 29 | 6,321 | 58 | 312 | 31 | ..... | 401 | |
| Spanish-American..... | 121 | 643 | 142 | 4 | 789 | 8 | 56 | 4 | ..... | 68 | |
| Syrian..... | 766 | 3,963 | 1,177 | 58 | 5,198 | 13 | 169 | 31 | ..... | 213 | |
| Turkish..... | 43 | 1,144 | 648 | 4 | 1,796 | 4 | 21 | 2 | ..... | 27 | |
| Welsh..... | 201 | 946 | 463 | 11 | 1,420 | 18 | 111 | 21 | ..... | 150 | |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | 62 | 394 | 139 | 3 | 536 | 1 | 51 | 5 | ..... | 57 | |
| Other peoples..... | 89 | 1,554 | 869 | 7 | 2,430 | 5 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 66 | |
| Total..... | 75,061 | 407,936 | 283,347 | 2,349 | 693,693 | 2,497 | 34,020 | 2,856 | 17 | 39,390 | |

¹ None divorced; 62 married, as follows: Bohemian and Moravian, Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin, Croatian and Slovenian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Dutch and Flemish, French, Lithuanian, Mexican, Roumanian, Scandinavian, Scotch, Slovak, and Welsh, 1 each; Portuguese, 3; English, 4; Greek and Polish, 5 each; German, 6; Hebrew, 7; and Italian (South), 19; and 3 widowed—Hebrew, Italian (South), and Scandinavian, 1 each.

ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

| Under 14 years (total). ² | Females. | | | | | | | | | | Single females. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-----|---------|--------------------|--------|--------|-----|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 14 to 44 years. | | | | | 45 years and over. | | | | | 14-21 years. | 22-29 years. | 30-37 years. | 38-44 years. |
| | S. | M. | W. | D. | Total. | S. | M. | W. | D. | Total. | | | | |
| 328 | 1,719 | 635 | 100 | 1 | 2,455 | 29 | 60 | 71 | ... | 160 | 761 | 725 | 173 | 60 |
| 305 | 459 | 476 | 71 | 1 | 1,007 | 1 | 63 | 84 | ... | 148 | 340 | 95 | 17 | 7 |
| 998 | 2,245 | 1,181 | 63 | 1 | 3,490 | 3 | 150 | 122 | ... | 275 | 1,507 | 632 | 94 | 12 |
| 265 | 215 | 660 | 45 | 4 | 924 | 3 | 45 | 16 | ... | 64 | 153 | 56 | 6 | ..... |
| 27 | 22 | 264 | 51 | 1 | 287 | 1 | 12 | 3 | ... | 16 | 16 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,738 | 5,005 | 3,619 | 264 | 2 | 8,890 | 15 | 171 | 95 | ... | 281 | 3,330 | 1,446 | 200 | 29 |
| 178 | 299 | 317 | 40 | 2 | 656 | 16 | 66 | 57 | ... | 139 | 157 | 111 | 28 | 3 |
| 61 | 316 | 182 | 9 | ... | 507 | ... | 6 | 8 | ... | 14 | 160 | 138 | 18 | ..... |
| 1,338 | 1,195 | 2,054 | 32 | 4 | 3,285 | 20 | 271 | 120 | 2 | 413 | 573 | 451 | 130 | 41 |
| 4,412 | 8,398 | 7,661 | 462 | 11 | 16,532 | 444 | 1,642 | 1,171 | 1 | 3,258 | 2,885 | 3,446 | 1,531 | 536 |
| 428 | 3,163 | 800 | 43 | 1 | 4,007 | 13 | 50 | 38 | ... | 102 | 1,922 | 1,040 | 172 | 29 |
| 1,909 | 3,238 | 2,688 | 126 | 4 | 6,056 | 120 | 575 | 370 | 2 | 1,007 | 1,637 | 1,032 | 423 | 146 |
| 7,683 | 13,926 | 9,962 | 553 | 54 | 24,495 | 243 | 1,384 | 1,075 | 11 | 2,713 | 8,412 | 4,190 | 1,032 | 292 |
| 514 | 1,517 | 1,194 | 60 | ... | 2,771 | 3 | 118 | 95 | ... | 216 | 1,006 | 450 | 52 | 9 |
| 11,192 | 18,159 | 10,436 | 813 | 48 | 29,456 | 32 | 1,822 | 1,666 | 14 | 3,554 | 15,015 | 2,861 | 245 | 38 |
| 1,262 | 13,597 | 1,855 | 172 | 1 | 15,625 | 191 | 422 | 451 | ... | 1,064 | 7,746 | 4,665 | 933 | 253 |
| 2,038 | 3,228 | 4,321 | 100 | 2 | 7,651 | 23 | 196 | 197 | 1 | 417 | 1,839 | 1,124 | 223 | 42 |
| 12,946 | 16,077 | 20,754 | 751 | 1 | 37,583 | 123 | 2,610 | 1,877 | 2 | 4,612 | 10,658 | 4,412 | 795 | 212 |
| 157 | 296 | 4,556 | 4 | 1 | 4,857 | 1 | 111 | 18 | 1 | 131 | 251 | 35 | 8 | 2 |
| 7 | 5 | 37 | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ..... |
| 873 | 5,919 | 1,520 | 88 | ... | 7,527 | 2 | 70 | 106 | ... | 178 | 4,311 | 1,449 | 143 | 16 |
| 2,813 | 4,825 | 5,046 | 541 | 40 | 10,452 | 9 | 354 | 340 | 5 | 708 | 3,596 | 957 | 237 | 35 |
| 1,440 | 785 | 1,726 | 199 | ... | 2,710 | 12 | 188 | 245 | ... | 445 | 543 | 165 | 54 | 23 |
| 8,650 | 34,269 | 13,549 | 870 | ... | 48,688 | 21 | 656 | 577 | 1 | 1,255 | 28,534 | 5,159 | 498 | 78 |
| 1,101 | 1,849 | 1,396 | 85 | 4 | 3,334 | 29 | 209 | 196 | 1 | 435 | 1,305 | 422 | 96 | 26 |
| 464 | 712 | 1,529 | 244 | 14 | 2,499 | 3 | 76 | 36 | ... | 115 | 404 | 276 | 27 | 5 |
| 867 | 2,873 | 1,873 | 104 | ... | 4,850 | 3 | 80 | 39 | ... | 122 | 2,016 | 788 | 64 | 5 |
| 1,220 | 7,459 | 2,516 | 267 | ... | 10,242 | 1 | 88 | 57 | ... | 146 | 6,399 | 906 | 120 | 34 |
| 1,472 | 9,184 | 1,928 | 118 | 4 | 11,294 | 147 | 351 | 289 | 1 | 788 | 5,083 | 3,212 | 676 | 213 |
| 1,755 | 4,385 | 2,257 | 145 | 2 | 6,789 | 189 | 579 | 436 | ... | 1,204 | 1,444 | 1,972 | 754 | 215 |
| 2,153 | 4,732 | 3,496 | 225 | 1 | 8,454 | 4 | 150 | 231 | ... | 385 | 4,055 | 622 | 47 | 8 |
| 418 | 556 | 658 | 25 | ... | 1,237 | 4 | 78 | 58 | ... | 147 | 291 | 200 | 49 | 16 |
| 82 | 151 | 113 | 12 | ... | 276 | 4 | 12 | 11 | ... | 27 | 81 | 45 | 18 | 7 |
| 575 | 1,003 | 1,017 | 230 | ... | 2,250 | 4 | 84 | 120 | ... | 203 | 807 | 168 | 24 | 4 |
| 27 | 58 | 45 | 4 | ... | 107 | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | 15 | 42 | 14 | 2 | ..... |
| 242 | 378 | 324 | 6 | ... | 708 | 9 | 63 | 27 | ... | 99 | 140 | 172 | 47 | 19 |
| 63 | 279 | 109 | 13 | 1 | 402 | 9 | 29 | 13 | ... | 51 | 140 | 105 | 23 | 11 |
| 96 | 157 | 150 | 14 | ... | 321 | 1 | 19 | 16 | ... | 36 | 107 | 45 | 3 | 2 |
| 72,097 | 172,655 | 112,908 | 6,897 | 202 | 292,662 | 1,739 | 12,867 | 10,340 | 43 | 24,989 | 117,670 | 43,595 | 8,962 | 2,428 |

² None divorced; 40 married, as follows: Armenian, Dutch and Flemish, French, Irish, Japanese, Russian, and Scotch, 1 each; Greek and Mexican, 2 each; Hebrew and Magyar, 3 each; English and German, 4 each; Italian (South), 5; and Polish, 10; and widowed—Hebrew, 1.

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

| | Armenian. | Bohemian and Moravian. | Bulgarian, Serb, Montenegrin. | Chinese. | Croatian and Slovenian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovian. | Dutch and Flemish. | East Indian. | English. | Finnish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Irish. | Italian (North). | Italian (South). | Japanese. | Korean. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Austria..... | 1 | 2 | 1,086 | | 17,797 | 1 | 4,120 | 21 | | | 1 | 9 | 8,113 | 8 | 11,831 | 3 | 1,937 | 95 | | |
| Hungary..... | 10 | 179 | 3,213 | | 22,970 | 1 | 1,144 | 24 | | | 1 | 2 | 16,002 | 4 | 3,371 | 48 | 22 | | | |
| Belgium..... | 2 | | | | | 4 | 6,340 | 9 | | | 11 | 636 | 147 | 5 | 162 | 4 | 7 | 6 | | |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro..... | | 15 | 1,528 | | 21 | | 7 | 18 | | | 4 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 14 | | | | | |
| Denmark..... | | | | | 7 | | 2 | 7 | | | 13 | 1 | 47 | | | | 2 | | | |
| France, including Corsica..... | 3 | 37 | 26 | 1 | 30 | 5 | 148 | 4 | 4 | 240 | 2 | 6,423 | 452 | 52 | 693 | 51 | 565 | 340 | | 3 |
| German Empire..... | 1 | 8 | 34 | 2 | 263 | | 11 | 87 | | 66 | 3 | 72 | 28,037 | 3 | 806 | 6 | 216 | 10 | | 3 |
| Greece..... | | 96 | 42 | | 7 | | 7 | | | | | 4 | 5 | 22,437 | 60 | | 6 | 14 | | |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia..... | 1 | | | | 42 | | 6 | 7 | 1 | 58 | | 59 | 87 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 37,531 | 227,624 | | |
| Netherlands..... | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | 6,681 | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 114 | 1 | 56 | | 7 | 10 | | |
| Norway..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 25 | | 16 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands..... | 972 | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumania..... | 12 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 11 | | 3 | 1 | 21 | 2 | | | | | |
| Russian Empire..... | 909 | 73 | 21 | | 39 | | 11 | 11 | | 37 | 11,156 | 5 | 17,857 | 30 | 74,033 | 2 | 2 | 8 | | |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | | | | | | 16 | | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 6 | 9 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Sweden..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 7 | 31 | 4 | 18 | | 90 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Switzerland..... | | 6 | 8 | | 5 | | 1 | 30 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 510 | 2,910 | 16 | 51 | 2 | 469 | 15 | | |
| Turkey in Europe..... | 442 | 3 | 1,589 | | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 17 | | 3 | 16 | 9,374 | 1,007 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 22 | 140 | 13 | 3 | 7 | | 6 | 62 | 15 | 38,016 | 30 | 239 | 639 | 31 | 4,001 | 29,930 | 250 | 174 | | 23 |
| Other Europe..... | 7 | | 14 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 85 | | 4 | 1 | 76 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 125 | | |
| Total Europe..... | 1,002 | 1,678 | 10,831 | 7,535 | 6,41,197 | 25 | 4,321 | 13,446 | 22 | 36,574 | 11,279 | 7,992 | 74,530 | 82,086 | 97,930 | 30,019 | 41,063 | 228,443 | 31 | 1 |
| China..... | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | 4 | 18 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Japan..... | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8,212 | | |
| India..... | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | 2 | 6 | | 7 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Turkey in Asia..... | 1 | 7,369 | | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 104 | 10 | | 4 | 7 | 5,192 | 1,046 | 4 | 5 | 17 | | |
| Other Asia..... | | 46 | | | | 3 | | 6 | 2 | 14 | | | 1 | | 30 | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Total Asia..... | 4 | 7,415 | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 113 | 112 | | 10 | 37 | 5,197 | 1,090 | 18 | 8 | 22 | | 57 |
| Africa..... | 26 | 95 | | | 3 | | | 27 | 1 | 206 | | 23 | 51 | 109 | 330 | 19 | 98 | 85 | | |

| | Lithuanian. | Magyar. | Mexican. | Pacific Islander. | Polish. | Portuguese. | Roumanian. | Russian. | Ruthenian. | Scandinavian. | Scotch. | Slovak. | Spanish. | Spanish - Ameri- can. | Syrian. | Turkish. | Welsh. | West Indian (ex- cept Cuban). | Other peoples. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Islands, not specified. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British North America. | 388 | 114 | 226 | 1,443 | 10 | 1,239 | 8 | 965 | 6 | 743 | 9 | 18 | 50 | 7 | 29 | 130 | 3 | 2 | 9 | |
| Central America. | 277 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 178 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 946 | 1,467 | 6,763 | 1,070 | 2,439 | 41 | 1 |
| Mexico. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 21 | 30 | 151 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 36 | | |
| South America. | 91 | 47 | 24 | 61 | 3 | 46 | 11 | 22 | 8 | 156 | 4 | 57 | 114 | 60 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 33 | | 2 |
| West Indies. | 4,891 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3,029 | 1 | 43 | 14 | 582 | 4 | 98 | 110 | 80 | 409 | 21 | 135 | 494 | | 4 |
| Other countries. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Grand total. | 6,634 | 9,353 | 11,091 | 9,087 | 2,022 | 42,499 | 3,099 | 14,507 | 188 | 55,522 | 12,756 | 20,652 | 80,865 | 38,644 | 101,330 | 37,023 | 42,534 | 231,613 | 8,302 | 64 |
| Admitted in Philippine Is-lands. | | | | | 1,864 | | 1 | 15 | 603 | 118 | | 37 | 77 | 2 | | 9 | 21 | | 1,273 | 2 |
| Country of last permanent residence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria. | 53 | 399 | | | 54,997 | | 484 | 366 | 24,700 | 23 | 1 | 911 | 1 | | 4 | 10 | | | 16 | 137,245 |
| Hungary. | 15 | 29,422 | | | 386 | | 11,965 | 37 | 3,879 | 8 | 1 | 25,923 | | | 2 | | | | 6 | 117,880 |
| Belgium. | | | | | 13 | | | 16 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | 3 | 9 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7,405 |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. | | 2 | | | | | 75 | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Denmark. | | 2 | | | 105 | | | 29 | 2 | 6,083 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 29 | 1,753 |
| France, including Corsica. | 4 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 74 | 8 | 28 | 83 | 1 | 34 | 18 | 10 | 157 | 33 | 38 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 6,478 |
| German Empire. | 72 | 84 | 3 | | 3,658 | 2 | 105 | 74 | 252 | 105 | 8 | 105 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 9,075 |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia. | | 3 | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 36 | 24 | 1 | | 71 | 34,329 |
| Netherlands. | | 3 | | | 15 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | | | | 1 | 22,817 |
| Norway. | | 3 | | | 5 | | | 2 | | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 265,542 |
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands. | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | 8,511 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 6,802 |
| Roumania. | | 10 | | | | 13,164 | 375 | 1 | | 1 | | | 6 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 14,171 |
| Russian Empire. | 23,873 | 30 | 2 | | 112,345 | | 21 | 48,472 | 1,074 | 892 | 3 | 24 | | | 6 | 6 | | | 100 | 291,940 |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands. | | | 1 | | | 8 | | 1 | | | | | 6,026 | 15 | | | | 6 | 53 | 6,167 |
| Sweden. | | | | | 13 | | | 11 | 1 | 17,007 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | 17,202 |
| Switzerland. | | 9 | | | 24 | | 4 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 6 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 17,202 |
| Turkey in Europe. | | | | | | | 101 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 48 | 303 | | | 1,187 | 14,498 |
| United Kingdom. | 340 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 156 | 12 | 8 | 72 | | 189 | 13,226 | 3 | 55 | 15 | 2 | 1 | | 10 | 88,304 | 88,304 |
| Other Europe. | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 7 | 6 | | 46 | | 2 | 1 | | | 17 | 371 |
| Total Europe. | 24,361 | 30,025 | 11 | 2 | 171,844 | 13,198 | 13,163 | 49,190 | 29,918 | 32,903 | 13,290 | 26,988 | 6,318 | 77 | 213 | 404 | 2,375 | 20 | 1,544 | 1,055,855 |

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

| Country of last permanent residence. | Lithuanian. | Magyar. | Mexican. | Pacific Islander. | Polish. | Portuguese. | Romanian. | Russian. | Ruthenian. | Scandinavian. | Scotch. | Slovak. | Spanish. | Spanish - American. | Syrian. | Turkish. | Welsh. | West Indian (except Cuban). | Other peoples. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| China..... | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | | 8 | 12 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 7 | 2,105 |
| Japan..... | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | 8,281 |
| India..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 | | | | 1 | | | | | 179 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | 4 | | 8,224 | 1,385 | 1 | | 635 | 23,955 |
| Other Asia..... | | | | | 1 | | | 68 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 41 | 3 | | 1 | 554 | 838 |
| Total Asia..... | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 83 | | 12 | 31 | | 7 | | 8,269 | 1,388 | 2 | 1 | 1,199 | 35,358 |
| Africa..... | 2 | 2 | | | 8 | 1 | | 6 | | 6 | 38 | | 10 | | 144 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 88 | 1,409 |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | 2 | | | 6 | 7 | | | 16 | 2 | 19 | 132 | 4 | 1 | | 2 | | 12 | | 18 | 1,229 |
| Pacific islands, not specified..... | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 6 | 5 | | 7 | | 8 | | | | 4 | 111 |
| British North America..... | 251 | 558 | 7 | | 2,226 | 11 | 253 | 1,981 | 656 | 5,595 | 7,712 | 224 | 95 | 5 | 184 | 173 | 414 | 3 | 146 | 73,802 |
| Central America..... | 2 | | 8 | | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 | | 28 | 16 | 1 | 118 | 437 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 1,473 |
| Mexico..... | | 10,908 | | | 35 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 22 | 13 | 1 | 203 | 52 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11,926 |
| South America..... | 28 | 14 | | | 239 | 239 | 26 | 169 | 11 | 73 | 20 | 16 | 325 | 652 | 253 | 8 | 4 | 32 | 25 | 4,248 |
| West Indies..... | | 2 | 20 | | 2 | 102 | 4 | 1 | | 69 | 36 | | 1,957 | 140 | 111 | 8 | 8 | 1,074 | 2 | 12,458 |
| Other countries..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | | 1 | | 4 | | | | 4 | 23 |
| Grand total..... | 24,647 | 30,610 | 10,954 | 11 | 174,365 | 13,566 | 13,451 | 51,472 | 30,588 | 38,737 | 21,293 | 27,234 | 9,042 | 1,363 | 9,210 | 2,015 | 2,820 | 1,171 | 3,038 | 1,197,892 |
| Admitted in Philippine Islands..... | | 1 | 1 | | | 25 | | 4 | | 8 | 34 | | 276 | 5 | 2 | 24 | | | 6 | 4,408 |

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Country of intended future residence. | African (black). | Armenian. | Bohemian and Moravian. | Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin. | Chinese. | Croatian and Slovenian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian. | Dutch and Flemish. | East Indian. | English. | Finnish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Irish. | Italian (North). | Italian (South). | Japanese. | Korean. | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---|
| Austria..... | | | | | | 6,473 | | 838 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 969 | 11 | 955 | 1 | 108 | 12 | | | 1 |
| Hungary..... | | | 787 | 749 | 2 | | | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 92 | 2,915 | 2 | 256 | 4 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| Belgium..... | | | 18 | 822 | 2 | 2,773 | 684 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. | | 1 | | 9,593 | | 15 | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | 3 | | | |
| Denmark..... | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| France, including Corsica..... | | 11 | 1 | | | 5 | | 1 | 13 | 31 | 3,018 | 3 | 7 | 46 | 11 | 47 | 3 | 57 | 20 | 1 | | |
| German Empire..... | | 6 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 9 | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4,445 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Greece..... | | | | 21 | | 10 | | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 30,531 | 1 | 1 | 10,197 | 77,717 | | | |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia. | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | 582 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Netherlands..... | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 5 | | | 3 | | | |
| Norway..... | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands. | 464 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Roumania..... | | 2 | | 11 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | 2 | 94 | | | 2 | | | |
| Russian Empire..... | | 22 | 9 | 6 | | | | 2 | | 1,906 | 2 | | | 396 | 2 | 3,505 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | | | | | | | 11 | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| Sweden..... | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Switzerland..... | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | 59 | 332 | 3 | 3 | | 39 | 1 | | | |
| Turkey in Europe..... | | 26 | | 2,004 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 49 | 746 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | 6 | | 5,452 | 30 | | 30 | 49 | 2 | 206 | 2,971 | 16 | 13 | 9 | | |
| Other Europe..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Europe..... | 464 | 64 | 825 | 13,223 | 4 | 9,293 | 20 | 846 | 1,320 | 1 | 5,527 | 1,916 | 3,228 | 9,211 | 31,328 | 5,166 | 2,982 | 10,428 | 77,795 | 13 | 1 | |
| China..... | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | | | 8 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Japan..... | | | | | | 2,232 | | | 1 | 1 | 9 | | | | | 1 | | | | 704 | | |
| India..... | | | | | | 5 | | | | 209 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | 19 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 4 | 10 | | 1 | | | | |
| Other Asia..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Total Asia..... | | 600 | | 19 | 2,237 | | | | 3 | 211 | 52 | | | 8 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 2 | | 705 | 41 | |
| Africa..... | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 39 | | 13 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 15 | | | |
| Australia, Tasmamie, and New Zealand..... | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 369 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 46 | 8 | 9 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands..... | 1 | 1,488 | 186 | 2 | 41 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1,965 |
| Roumania..... | 2 | 9,701 | 7 | 7,980 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 319 |
| Russian Empire..... | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1,983 | 3 | 1 | 1,983 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 26,923 |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | 4 | 1 | 1,973 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1,151 | 170 | 756 | 2,029 |
| Sweden..... | 1 | 63 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 2,181 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1,989 |
| Switzerland..... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4,809 |
| Turkey in Europe..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11,199 |
| United Kingdom..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 16 |
| Other Europe..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 16 |
| Total Europe..... | 33 | 1 | 23,302 | 1,498 | 3,080 | 8,515 | 3,185 | 2,194 | 9,846 | 2,088 | 21 | 23 | 248,559 |
| China..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,303 |
| Japan..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 731 |
| India..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 940 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,333 |
| Other Asia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 103 |
| Total Asia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,690 |
| Africa..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 209 |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 645 |
| Pacific islands, not specified..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46,931 |
| British North America..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 682 |
| Central America..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 987 |
| Mexico..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,367 |
| South America..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,367 |
| West Indies..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,223 |
| Other countries..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Grand total..... | 910 | 4 | 24,107 | 1,583 | 3,166 | 10,548 | 5,327 | 9,291 | 4,118 | 9,851 | 3,181 | 457 | 308,190 |
| Deported from Philippine Islands..... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 768 |

¹ Deported via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.¹

| Race or people. | Ala. | Alas-ka. | Ariz. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | D. C. | Fla. | Ga. | Haw-aii. | Idaho. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| African (black)..... | 45 | | 1 | | 15 | | 37 | | 39 | 1,446 | 5 | 1 | | 32 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Armenian..... | 8 | | | | 694 | 7 | 246 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 790 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 3 | | 8 | 17 | 115 | 59 | 77 | | 9 | 2 | 6 | | | 3,055 | 63 | 310 | 83 | 2 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 16 | 67 | 43 | 2 | 57 | 13 | 23 | | 1 | 7 | | | | 1,018 | 656 | 83 | 7 | 3 |
| Chinese..... | 3 | | 13 | | 1,362 | 7 | 3 | | 28 | | 3 | 143 | | 26 | 2 | 3 | 401 | 10 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 33 | 18 | 54 | 33 | 287 | 466 | 432 | 2 | 15 | | 18 | | | 4,192 | 983 | 222 | | 2 |
| Cuban..... | 11 | | | | 17 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 839 | | | | 12 | 19 | 8 | | 4 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 4 | | 33 | | 440 | 39 | 5 | | 1 | | | | | 618 | 172 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 10 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 308 | 37 | 34 | | 20 | 57 | 3 | 6 | 44 | 2,442 | 461 | 987 | 57 | 6 |
| East Indian..... | | 1 | | | 48 | | | | | 9 | | | | 6 | | | | |
| English..... | 72 | 74 | 330 | 35 | 3,853 | 273 | 1,108 | 81 | 172 | 435 | 107 | 81 | 268 | 3,130 | 386 | 628 | 172 | 41 |
| Finnish..... | 5 | 33 | 26 | 5 | 268 | 36 | 76 | | 1 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 59 | 241 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| French..... | 18 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 989 | 73 | 568 | 4 | 69 | 75 | 10 | 3 | 66 | 893 | 131 | 48 | 124 | 10 |
| German..... | 74 | 18 | 49 | 74 | 2,405 | 2,060 | 1,170 | 33 | 178 | 141 | 93 | 19 | 222 | 9,773 | 696 | 1,213 | 1,431 | 128 |
| Greek..... | 169 | 9 | 6 | 30 | 477 | 531 | 857 | 6 | 98 | 352 | 178 | 1 | 66 | 3,448 | 487 | 971 | 58 | 37 |
| Hebrew..... | 58 | | 3 | 30 | 477 | 139 | 1,591 | 74 | 209 | 50 | 162 | 1 | 77 | 7,579 | 272 | 469 | 87 | 96 |
| Irish..... | 21 | 30 | 57 | 11 | 1,338 | 98 | 1,095 | 84 | 97 | 76 | 24 | 8 | 77 | 2,173 | 158 | 187 | 50 | 34 |
| Italian (North)..... | 62 | 90 | 138 | 23 | 6,082 | 565 | 1,919 | 17 | 55 | 15 | 26 | | 103 | 4,773 | 273 | 334 | 283 | 26 |
| Italian (South)..... | 323 | 14 | 32 | 26 | 3,130 | 663 | 9,503 | 404 | 10 | 3 | | | 49 | 12,764 | 772 | 398 | 107 | 84 |
| Japanese..... | 2 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 2,616 | 59 | 5 | | 10 | | | 4,062 | 59 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Korean..... | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuanian..... | | 9 | | 2 | 39 | 13 | 1,628 | 15 | 5 | 3 | | 45 | 3 | 5,415 | 363 | 207 | 5 | |
| Lithuanian..... | | 2 | | | 44 | 32 | 1,117 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | | 8 | 1,898 | 1,016 | 43 | 12 | 26 |
| Magyar..... | | | | | 874 | 3 | | | 6 | 23 | | | | 18 | | 3 | 40 | |
| Mexican..... | 1 | | 2,465 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexican..... | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Islander..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polish..... | 31 | | 9 | 4 | 87 | 87 | 7,288 | 783 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 25,658 | 2,632 | 184 | 212 | 32 |
| Portuguese..... | | | 4 | 1 | 1,839 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Romanian..... | | | | | 11 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1,091 | 1,295 | 90 | 3 | 105 |
| Russian..... | | | | | 556 | 128 | 2,539 | 49 | 35 | 5 | 3 | 99 | 3 | 4,930 | 556 | 331 | 126 | 10 |
| Ruthenian (Rusniak)..... | 9 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 988 | 215 | | 4 | | | | 1,275 | 185 | 15 | 28 | 1 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 44 | 91 | 44 | | 1,050 | 223 | 889 | 18 | 42 | 34 | 11 | 7 | 283 | 4,982 | 190 | 1,589 | 156 | 7 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 33 | 52 | 49 | 14 | 1,371 | 152 | 452 | 10 | 54 | 83 | 32 | 73 | 101 | 1,280 | 336 | 184 | 49 | 20 |
| Slovak..... | 26 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 35 | 53 | 653 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | | | 2,501 | 435 | 36 | 19 | 11 |
| Slovak..... | 13 | | 502 | | 997 | 53 | 4 | | 15 | 1,111 | 3 | 1,043 | 144 | 47 | 9 | 33 | 84 | |
| Spanish-American..... | 2 | | 1 | | 125 | 1 | 4 | | 8 | | | | | 21 | 12 | 2 | | |
| Syrian..... | 24 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 55 | 11 | 367 | 4 | 19 | 40 | 28 | | | 298 | 206 | 58 | 18 | 40 |
| Syrian..... | 2 | | 4 | | 10 | 3 | 25 | | 4 | | | | | 176 | 58 | 10 | 5 | |
| Turkish..... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 107 | 58 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 178 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 1 |
| Welsh..... | 9 | | | | 4 | | 13 | | 10 | 171 | 1 | | | 6 | | | | |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | 2 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 74 | 6 | 248 | | 9 | 1 | 2 | | | 322 | 119 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| Total..... | 1,170 | 618 | 3,945 | 353 | 32,277 | 5,673 | 35,138 | 1,810 | 1,717 | 5,352 | 787 | 5,837 | 1,682 | 107,060 | 13,005 | 8,666 | 3,663 | 761 |

| Race or people. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio. | Okla. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| African (black)..... | 30 | 16 | 22 | 1,173 | 101 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 269 | ..... | 2,688 | 4 | 1 | 43 | 12 |
| Armenian..... | 55 | 7 | 6 | 2,367 | 321 | 8 | ..... | 132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 | ..... | ..... | 2,813 | 5 | ..... | 60 | ..... |
| Romanian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 4 | 2 | 202 | 61 | 416 | 207 | 1 | 175 | 48 | 453 | ..... | 9 | 273 | 5 | 1,708 | 2 | 45 | 1,310 | 32 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 4 | 51 | 42 | 42 | 972 | 426 | ..... | 198 | 55 | 53 | 4 | ..... | 126 | 8 | 1,044 | 21 | ..... | 1,397 | 2 |
| Chinese..... | 6 | 6 | 57 | 45 | 30 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 103 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 24 | 18 | 130 | 45 | 30 | 2,066 | 11 | 513 | 234 | 95 | 43 | 7 | 526 | 103 | 3,880 | 1 | 8 | 6,391 | 12 |
| Cuban..... | 59 | 3 | 44 | 30 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 1,786 | 14 | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 38 | 2 | 8 | 19 | 104 | 274 | 15 | 80 | 38 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 123 | 3 | 697 | 4 | 4 | 130 | ..... |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 27 | 10 | 22 | 653 | 3,738 | 304 | 3 | 101 | 199 | 136 | 2 | 75 | 802 | 3 | 1,931 | 28 | 76 | 222 | 10 |
| East Indian..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| French..... | 118 | 1,114 | 192 | 6,541 | 5,388 | 649 | 44 | 323 | 920 | 144 | 69 | 308 | 2,113 | 51 | 12,756 | 66 | 250 | 2,103 | 67 |
| Finnish..... | 178 | 1,114 | 33 | 2,239 | 2,641 | 2,130 | 5 | 86 | 177 | 2 | 14 | 144 | 2,211 | 8 | 2,177 | 24 | 24 | 404 | ..... |
| German..... | 118 | 66 | 775 | 3,318 | 907 | 2,06 | 6 | 5 | 229 | 14 | 49 | 4,414 | 278 | 8 | 4,242 | 17 | 14 | 140 | 30 |
| Greek..... | 58 | 312 | 99 | 5,919 | 4,471 | 1,382 | 25 | 1,589 | 1,071 | 2,455 | 56 | 54 | 4,333 | 24 | 18,013 | 35 | 3,073 | 6,050 | 315 |
| Hebrew..... | 106 | 129 | 1,584 | 6,109 | 1,449 | 210 | 16 | 1,024 | 1,363 | 1,143 | 56 | 1,861 | 808 | 124 | 10,029 | 13 | 79 | 2,073 | 45 |
| Irish..... | 12 | 470 | 117 | 6,607 | 1,557 | 372 | 22 | 251 | 580 | 61 | 29 | 241 | 3,771 | 20 | 11,961 | 7 | 127 | 2,705 | 5 |
| Italian (North)..... | 12 | 82 | 70 | 2,739 | 1,747 | 502 | 48 | 603 | 236 | 70 | 304 | 101 | 1,943 | 136 | 9,398 | 2 | 6 | 845 | 168 |
| Italian (South)..... | 510 | 526 | 1,359 | 21,030 | 5,546 | 930 | 76 | 2,156 | 147 | 801 | 123 | 191 | 13,398 | 128 | 91,223 | 41 | 33 | 9,944 | 36 |
| Japanese..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 3 | 8 | ..... | 4 | 40 | 8 | 10 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 163 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| Korean..... | 2 | 257 | 275 | 3,957 | 538 | 52 | 6 | 93 | 11 | 34 | 1 | 214 | 1,185 | 1 | 3,259 | 17 | ..... | 583 | 15 |
| Lithuanian..... | 17 | 7 | 66 | 81 | 1,575 | 105 | ..... | 237 | 53 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 3,957 | 2 | 4,921 | 13 | 11 | 6,646 | 7 |
| Magyar..... | 26 | ..... | 4 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 51 | 569 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Mexican..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific Islander..... | 9 | 313 | 1,309 | 13,637 | 16,071 | 1,150 | 18 | 1,054 | 100 | 259 | 6 | 1,054 | 14,433 | 1 | 39,505 | 15 | 134 | 8,692 | 98 |
| Polish..... | 3 | 6 | 59 | 9,002 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | 905 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Portuguese..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 32 | 345 | 185 | 4 | 210 | 32 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 692 | 2 | 929 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Roumanian..... | 22 | 142 | 1,485 | 5,266 | 2,532 | 412 | 5 | 286 | 37 | 96 | ..... | 686 | 4,420 | 2 | 14,420 | 2 | 138 | 1,520 | 4 |
| Russian..... | 1 | 22 | 73 | 9,965 | 729 | 308 | 3 | 227 | 52 | 13 | ..... | 159 | 3,327 | 1 | 7,642 | 2 | 79 | 1,467 | 22 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 45 | 169 | 54 | 2,374 | 852 | 5,194 | 18 | 133 | 939 | 835 | 26 | 115 | 827 | 3 | 6,380 | 7 | 1,694 | 370 | 14 |
| Scotch..... | 14 | 422 | 54 | 3,090 | 2,060 | 293 | 5 | 136 | 462 | 45 | 28 | 148 | 1,168 | 29 | 4,000 | 43 | 110 | 682 | 68 |
| Slovak..... | 8 | 76 | 45 | 3,132 | 484 | 221 | 1 | 201 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 6 | 2,209 | 5 | 3,264 | 4 | 5 | 3,433 | 13 |
| Spanish..... | 160 | 75 | 22 | 203 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 47 | 2 | 9 | 152 | 1 | 2,060 | 15 | 3,118 | 5 | 1 | 23 | ..... |
| Spanish-American..... | 102 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 1 | 751 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| Syrian..... | 36 | 53 | 11 | 1,692 | 440 | 61 | 43 | 86 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 146 | 285 | 5 | 2,638 | 38 | 5 | 540 | 19 |
| Turkish..... | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1,658 | 192 | 8 | ..... | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 21 | 1 | 319 | 2 | 2 | 63 | 1 |
| Walesh..... | 4 | 10 | 9 | 89 | 101 | 36 | ..... | 16 | 45 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 45 | 27 | 530 | 1 | 17 | 163 | 10 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | 3 | 1 | 11 | 67 | 98 | ..... | 1 | 108 | ..... | 12 | 20 | 77 | 58 | ..... | 768 | 4 | 5 | 98 | 2 |
| Other peoples..... | 2 | 96 | 5 | 469 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,774 | 6,624 | 8,168 | 101,674 | 59,192 | 18,693 | 415 | 11,504 | 5,796 | 6,266 | 1,000 | 8,230 | 61,358 | 758 | 330,531 | 429 | 4,285 | 63,007 | 1,018 |

1 Also 4,408 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

| Race or people. | Oreg. | Pa. | P. I. | P. R. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah. | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|
| African (black)..... | | 128 | 164 | 281 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 1 | | 6,634 |
| Armenian..... | 4 | 239 | | | 673 | | | 1 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 385 | 1 | 9,353 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 20 | 774 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 42 | 12 | 812 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 67 | 17 | 482 | 20 | 11,091 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 22 | 1,740 | | | 17 | | 1 | 1 | 35 | 4 | | 4 | 415 | 89 | 325 | 16 | 9,087 |
| Chinese..... | 40 | 30 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | | | 88 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2,022 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 108 | 14,172 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 78 | 139 | 11 | 24 | 966 | 878 | 2,020 | 99 | 42,489 |
| Cuban..... | 77 | 937 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 238 | 138 | 188 | 8 | 3,099 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 111 | 211 | 8 | | 88 | 7 | 133 | 16 | 62 | 108 | 7 | 26 | 333 | 5 | 512 | 4 | 4,520 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 6 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | 14,807 |
| East Indian..... | | 4,197 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 22 | 134 | 73 | 353 | 515 | 342 | 215 | 2,217 | 239 | 496 | 03 | 55,588 |
| English..... | 561 | 4,197 | | | 14 | 6 | 44 | 1 | 15 | 54 | 70 | 5 | 614 | 38 | 236 | 50 | 12,756 |
| Finnish..... | 238 | 250 | | | 6 | | 6 | 32 | 53 | 25 | 786 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 87 | 34 | 20,632 |
| French..... | 117 | 591 | 51 | 16 | 949 | 1 | 332 | 53 | 674 | 180 | 30 | 105 | 1,363 | 143 | 5,639 | 53 | 80,865 |
| German..... | 925 | 8,032 | 1 | 1 | 199 | 24 | 387 | 56 | 521 | 34 | 239 | 887 | 887 | 830 | 832 | 109 | 38,874 |
| Greek..... | 202 | 3,087 | 1 | 1 | 435 | 55 | 34 | 87 | 156 | 521 | 54 | 193 | 86 | 97 | 087 | 33 | 37,870 |
| Hebrew..... | 113 | 9,797 | 2 | 1 | 482 | 64 | 10 | 151 | 113 | 51 | 91 | 49 | 881 | 97 | 302 | 903 | 49,523 |
| Irish..... | 247 | 4,104 | | | 573 | 7 | 21 | 166 | 274 | 428 | 267 | 51 | 884 | 327 | 302 | 67 | 23,513 |
| Italian (North)..... | 227 | 6,135 | | | 189 | 5 | 21 | 166 | 229 | 334 | 439 | 202 | 965 | 3,876 | 1,975 | 67 | 23,513 |
| Italian (South)..... | 316 | 41,996 | 3 | 16 | 3,775 | 5 | 13 | 90 | 27 | 68 | | 2 | 747 | | | 29 | 8,302 |
| Japanese..... | 272 | 10 | | | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | | | 3,202 |
| Korean..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24,647 |
| Lithuanian..... | 14 | 5,543 | | | 97 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 66 | 5 | 108 | 130 | 462 | 1 | 30,610 |
| Lithuanian..... | 14 | 5,543 | | | 97 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 66 | 5 | 108 | 130 | 462 | 1 | 30,610 |
| Magyar..... | 9 | 7,286 | | | 4 | | 3 | | 33 | 7 | 39 | 85 | 36 | 586 | 616 | 12 | 10,954 |
| Mexican..... | | 35 | 2 | | | | | 3 | 6,749 | | | 3 | 4 | | 2 | | 10,954 |
| Pacific Islander..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poish..... | 36 | 32,249 | 1 | 1 | 1,232 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 120 | 6 | 485 | 80 | 283 | 1,232 | 3,004 | 118 | 174,366 |
| Portuguese..... | 4 | 30 | 3 | | 333 | | | | 6 | | 9 | 7 | 7 | 201 | 129 | 1 | 13,151 |
| Roumanian..... | 5 | 2,398 | | | 7 | | 10 | 2 | 18 | | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 1 | | 13,151 |
| Russian..... | 191 | 9,715 | | | 275 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 167 | 1 | 249 | 118 | 483 | 636 | 684 | 15 | 51,472 |
| Ruthenian (Rusniak)..... | | 12,007 | | | 337 | | 1 | 4 | 51 | | 33 | 22 | 12 | 201 | 883 | 2 | 30,888 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 581 | 860 | 1 | 5 | 251 | 5 | 738 | 10 | 207 | 294 | 90 | 71 | 4,354 | 11 | 1,499 | 51 | 38,737 |
| Scotch..... | 392 | 1,520 | 1 | 1 | 275 | 13 | 26 | 27 | 77 | 55 | 226 | 94 | 1,066 | 70 | 1,773 | 96 | 21,293 |
| Slovak..... | 31 | 12,200 | | | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 28 | 60 | 274 | 657 | 13 | 27,334 |
| Slovan..... | 42 | 86 | 1 | 437 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 128 | 31 | 130 | 26 | 33 | 250 | 5 | 15 | 9,042 |
| Spanish-American..... | 8 | 1,061 | 40 | 17 | 296 | 24 | 7 | 16 | 99 | 17 | 21 | 68 | 38 | 132 | 37 | 3 | 9,210 |
| Syrian..... | 1 | 90 | 1 | 1 | 256 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 36 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 14 | | 2,015 |
| Turkish..... | 38 | 745 | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 158 | 26 | 67 | 8 | 2,820 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | | | 93 | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | 2 | 14 | | | 1,171 |
| Other peoples..... | 31 | 203 | | | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 11 | | 53 | 2 | 3,038 |
| Total..... | 4,994 | 182,744 | 17 | 894 | 13,678 | 258 | 1,641 | 818 | 11,214 | 2,932 | 3,608 | 1,822 | 18,313 | 10,472 | 23,091 | 1,160 | 1,197,892 |

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.¹

| Race or people. | Ala. | Alaska. | Ariz. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | D. C. | Fla. | Ga. | Hawaii. | Idaho. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. |
|----------------------------------------------|------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| African (black) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenian | 22 | | | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 719 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 |
| Armenian and Moravian (Czech) | | | | | 18 | 18 | 16 | | | | | | | 58 | 6 | | | |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin | 60 | 18 | 358 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 198 | 23 | | 8 | |
| Chinese | 39 | 8 | 23 | 1,142 | 301 | 354 | 8 | 14 | 6 | | | | 36 | 3,313 | 1,023 | 150 | 128 | 5 |
| Croatian and Slovenian | 2 | | 18 | 9 | 220 | 187 | 107 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 230 | | 21 | 84 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Cuban | | | | | 4 | | | 2 | 776 | 2 | | | 28 | 1,018 | 237 | 67 | 89 | 5 |
| Danish, Polish, and Herzegovinian | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 46 | 13 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 111 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Dutch and Flemish | | | | | 41 | 12 | 7 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 226 | 96 | 68 | 5 | |
| East Indian | 11 | 5 | 31 | 3 | 160 | 37 | 167 | 15 | 37 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 406 | 42 | 45 | 11 | 8 |
| English | 7 | 3 | 12 | | 69 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 12 | | | 25 | 68 | 5 | 11 | | 1 |
| French | 8 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 287 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 37 | 1 | | | 10 | 170 | 4 | | | |
| German | 108 | 25 | 8 | 11 | 240 | 48 | 187 | 4 | 80 | 235 | 95 | 1 | 3 | 964 | 70 | 87 | 49 | 24 |
| Greek | 2 | | | | 1,159 | 362 | 187 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | 117 | 4,235 | 476 | 384 | 114 | 13 |
| Hebrew | | | | | 15 | 9 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | 213 | 10 | | | |
| Irish | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 76 | 10 | 134 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | 30 | 112 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 3 |
| Italian (north) | 49 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 324 | 170 | 432 | 12 | 12 | 4 | | | 15 | 1,178 | 66 | 82 | 9 | 8 |
| Italian (south) | | | | | 614 | 282 | 2,463 | 57 | 78 | 107 | 5 | | 15 | 4,131 | 216 | 152 | 13 | 59 |
| Japanese | | | | | 226 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 7 | 17 | | | | |
| Korean | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lithuanian | | | | | 1 | 1 | 250 | 4 | | | | | | 738 | 27 | 14 | | 1 |
| Magyar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 13 | 9 | 350 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 883 | 378 | 21 | 3 | 9 |
| Mexican | | | | | 767 | | | | | 6 | | | | 8 | | | | |
| Pacific Islander | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polish | | | | | 26 | 15 | 1,163 | 56 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 2,970 | 272 | 13 | 46 | 8 |
| Portuguese | 2 | | | | 158 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 5 | | | | | 166 | 400 | 12 | | 2 |
| Romanian | 8 | | | | 77 | 20 | 298 | 7 | 12 | | | | | 1,090 | 103 | 28 | 67 | 2 |
| Russian | | | | | 7 | 2 | 49 | 43 | | | | | | 53 | 9 | | 1 | |
| Ruthenian (Rusniak) | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes) | 9 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 178 | 50 | 116 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | | 23 | 666 | 15 | 141 | 11 | 2 |
| Scott | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 84 | 12 | 72 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 201 | 44 | 16 | 10 | |
| Slovak | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 158 | 2 | 4 | | | | 1 | 598 | 79 | 27 | 8 | 2 |
| Spanish | 6 | 2 | 77 | 1 | 323 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 512 | 1 | 3 | 52 | 56 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Spanish-American | 3 | | | | 28 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 16 | 2 | | | | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Syrian | | | | | 3 | | 28 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 25 | 37 | 3 | | 4 |
| Turkish | | | | | 13 | 3 | 28 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 92 | 64 | 4 | | |
| Welsh | 2 | | | | 6 | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 18 | 7 | 1 | | 2 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban) | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 68 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | |
| Other peoples | | | | | 61 | | 8 | 3 | | | | | | 95 | 137 | 5 | | |
| Total | 375 | 106 | 613 | 56 | 8,120 | 1,664 | 6,259 | 242 | 354 | 2,520 | 158 | 682 | 385 | 24,178 | 3,860 | 1,387 | 595 | 176 |

¹ Also 708 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

| Race or people. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. | Mo. | Mont. | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio. | Okla. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| African (black)..... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 372 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 319 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Armenian..... | 28 | 1 | 146 | 6 | 77 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 234 | ..... | 1 | 48 | 4 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montene- grin..... | ..... | 2 | 40 | 65 | 681 | 439 | 4 | 419 | 443 | 24 | 65 | 5 | 36 | 17 | 872 | 10 | 2 | 1,997 | 73 |
| Chinese..... | 11 | 8 | 79 | 8 | 388 | 481 | 6 | 283 | 91 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 96 | 50 | 281 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 17 | 1 | 39 | 32 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 887 | ..... | 6 | 893 | 3 |
| Cuban..... | 17 | 2 | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 349 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzego- vinian..... | 11 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 57 | ..... | 217 | ..... | 1 | 27 | ..... |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 11 | 1 | 61 | ..... | 202 | 26 | ..... | 12 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 276 | 9 | 8 | 33 | ..... |
| East Indian..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| English..... | 37 | 19 | 22 | 678 | 218 | 68 | 5 | 53 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 360 | 10 | 2,249 | 9 | 10 | 190 | 13 |
| Finnish..... | 1 | 13 | ..... | 380 | 387 | 250 | ..... | 2 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 26 | 55 | ..... | 260 | ..... | ..... | 49 | ..... |
| French..... | 38 | 2 | 2 | 221 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 56 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 18 | 1 |
| German..... | 28 | 5 | 132 | 150 | 435 | 86 | ..... | 229 | 9 | 79 | 4 | 1 | 651 | 3 | 2,906 | 2 | 17 | 683 | 11 |
| Greek..... | 12 | 83 | 38 | 262 | 200 | 200 | 1 | 870 | 88 | 191 | 112 | 937 | 190 | 49 | 12,035 | 15 | 23 | 690 | 14 |
| Hebrew..... | 1 | 2 | 16 | 128 | 39 | 14 | ..... | 42 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 95 | ..... | 4,287 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 2 |
| Italian (north)..... | 2 | 10 | 1 | 367 | 19 | 15 | ..... | 28 | 13 | 2 | ..... | 14 | 195 | ..... | 1,275 | ..... | 1 | 27 | ..... |
| Italian (south)..... | 25 | 6 | 22 | 596 | 305 | 173 | ..... | 146 | 60 | 13 | 76 | 16 | 340 | 47 | 2,699 | 6 | 1 | 289 | 76 |
| Italian (total)..... | 78 | 214 | 412 | 5,232 | 1,140 | 367 | 13 | 513 | 50 | 134 | 53 | 269 | 4,110 | 44 | 34,382 | 6 | 9 | 2,623 | 6 |
| Japanese..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 71 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Korean..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lithuanian..... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 528 | 48 | 4 | ..... | 11 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 47 | 180 | ..... | 698 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 2 |
| Magyar..... | 10 | 21 | 32 | 619 | 88 | ..... | ..... | 147 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 1,903 | 3 | 1,856 | ..... | ..... | 1,793 | 1 |
| Mexican..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific Islander..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Polish..... | 1 | 23 | 160 | 1,931 | 1,650 | 116 | 1 | 103 | 6 | 40 | 2 | 117 | 2,095 | 1 | 5,598 | ..... | 7 | 864 | 7 |
| Portuguese..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 943 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 213 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Roumanian..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 242 | 39 | ..... | 80 | 10 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 66 | ..... | 211 | ..... | ..... | 1,234 | ..... |
| Russian..... | 4 | 17 | 108 | 459 | 280 | 66 | ..... | 34 | 4 | 18 | ..... | 70 | 356 | 1 | 3,291 | 1 | 25 | 1,143 | 10 |
| Ruthenian (Rusniak)..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 26 | 30 | 7 | ..... | 24 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 566 | ..... | 4 | 106 | 1 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 13 | 15 | 13 | 223 | 96 | 398 | 2 | 20 | 50 | 72 | 5 | 6 | 169 | ..... | 1,081 | 2 | 102 | 40 | 3 |
| Scottish..... | 4 | 26 | 16 | 240 | 79 | 22 | ..... | 20 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 183 | 6 | 663 | 13 | 7 | 68 | 1 |
| Slovak..... | ..... | 45 | 15 | 41 | 135 | 30 | ..... | 98 | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 867 | 2 | 1,118 | ..... | ..... | 1,071 | 3 |
| Spanish..... | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 4 | 1,332 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Spanish-American..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 221 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Syrian..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 137 | 62 | 3 | 4 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14 | ..... | 168 | 5 | ..... | 30 | ..... |
| Turkish..... | ..... | 40 | 2 | 485 | 31 | 2 | ..... | 57 | 2 | 7 | ..... | 33 | 2 | ..... | 165 | ..... | ..... | 90 | ..... |
| Welsh..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 46 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 253 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Other peoples..... | 1 | 51 | 1 | 75 | 34 | 3 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 20 | 10 | ..... | 129 | ..... | ..... | 108 | ..... |
| Total..... | 423 | 655 | 1,146 | 17,070 | 7,529 | 2,933 | 41 | 3,886 | 955 | 695 | 402 | 1,622 | 12,401 | 246 | 83,608 | 80 | 229 | 13,238 | 235 |

| Race or people. | Oreg. | Fa. | P. I. | P. R. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah. | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Not specified. ¹ | Total. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|
| African (black)..... | 1 | 13 | 59 | 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 1,671 |
| Armenian..... | 2 | 12 | ..... | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | 676 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 36 | 871 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 218 | 1,081 | ..... | 7 | 36 | 14 | 143 | ..... | 14 | 24 | ..... | 5 | 431 | 101 | 156 | 87 | 267 | 13,525 |
| Chinese..... | 60 | 67 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 2 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 6 | ..... | 4 | 70 | 320 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2,250 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 70 | 2,897 | ..... | 3 | 6 | 2 | 16 | ..... | 72 | ..... | 9 | 8 | 175 | ..... | 316 | 63 | 904 | 10,209 |
| Cuban..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1,264 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 15 | 169 | ..... | 11 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 39 | 3 | ..... | 773 | 849 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 8 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | 2,148 |
| East Indian..... | 15 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | ..... | 14 | 33 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,133 | 10,794 |
| English..... | 45 | 701 | 10 | 153 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 54 | 54 | ..... | 14 | 33 | 107 | 55 | 40 | 19 | 1,333 | 10,794 |
| Finnish..... | 26 | 50 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 82 | 15 | 37 | 26 | 1,127 | 3,053 |
| French..... | 30 | 141 | ..... | 33 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | 13 | 2 | ..... | 664 | 4,019 |
| German..... | 30 | 1,509 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 107 | 8 | ..... | 3 | 16 | 49 | 19 | 572 | 6 | 2,366 | 11,871 |
| Greek..... | 573 | 1,044 | ..... | 98 | 21 | 23 | 31 | 45 | 811 | ..... | 20 | 120 | 685 | 168 | 885 | 132 | 1,800 | 31,556 |
| Hebrew..... | 3 | 326 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1,337 | 6,697 |
| Irish..... | 4 | 605 | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1,378 | 4,458 |
| Italian (north)..... | 44 | 1,396 | 4 | 4 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 34 | 177 | 47 | 8 | 205 | 154 | 88 | 46 | 461 | 10,995 |
| Italian (south)..... | 87 | 15,937 | 18 | 1,356 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 62 | 119 | 173 | 173 | 71 | 241 | 1,597 | 501 | 40 | 909 | 79,057 |
| Japanese..... | 16 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 17 | ..... | 1 | 95 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 7 | 733 |
| Korean..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| Lithuanian..... | 3 | 497 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 7 | 18 | 40 | 1 | ..... | 3,276 |
| Magyar..... | 7 | 2,764 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 49 | 3 | 256 | 252 | 11 | 237 | 11,496 |
| Mexican..... | 2 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 910 |
| Pacific Islander..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Polish..... | 10 | 4,925 | ..... | 226 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 | 11 | 55 | 194 | 442 | 17 | 772 | 24,107 |
| Portuguese..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 211 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,583 |
| Romanian..... | 2 | 406 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 3,156 |
| Russian..... | 19 | 1,386 | ..... | 18 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 11 | 96 | 155 | 140 | 1 | 1,946 | 10,548 |
| Ruthenian (Russniak)..... | 1 | 1,733 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 6 | 47 | 2 | 5 | 2,140 | 5,327 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)..... | 74 | 152 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 4 | 334 | 16 | 193 | 11 | 4,800 | 9,291 |
| Scotch..... | 12 | 260 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 28 | 35 | 33 | 12 | 1,780 | 4,118 |
| Slovak..... | 5 | 5,155 | ..... | 19 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 11 | 139 | 160 | 6 | ..... | 9,851 |
| Spanish..... | 9 | 34 | ..... | 417 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 5 | 15 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 47 | 3,181 |
| Spanish-American..... | 23 | 76 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 6 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 457 |
| Syrian..... | 143 | 19 | ..... | 65 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 43 | 797 |
| Turkish..... | 4 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 22 | 1,297 |
| Welsh..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 118 | 298 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | 15 | 139 | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143 | 1,118 |
| Other peoples..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,838 |
| Not specified..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,385 | 43,836 | 2 | 741 | 2,593 | 53 | 196 | 134 | 806 | 1,349 | 557 | 407 | 2,827 | 3,492 | 4,037 | 505 | 46,646 | 308,190 |

¹ Least United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Occupation. | African (black). | Armenian. | Bohemian and Moravian (Czech). | Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin. | Chinese. | Croatian and Slovenian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian. | Dutch and Flemish. | East Indian. | English. | Finnish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Irish. | Italian (North). | Italian (South). | Japanese. | Korean. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | 12 | | 452 | | 56 | 111 | 1 | 15 | 36 | 55 | 29 | 6 | |
| Architects..... | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 6 | 3 | | 24 | | 83 | | 22 | 66 | | 12 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | |
| Clergy..... | 15 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 205 | | 69 | 117 | 12 | 31 | 127 | 28 | 61 | 36 | 1 |
| Editors..... | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | | 5 | | 66 | | 7 | 23 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 8 | |
| Electricians..... | 3 | 5 | 13 | | | 1 | 5 | | 24 | | 212 | | 36 | 137 | 8 | 91 | 56 | 22 | 44 | 3 | |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 6 | | 14 | 3 | | 6 | 28 | 2 | 69 | 2 | 540 | 14 | 163 | 350 | 10 | 48 | 44 | 36 | 27 | 24 | |
| Lawyers..... | 1 | | | | | | 43 | | 8 | 1 | 53 | | 14 | 23 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 20 | 1 | |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 3 | 14 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 104 | 3 | 23 | 115 | 6 | 53 | 23 | 15 | 13 | 4 | |
| Musicians..... | 13 | 3 | 20 | 6 | | 1 | 4 | | 35 | 1 | 160 | 2 | 47 | 198 | 6 | 203 | 12 | 127 | 173 | 1 | |
| Officials (government)..... | 2 | | | | | 1 | 15 | | 6 | | 53 | 1 | 33 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 30 | |
| Physicians..... | 3 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 51 | | 12 | 4 | 77 | 5 | 25 | 45 | 9 | 20 | 26 | 35 | 38 | 20 | |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 1 | 3 | 10 | | | 5 | 2 | | 36 | | 115 | 2 | 64 | 131 | 6 | 50 | 13 | 72 | 55 | 9 | |
| Teachers..... | 54 | 50 | 9 | | | 3 | 10 | | 26 | 4 | 416 | 14 | 300 | 384 | 26 | 295 | 205 | 39 | 30 | 61 | 2 |
| Other professional..... | 43 | 6 | 14 | | | 3 | 11 | | 30 | | 616 | 10 | 64 | 268 | 6 | 128 | 227 | 16 | 14 | 108 | 5 |
| Total..... | 146 | 91 | 100 | 19 | 80 | 43 | 210 | 4 | 309 | 14 | 3,152 | 60 | 923 | 2,017 | 98 | 972 | 794 | 447 | 521 | 315 | 8 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 18 | 55 | 146 | 27 | | 23 | 2 | 4 | 180 | | 184 | 23 | 94 | 827 | 132 | 1,090 | 61 | 204 | 391 | 1 | |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 9 | 91 | 23 | 14 | | 13 | 16 | | 18 | | 116 | 3 | 53 | 318 | 121 | 517 | 34 | 56 | 1,470 | 6 | |
| Blacksmiths..... | 36 | 109 | 133 | 22 | 1 | 80 | 3 | 9 | 111 | | 223 | 37 | 65 | 579 | 54 | 772 | 138 | 199 | 697 | 7 | |
| Bookbinders..... | 1 | 2 | 17 | | | 3 | 6 | | 6 | | 30 | 6 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 366 | 5 | 7 | 3 | | |
| Brewers..... | | | 18 | | | 11 | | | 11 | | 11 | | 2 | 140 | | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Butchers..... | 5 | 26 | 217 | 11 | | 38 | | 1 | 104 | | 240 | 2 | 55 | 716 | 31 | 1,317 | 70 | 48 | 217 | | |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 6 | 1 | 12 | 3 | | 6 | | | 9 | | 48 | 1 | 7 | 72 | 1 | 1,162 | 17 | 6 | 25 | 1 | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 182 | 222 | 322 | 42 | | 141 | 15 | 7 | 418 | 3 | 935 | 170 | 331 | 1,257 | 249 | 2,971 | 391 | 525 | 1,843 | 14 | |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cigarette makers..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 14 | ..... |
| Cigarmakers..... | 64 | 1 | 346 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 22 | 7 | 99 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| cigar packers..... | 1 | 1 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 1 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 137 | 60 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 2,273 | 1,978 | 306 | 2,946 | 329 | 117 | 253 | 44 |
| Dressmakers..... | 209 | 18 | 37 | 5 | 1 | 360 | 349 | 20 | 2,240 | 163 | 217 | 1,151 | 1 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 30 | 23 | 17 | 1 | ..... | 537 | 176 | 25 | 42 | 107 | 21 | 17 | 2 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 2 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 94 | 11 | 474 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Gardeners..... | 7 | 12 | 33 | 13 | 1 | 352 | 181 | 11 | 33 | 36 | 94 | 174 | 12 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 1 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 23 | 3 | 649 | 1 | 17 | 22 | 1 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 75 | 50 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 414 | 157 | 40 | 43 | 42 | 29 | 61 | 3 |
| Jewelers..... | 4 | 23 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 47 | 31 | 3 | 162 | 8 | 7 | 27 | 1 |
| Locksmiths..... | 10 | 162 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 734 | 2 | 772 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Machinists..... | 16 | 12 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 706 | 370 | 13 | 175 | 132 | 2 | 98 | 27 |
| Millers..... | 195 | 5 | 108 | 11 | 1 | 142 | 219 | 282 | 56 | 92 | 80 | 69 | 90 |
| Musicians..... | 34 | 22 | 177 | 9 | 5 | 550 | 513 | 99 | 188 | 50 | 107 | 1,621 | 3 |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | 27 | 16 | 17 | 3 | ..... | 259 | 289 | 8 | 107 | 87 | 73 | 1,375 | 2,849 |
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 6 | 35 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 130 | 82 | 22 | 227 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Millers..... | 1 | 35 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 31 | 120 | ..... | 173 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 56 |
| Millwrights..... | 7 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 94 | 17 | ..... | 706 | 6 | 21 | 120 | 1 |
| Miners..... | 7 | 5 | 251 | ..... | ..... | 196 | 763 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 29 | 18 | 62 | 4 | 3 | 444 | 368 | 14 | 1,423 | 391 | 1,413 | 564 | 1 |
| Photographers..... | 2 | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Photocopyists..... | 1 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 90 | ..... | 134 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 6 |
| Plasterers..... | 10 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 146 | 21 | 1 | 13 | 36 | 38 | 13 | ..... |
| Printers..... | 15 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 215 | 59 | 2 | 198 | 57 | 4 | 12 | ..... |
| Saddlers and harness-makers..... | 15 | 15 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 164 | 124 | 19 | 327 | 47 | 21 | 79 | 7 |
| Stairmen..... | 8 | 23 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 85 | 3 | 252 | 23 | 7 | 19 | ..... |
| Steamfitters..... | 367 | 71 | 53 | 2 | ..... | 96 | 301 | 49 | 5,042 | 130 | 75 | 860 | 18 |
| Stenographers..... | 146 | 613 | 249 | 31 | ..... | 150 | 472 | 314 | 2,560 | 58 | 200 | 4,526 | 2 |
| Stockmen..... | 12 | 4 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 177 | 110 | 36 | 119 | 30 | 90 | 150 | ..... |
| Stonemasons..... | 12 | 4 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 74 | 28 | 5 | 17 | 77 | 168 | 28 | ..... |
| Tailors..... | 100 | 435 | 307 | 40 | 1 | 238 | 695 | 244 | 15,408 | 105 | 192 | 2,434 | 22 |
| Tanners and curriers..... | 1 | 22 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 17 | 25 | 17 | 234 | 4 | 27 | 18 | ..... |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 666 | 12 | 42 | 34 | 127 | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| Tinners..... | 5 | 10 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 80 | 8 | 459 | 13 | 6 | 66 | ..... |
| Tobacco workers..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Upholsterers..... | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 36 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 0 | ..... |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 6 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 37 | 1 | 364 | 11 | 8 | 24 | ..... |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 143 | 43 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 947 | 369 | 13 | 328 | 182 | 168 | 110 | 6 |

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

| Occupation. | Armenian. | Bohemian and Moravian (Czech). | Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin. | Chinese. | Croatian and Slovenian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian. | Dutch and Flemish. | East Indian. | English. | Finnish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Irish. | Italian (North). | Italian (South). | Japanese. | Korean. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| SKILLED—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheewrights | 3 | 21 | 2 | | 10 | | | 7 | | 24 | 1 | 4 | 93 | | 45 | 5 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Woodworkers (not specified) | 2 | 20 | 7 | | 4 | | | 3 | | 70 | 3 | 15 | 49 | 1 | 74 | 24 | 2 | 18 | | |
| Other skilled | 56 | 62 | 78 | | 34 | 11 | 3 | 138 | 2 | 1,277 | 30 | 323 | 679 | 53 | 1,040 | 349 | 186 | 294 | 33 | 1 |
| Total | 1,593 | 2,269 | 2,849 | 392 | 1,241 | 760 | 160 | 2,616 | 18 | 14,845 | 1,108 | 3,567 | 13,758 | 2,265 | 44,617 | 5,225 | 5,914 | 20,978 | 192 | 3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents | 2 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | 425 | 3 | 57 | 94 | 12 | 129 | 110 | 21 | 10 | | 5 |
| Bankers | | 3 | | | 1 | 14 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 114 | | 37 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 6 | | 9 |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters | 11 | 8 | | | 6 | | 8 | 8 | | 132 | 5 | 29 | 47 | 2 | 86 | 74 | 61 | 296 | | 2 |
| Farm laborers | 1,248 | 2,152 | 3,012 | 3 | 12,257 | 5 | 2,769 | 2,391 | 3 | 1,116 | 522 | 862 | 11,624 | 8,158 | 2,159 | 3,049 | 4,115 | 85,922 | 3,483 | 15 |
| Farmers | 37 | 249 | 85 | | 896 | 34 | 98 | 763 | 2 | 1,296 | 136 | 608 | 1,667 | 1,334 | 1,236 | 1,070 | 309 | 6,601 | 256 | |
| Fishermen | 5 | 3 | | | 7 | | 12 | 5 | | 87 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 102 | 6 | 460 | | |
| Hotel keepers | 3 | 5 | | | 3 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 34 | | 26 | 56 | 59 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 6 | | 25 |
| Laundrymen | 597 | 2,370 | 1,077 | 4,004 | 107 | 15,579 | 22 | 799 | 40 | 3,123 | 5,978 | 2,729 | 5,777 | 21,429 | 4,116 | 7,201 | 18,524 | 52,439 | 158 | |
| Manufacturers | | 1 | | | | | | 18 | | 148 | | 40 | 72 | 4 | 28 | 22 | 14 | 6 | | 1 |
| Merchants and dealers | 39 | 114 | 62 | 25 | 605 | 213 | 8 | 259 | 30 | 969 | 24 | 361 | 1,975 | 371 | 3,842 | 228 | 406 | 2,003 | 202 | 1 |
| Servants | 1,342 | 494 | 2,086 | 247 | 5,133 | 38 | 298 | 760 | 7 | 5,133 | 3,008 | 1,913 | 11,110 | 1,768 | 6,009 | 11,753 | 3,331 | 14,841 | 125 | 4 |
| Other miscellaneous. | 320 | 71 | 119 | 22 | 748 | 59 | 11 | 233 | 42 | 2,771 | 80 | 614 | 1,464 | 222 | 1,554 | 1,117 | 346 | 944 | 590 | 2 |
| Total | 3,601 | 5,466 | 4,498 | 7,367 | 33,840 | 412 | 3,996 | 5,900 | 126 | 15,348 | 9,762 | 7,292 | 33,914 | 33,371 | 18,083 | 24,756 | 27,149 | 157,534 | 4,868 | 22 |
| No occupation (including women and children) | 1,294 | 1,527 | 3,644 | 1,309 | 7,375 | 1,717 | 360 | 5,682 | 30 | 22,177 | 1,826 | 8,870 | 31,176 | 2,910 | 37,658 | 6,248 | 9,024 | 52,580 | 2,927 | 31 |
| Grand total | 6,634 | 9,353 | 11,091 | 9,087 | 42,499 | 3,099 | 4,520 | 14,507 | 188 | 55,522 | 12,756 | 20,652 | 80,865 | 38,644 | 101,330 | 37,023 | 42,534 | 231,613 | 8,302 | 64 |

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

| Occupation. | Lithuanian. | Magyar. | Mexican. | Pacific Islander. | Polish. | Portuguese. | Romanian. | Russian. | Ruthenian (R u s - s i a n). | Scandinavian (Norwe- gians, Danes, and Swedes). | Scottish. | Slovak. | Spanish. | Spanish-American. | Syrian. | Turkish. | Welsh. | West Indian (other than Cuban). | Other peoples. | Total. | Admitted in Philip- pine Islands | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| SKILLED—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners..... | 3 | 14 | | | 93 | 1 | 1 | 11 | | 118 | 137 | 5 | 5 | | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 1,516 | 1 | |
| Hat and cap makers..... | | 6 | 1 | | 20 | | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 905 | 1 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 23 | 29 | | | 98 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 162 | 223 | 10 | 19 | | 12 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 1,728 | | |
| Jewelers..... | 2 | 4 | 6 | | 7 | | 1 | 6 | | 14 | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 8 | 1 | | | | 404 | 2 | |
| Locksmiths..... | 42 | 93 | | | 657 | 2 | 11 | 124 | 29 | 8 | | 52 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 2,811 | | |
| Machinists..... | 11 | 30 | 47 | | 92 | 6 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 194 | 303 | 7 | 33 | | 6 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2,725 | 3 | |
| Mariners..... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 78 | 1 | 39 | 3 | 1,060 | 84 | 2 | 525 | | 8 | 4 | 13 | 83 | 3 | 4,979 | 24 | |
| Masons..... | 18 | 68 | 15 | | 411 | 18 | 10 | 46 | 21 | 224 | 137 | 38 | 78 | | 76 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 7,377 | 2 | |
| Mechanics (not specified). Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 2 | 22 | 36 | | 54 | 3 | 7 | 14 | | 82 | 79 | 3 | 64 | | 8 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1,853 | 13 | |
| Millers..... | 2 | 6 | 1 | | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 37 | 2 | 5 | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 793 | | |
| Milliners..... | 2 | 28 | 1 | | 150 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 11 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 804 | | |
| Miners..... | 2 | 2 | | | 14 | | | 7 | | 21 | 40 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 1,193 | | |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 162 | 67 | 198 | | 396 | | 13 | 36 | 52 | 254 | 771 | 93 | 229 | | 3 | 7 | 500 | 2 | 8 | 9,510 | 9 | |
| Patentmakers..... | 9 | 37 | 12 | | 177 | 7 | | 41 | 7 | 353 | 189 | 13 | 13 | | 8 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 3,888 | | |
| Photographers..... | 2 | 4 | 4 | | 14 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 389 | 2 | |
| Plasterers..... | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 14 | 94 | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 418 | | |
| Plumbers..... | | 4 | 4 | | 13 | | | 3 | | 22 | 123 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 778 | | |
| Printers..... | 3 | 12 | 5 | | 28 | | 2 | 6 | | 53 | 74 | 4 | 8 | | 4 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1,104 | | |
| Saddlers and harnessmak- ers..... | 3 | 10 | 3 | | 74 | | 2 | 3 | | 19 | 7 | 6 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 616 | | |
| Seamstresses..... | 50 | 49 | 16 | | 704 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 138 | 59 | 12 | 6 | | 1 | 188 | 2 | 57 | 89 | 8,723 | | |
| Shoemakers..... | 69 | 183 | 12 | | 904 | 20 | 26 | 153 | 78 | 131 | 46 | 103 | 2 | | 2 | 190 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 11,578 | 1 | |
| Stokers..... | 8 | 4 | 3 | | 28 | 94 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 126 | 63 | 5 | 137 | | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4,112 | | |
| Stonecutters..... | 1 | 4 | | | 22 | | 1 | 10 | 1 | 145 | 180 | 2 | 18 | | 15 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 1,111 | 3 | |
| Tailors..... | 227 | 168 | 20 | | 885 | 16 | 41 | 311 | 92 | 170 | 108 | 64 | 19 | | 6 | 169 | 24 | 12 | 40 | 22,934 | 11 | |
| Tanners and curriers..... | | 5 | | | 29 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 2 | | 8 | 3 | | | 2 | 487 | | |
| Textile workers (not speci- fied)..... | 1 | | | | 19 | 14 | | 2 | 1 | 29 | 163 | 15 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 1,179 | | |
| Timners..... | 2 | 7 | 1 | | 26 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 29 | 13 | 15 | 2 | | 14 | | 13 | | 2 | 1,879 | | |
| Tobacco workers..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 7 | | | 1 | | | | 52 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|-----|
| Upholsterers..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 262 |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 3 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 29 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 611 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 2 | 4 | 204 | 11 | 268 | 50 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 108 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 3,909 | |
| Wheelwrights..... | 6 | 19 | 95 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 380 | |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | 3 | 11 | 227 | 5 | 29 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 558 | |
| Other skilled..... | 30 | 61 | 34 | 12 | 501 | 326 | 29 | 44 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 38 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 6,083 | |
| Total..... | 995 | 1,731 | 9,240 | 495 | 789 | 7,486 | 6,161 | 2,200 | 119 | 1,316 | 168 | 1,011 | 376 | 303 | 303 | 160,108 | 383 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 117 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,148 | |
| Bankers..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 283 | |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 2 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 74 | 42 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 683 | |
| Farm laborers..... | 13,233 | 6,540 | 82,130 | 2,898 | 10,864 | 5,308 | 529 | 1,473 | 9 | 9 | 1,771 | 882 | 73 | 27 | 661 | 320,105 | | |
| Farmers..... | 54 | 116 | 404 | 135 | 37 | 978 | 449 | 95 | 32 | 32 | 102 | 38 | 87 | 22 | 47 | 13,180 | | |
| Fishermen..... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 120 | 2 | 239 | 13 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1,174 | | |
| Hotel keepers..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 315 | | |
| Laborers..... | 1,856 | 5,323 | 19,286 | 3,666 | 2,602 | 8,548 | 1,123 | 2,024 | 5 | 1,855 | 683 | 123 | 44 | 1,436 | 220,992 | 99 | | |
| Manufacturers..... | 8 | 102 | 130 | 40 | 58 | 139 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 44 | 44 | 494 | | |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 4,961 | 5,115 | 30,234 | 1,922 | 4,841 | 8,680 | 2,500 | 4,417 | 66 | 154 | 310 | 36 | 43 | 57 | 44 | 13,919 | | |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 31 | 96 | 280 | 29 | 1,196 | 669 | 1,196 | 33 | 140 | 40 | 73 | 9 | 103 | 28 | 19 | 14,486 | | |
| Total..... | 20,146 | 17,309 | 132,324 | 8,817 | 18,402 | 24,681 | 6,336 | 4,708 | 319 | 5,062 | 1,686 | 715 | 318 | 2,305 | 727,127 | 1,787 | | |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 3,482 | 11,441 | 32,357 | 4,203 | 7,799 | 5,971 | 7,799 | 1,900 | 757 | 2,770 | 152 | 900 | 408 | 376 | 297,188 | 2,047 | | |
| Grand total..... | 24,647 | 30,610 | 174,365 | 13,451 | 27,234 | 38,737 | 21,293 | 9,042 | 1,363 | 9,210 | 2,015 | 2,820 | 1,171 | 3,038 | 1,197,892 | 4,408 | | |

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Occupation. | African (black). | Armenian. | Bohemian and Moravian (Czech). | Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin. | Chinese. | Croatian and Slovenian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian. | Dutch and Flemish. | East Indian. | English. | Finnish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Irish. | Italian (North). | Italian (South). | Japanese. | Korean. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 2 | | 137 | | | 38 | | | 3 | 19 | 9 | 2 | |
| Architects..... | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 19 | | 6 | 21 | | 2 | | 4 | 6 | 2 | |
| Clergy..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | 6 | 5 | 36 | | 70 | 19 | | 16 | | 6 | 11 | 7 | 1 |
| Editors..... | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 6 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Electricians..... | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 19 | | 1 | 13 | | 9 | | 1 | 8 | | |
| Engineers (Professional)..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | 6 | | 10 | 3 | 114 | 4 | 37 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | |
| Lawyers..... | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | | 10 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 18 | | 8 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Musicians..... | | | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | | 12 | | 18 | | 13 | 115 | 1 | 10 | | 11 | 39 | | |
| Officials (Government)..... | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | | 5 | 1 | 12 | | 11 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | |
| Physicians..... | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | | 5 | | 23 | | 7 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 3 | |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 1 | | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 22 | | 30 | 19 | | 3 | 1 | 16 | 15 | 1 | |
| Teachers..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 9 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 54 | | 169 | 107 | | 28 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 4 | |
| Other professional..... | 6 | | 1 | | 6 | | 2 | | 4 | | 102 | | 15 | 47 | 1 | 5 | 52 | 3 | 8 | 6 | |
| Total..... | 29 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 35 | 1 | 58 | 10 | 590 | 7 | 398 | 499 | 28 | 83 | 108 | 81 | 132 | 41 | 1 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | | 4 | 1 | | 10 | | 18 | 1 | 12 | 111 | 19 | 52 | 6 | 25 | 102 | 1 | |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | 2 | 10 | | 3 | | 12 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 22 | 21 | 5 | 13 | 354 | 1 | |
| Blacksmiths..... | 1 | | 4 | 5 | | 13 | 1 | | 2 | | 21 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 54 | 1 | |
| Bookbinders..... | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | .7 | | | 2 | | |
| Brewers..... | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Butchers..... | 1 | | 13 | | | 8 | | | 8 | | 15 | | 8 | 71 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 5 | 37 | 1 | |
| Cabinetmakers..... | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 9 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 26 | 4 | | 41 | | 131 | 60 | 8 | 111 | 6 | 112 | 36 | 44 | 196 | 2 | |
| Cigarette makers..... | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cigar makers..... | 12 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 345 | | 11 | | 1 | | | 21 | 2 | 4 | | 6 | 44 | | |
| Cigar packers..... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 6 | | | | | 6 | | |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 7 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 65 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 321 | 4 | 67 | 331 | 78 | 157 | 117 | 41 | 104 | 11 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dressmakers..... | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 40 | 36 | 2 | 68 | 24 | 18 | 101 | ..... |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 23 | 34 | 7 | 2 |
| Gardeners..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 43 | ..... |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 11 | ..... |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 14 | 36 | 1 |
| Jewelers..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 158 | 7 | 11 | 138 | 7 | 15 | 30 | 14 | 36 | 1 |
| Locksmiths..... | 1 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 69 | 1 |
| Machinists..... | 66 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 63 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 81 | 203 | 1 |
| Mariners..... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 52 | 1 | 93 | 1,078 | 80 | 304 | 19 | 80 | 211 | 71 | 131 | ..... |
| Masons..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 16 | 6 | ..... | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Millers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Milliners..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miners..... | 5 | 12 | 261 | 6 | 1,075 | 7 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 83 | 42 | 10 | 76 | 1,352 | 955 | 3 |
| Patternmakers..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 41 | 16 | 74 | 4 | 3 | 32 | ..... |
| Photographers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Plasterers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Plumbers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Printers..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saddlers and harness makers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seamstresses..... | 48 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shoemakers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stokers..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 56 | 87 | 11 | 24 | 441 | ..... |
| Stonemasons..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stokers..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 31 | 24 | ..... |
| Stonemasons..... | 4 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 56 | 25 | 843 | 7 | 21 | 437 | 5 |
| Tailors..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tanners and curriers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tinners..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 97 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 262 | ..... |
| Tobacco workers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Upholsterers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Watch and clock makers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Wheelwrights..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other skilled..... | 7 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 55 | 33 | 1 | 25 | 100 | 28 | 104 | 40 | 41 | 107 | 5 |
| Total..... | 186 | 54 | 157 | 354 | 87 | 1,310 | 461 | 441 | 1,822 | 439 | 1,913 | 746 | 1,953 | 3,998 | 35 |

TABLE X. A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

| Occupation. | African (black). | Armenian. | Bohemian and Moravian (Czech). | Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin. | Chinese. | Croatian and Slovenian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian. | Dutch and Flemish. | East Indian. | English. | Finnish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Irish. | Italian (North). | Italian (South). | Japanese. | Korean. | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|--|
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 37 | | 10 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Bankers..... | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 22 | | 3 | 13 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 11 | 2 | | 15 | 4 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 24 | | | |
| Farm laborers..... | 406 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 28 | | 1 | 73 | 9 | 274 | 36 | 44 | 237 | 6 | 21 | 85 | 23 | 257 | 74 | 2 | |
| Farmers..... | 4 | 10 | 48 | 427 | 40 | 470 | 8 | 40 | 149 | 14 | 380 | 50 | 100 | 554 | 26 | 24 | 145 | 89 | 122 | 99 | 4 | |
| Fishermen..... | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 2 | | | | 2 | 102 | | | |
| Hotel keepers..... | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Laborers..... | 405 | 548 | 287 | 12,282 | 1,591 | 7,129 | 32 | 721 | 745 | 158 | 1,185 | 1,483 | 8 | 3,470 | 29,433 | 2,194 | 1,132 | 6,632 | 64,118 | 194 | 28 | |
| Manufacturers..... | | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | 9 | | 8 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 7 | | 3 | 28 | 348 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 403 | 10 | 809 | 420 | 493 | 727 | 75 | 179 | 443 | 78 | 2 | |
| Servants..... | 180 | 9 | 141 | 81 | 8 | 398 | 18 | 10 | 89 | | 678 | 403 | 411 | 1,311 | 378 | 400 | 1,192 | 521 | 2,204 | 17 | 1 | |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 167 | 5 | 19 | 75 | 76 | 68 | 23 | 2 | 52 | 6 | 311 | 43 | 154 | 237 | 300 | 200 | 148 | 149 | 313 | 45 | 3 | |
| Total..... | 1,185 | 581 | 506 | 12,904 | 2,075 | 8,108 | 132 | 776 | 1,151 | 194 | 3,316 | 2,032 | 2,127 | 6,324 | 30,988 | 3,602 | 2,799 | 7,619 | 67,593 | 525 | 40 | |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 271 | 33 | 197 | 261 | 61 | 781 | 636 | 20 | 566 | 6 | 3,789 | 477 | 1,053 | 3,226 | 401 | 1,099 | 805 | 1,342 | 7,334 | 132 | 3 | |
| Grand total..... | 1,671 | 676 | 871 | 13,525 | 2,250 | 10,209 | 1,264 | 849 | 2,148 | 213 | 10,794 | 3,053 | 4,019 | 11,871 | 31,556 | 6,697 | 4,458 | 10,965 | 79,057 | 733 | 44 | |

| Occupation. | Lithuanian. | Magyar. | Mexican. | Pacific Islander. | Polish. | Portuguese. | Roumanian. | Russian. | Ruthenian (Russiak). | Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes). | Scotch. | Slovak. | Spanish. | Spanish-American. | Syrian. | Turkish. | Welsh. | West Indian (other than Cuban). | Other peoples. | Not specified. | Total. | Departed from Philippine Islands. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | | | 4 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 10 | | 57 | 4 | | | | 2 | | | 333 | 4 |
| Architects..... | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 13 | 8 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 97 | |
| Clerks..... | | 4 | | | 13 | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 21 | | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | 335 | 38 |
| Editors..... | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| Electricians..... | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | 7 | 5 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 108 | |
| Engineers (Professional) | | 6 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | | 46 | 32 | | 12 | 10 | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 408 | 2 |
| Engineers (Mechanical) | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | | | 3 | | | 42 | |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 5 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 73 | |
| Musicians..... | | 14 | 3 | | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | 1 | | 284 | 3 |
| Officials (Government) | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 5 | | | 5 | 1 | | 5 | 11 | | | | 1 | | | 98 | 4 |
| Physicians..... | | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | 4 | | | 4 | 2 | | 12 | 12 | | | | 1 | | | 137 | |
| Sculptors and artists | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | 130 | |
| Teachers..... | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 13 | 16 | | 15 | 6 | | | 1 | 5 | | | 484 | 4 |
| Other professional..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 33 | | 8 | 10 | | | | 10 | 2 | | 364 | 11 |
| Total..... | 6 | 41 | 28 | 35 | 12 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 155 | 126 | 7 | 154 | 70 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 28 | 13 | 2 | 2,925 | 66 | |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | | 3 | 10 | | | | 9 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 475 | 1 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | | 1 | 14 | | | 6 | 1 | | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 537 | 1 |
| Blacksmiths..... | | 10 | 13 | | 35 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 292 | |
| Bookbinders..... | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 25 | |
| Brewers..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | |
| Butchers..... | | 6 | 30 | | 27 | | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 298 | |
| Cabinetmakers..... | | 7 | | | 9 | | 1 | | 6 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 62 | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | | 47 | 57 | | 117 | 5 | 7 | 52 | 8 | 255 | 77 | 24 | 38 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | 1,529 | 43 |
| Cigarette makers..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Cigar makers..... | | 52 | | | 11 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 12 | 223 | | | | | | | | | 760 | |
| Cigar packers..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 3 | 34 | 18 | | 11 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 69 | 89 | 4 | 108 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 4 | | 1,804 | 39 |
| Dressmakers..... | 1 | 24 | | | 31 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 35 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 4 | | 1,482 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | 2 | 1 | 53 | 191 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 711 |
| Tinners..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 72 |
| Tobacco workers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Upholsters..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 51 | |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 2 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 34 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 457 | |
| Wheelwrights..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 50 | |
| Other skilled..... | 40 | 40 | 114 | 1 | 7 | 36 | 13 | 53 | 69 | 29 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1,169 | |
| Total..... | 301 | 1,067 | 44 | 1,598 | 318 | 99 | 662 | 485 | 1,388 | 1,949 | 967 | 32 | 55 | 25 | 124 | 124 | 31,563 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 136 |
| Bankers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 42 | 7 | 255 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 140 |
| Farm laborers..... | 8 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 69 | 65 | 330 | 43 | 113 | 112 | 63 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 18 | 3,948 |
| Fishermen..... | 22 | 200 | 194 | 69 | 98 | ..... | ..... | 70 | 698 | 152 | 63 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 6,120 |
| Foremen..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,261 |
| Forest keepers..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106 |
| Laborers..... | 1,908 | 6,512 | 16,875 | 584 | 2,554 | 7,320 | 3,972 | 3,465 | 522 | 5,973 | 863 | 8 | 352 | 1,107 | 44 | 47 | 191,604 |
| Manufacturers..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 6 | 56 | 30 | 8 | 20 | 66 | 3 | 73 | 118 | 3 | 347 | 53 | 154 | 21 | 7 | 31 | 5,979 |
| Seamstresses..... | 287 | 1,120 | 1,841 | 75 | 113 | 336 | 250 | 1,029 | 309 | 871 | 63 | 16 | 29 | 8 | 19 | 109 | 16,220 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 88 | 144 | 304 | 14 | 32 | 101 | 33 | 188 | 97 | 113 | 67 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 4 | 14 | 3,654 |
| Total..... | 2,318 | 8,104 | 659 | 18,999 | 892 | 2,791 | 8,416 | 4,374 | 1,337 | 7,083 | 1,459 | 107 | 565 | 1,224 | 102 | 232 | 228,306 |
| No. occupation (including women and children)..... | 651 | 2,284 | 179 | 3 | 3,475 | 361 | 263 | 1,421 | 1,267 | 1,412 | 601 | 248 | 175 | 37 | 53 | 200 | 45,396 |
| Grand total..... | 3,276 | 11,496 | 910 | 4 | 24,107 | 1,583 | 3,156 | 10,548 | 5,327 | 9,291 | 4,118 | 9,851 | 3,181 | 467 | 298 | 584 | 308,190 |

¹Deported via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.¹

| Occupation. | Ala. | Alaska. | Ariz. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | D. C. | Fla. | Ga. | Hawaii. | Idaho. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | 1 | | | | 44 | 2 | 8 | | 2 | 15 | 3 | 4 | |
| Architects..... | 1 | | 1 | | 27 | 7 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Clergy..... | 3 | | 2 | | 58 | 6 | 10 | | 15 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 2 |
| Editors..... | 1 | | 1 | | 53 | 9 | 12 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | |
| Electricians..... | 2 | | 7 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 109 | 16 | 32 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lawyers..... | | | | | 17 | 6 | 5 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 1 |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | | | | | 30 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Musicians..... | 3 | | 9 | | 32 | 1 | 14 | | 2 | 5 | | 2 | |
| Officials (Government)..... | | 1 | | 1 | 39 | 3 | 3 | | 83 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Physicians..... | | | | 1 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 33 | 19 | 40 | 3 | 37 | 11 | 8 | 49 | 6 |
| Teachers..... | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 123 | 11 | 27 | | 19 | 4 | 13 | 135 | 2 |
| Other professional..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 23 | 9 | 38 | 8 | 763 | 69 | 172 | 10 | 201 | 59 | 35 | 231 | 17 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 3 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 143 | 16 | 78 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 4 | | 6 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 3 | | 10 | 1 | 48 | 5 | 90 | 2 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Blacksmiths..... | 4 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 109 | 25 | 132 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 19 |
| Bookbinders..... | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Brewers..... | | | | | 3 | | 6 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Butchers..... | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 59 | 14 | 62 | | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | | | | | 16 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 10 | 28 | 55 | 8 | 474 | 44 | 374 | 19 | 22 | 172 | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| Cigars and cigar makers..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Cigarmakers..... | | | | | 5 | | 7 | | | 491 | | | |
| Cigar packers..... | | | | | 5 | | | | | 7 | | | |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 24 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 660 | 49 | 207 | 9 | 46 | 213 | 25 | 23 | 15 |
| Dressmakers..... | 6 | | 4 | 1 | 163 | 18 | 150 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 2 | 4 | 6 | | 95 | 10 | 23 | | 5 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 1 | | | | 2 | | 6 | | | 1 | | | |
| Gardeners..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 102 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | | | | | 4 | | 12 | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 4 |
| Jewelers..... | | | 2 | | 17 | | 7 | | | | | 1 | |
| Locksmiths..... | 3 | | 17 | | 26 | 2 | 53 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Machinists..... | 2 | 3 | 30 | | 126 | 7 | 62 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Mariners..... | 37 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 224 | 5 | 53 | 1 | 4 | 310 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Masons..... | 5 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 302 | 32 | 294 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 61 | 6 | 68 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | | | | | 16 | | 26 | | 2 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|---|----|
| Millers..... | 1 | | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Milliners..... | 1 | | | | | | | 22 | | 11 | | | | | |
| Miners..... | 31 | 179 | 402 | 14 | 1 | | | 82 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 98 |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 1 | | | | | | | 70 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Patternmakers..... | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 4 | | | | |
| Photographers..... | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| Plasterers..... | 1 | | | | | | | 9 | | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| Plumbers..... | 1 | | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Printers..... | 1 | | | | | | | 16 | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Saddlers and harnessmakers..... | 2 | | | | | | | 12 | | 11 | | | | | 6 |
| Seamstresses..... | 3 | | | | | | | 227 | | 37 | 32 | 6 | | | 6 |
| Shoemakers..... | 11 | | | | | | | 369 | 17 | 3 | 6 | | | | 4 |
| Stokers..... | | | | | | | | 15 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Stonemasons..... | | | | | | | | 41 | | 30 | | | | | 5 |
| Tailors..... | 9 | | | | | | | 411 | 29 | 39 | 31 | 17 | 23 | | 5 |
| Tanners and curriers..... | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | | | | | | | | 32 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | 2 |
| Tinners..... | | | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 1 | 19 | | | | 3 |
| Tobacco workers..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upholsterers..... | | | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Watch and clock makers..... | | | | | | | | 13 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 3 | | | | | | | 167 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Wheelwrights..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | | | | | | | | 12 | | | 2 | | | | |
| Other skilled..... | 10 | 8 | 19 | 1 | | | | 169 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 5 | 6 | | 12 |
| Total..... | 182 | 247 | 667 | 58 | 4,057 | 522 | 3,560 | 157 | 271 | 1,544 | 132 | 131 | 273 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Banks..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 1 | | | | | | | 26 | 1 | 26 | 4 | | | | 3 |
| Farm laborers..... | 165 | 11 | 166 | 42 | 4,014 | 1,092 | 11,377 | 751 | 181 | 932 | 58 | 4,043 | 260 | | |
| Farmers..... | 31 | 4 | 46 | 9 | 1,013 | 137 | 213 | 7 | 5 | 131 | 14 | 9 | 84 | | |
| Fishermen..... | 2 | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | 12 | | | | | 8 |
| Hotel keepers..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Laborers..... | 270 | 221 | 1,221 | 54 | 5,881 | 980 | 6,227 | 174 | 155 | 504 | 114 | 25 | 436 | | |
| Manufacturers..... | | | | | | | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 24 | 8 | 23 | 11 | 980 | 38 | 190 | 7 | 39 | 135 | 35 | 49 | 9 | | |
| Servants..... | 74 | 20 | 88 | 22 | 2,682 | 440 | 5,172 | 281 | 282 | 191 | 67 | 106 | 122 | | |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 21 | 23 | 47 | 12 | 1,508 | 41 | 239 | 16 | 44 | 318 | 18 | 32 | 37 | | |
| Total..... | 591 | 299 | 1,593 | 155 | 16,361 | 2,740 | 23,472 | 1,240 | 712 | 2,240 | 313 | 4,277 | 958 | | |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 374 | 63 | 1,647 | 132 | 11,096 | 2,342 | 7,934 | 403 | 533 | 1,509 | 307 | 1,198 | 434 | | |
| Grand total..... | 1,170 | 618 | 3,945 | 353 | 32,277 | 5,673 | 35,138 | 1,810 | 1,717 | 5,352 | 787 | 5,837 | 1,682 | | |

1 For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Occupation. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | 69 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 45 | 12 | 1 | |
| Architects..... | 16 | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | | 18 | 12 | 12 | 2 | |
| Clergy..... | 58 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 12 | 10 | 66 | 41 | 30 | 1 |
| Editors..... | 5 | | | | | | | | 7 | | | |
| Electricians..... | 83 | 8 | 9 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 7 | 60 | 77 | 26 | |
| Engineers (Professional)..... | 90 | 16 | 7 | 1 | | 6 | 4 | 6 | 56 | 71 | 14 | 1 |
| Lawyers..... | 12 | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 3 | |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 29 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 16 | 10 | 5 | |
| Musicians..... | 98 | 4 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 9 | 70 | 29 | 9 | 1 |
| Officials (Government)..... | 9 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 1 | |
| Physicians..... | 29 | 1 | | 2 | | 7 | 1 | 10 | 24 | 11 | 2 | |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 38 | | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 88 | 11 | 2 | |
| Teachers..... | 143 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 24 | 207 | 76 | 31 | 2 |
| Other professional..... | 133 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 24 | 117 | 118 | 27 | |
| Total..... | 812 | 79 | 73 | 32 | 22 | 76 | 61 | 99 | 751 | 474 | 160 | 6 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 351 | 22 | 50 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 53 | 276 | 204 | 54 | |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 198 | 18 | 18 | 4 | | 7 | 13 | 13 | 290 | 99 | 18 | 2 |
| Blacksmiths..... | 587 | 64 | 47 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 42 | 322 | 367 | 112 | 4 |
| Bookbinders..... | 50 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 10 | 26 | 11 | | |
| Brewers..... | 33 | 3 | 5 | | | 1 | | | 9 | | 3 | |
| Butchers..... | 443 | 25 | 48 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 55 | 215 | 160 | 52 | 2 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 57 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 7 | 31 | 42 | 11 | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 1,430 | 87 | 127 | 33 | 9 | 24 | 89 | 102 | 1,221 | 857 | 335 | |
| Cigarette makers..... | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Cigar makers..... | 22 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 127 | 9 | 1 | |
| Cigar packers..... | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | 26 | 8 | | |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 1,000 | 78 | 116 | 42 | 14 | 53 | 64 | 119 | 982 | 677 | 246 | 3 |
| Dressmakers..... | 474 | 34 | 34 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 70 | 554 | 188 | 66 | 1 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 106 | 16 | 9 | 1 | | 14 | 14 | 7 | 160 | 142 | 24 | 2 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 33 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | 19 | 6 | | |
| Gardeners..... | 112 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 146 | 99 | 31 | 2 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 44 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 48 | 154 | 31 | |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 156 | 18 | 21 | 5 | | 14 | 14 | 10 | 193 | 154 | 31 | |
| Jewelers..... | 24 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 6 | 2 | |
| Locksmiths..... | 382 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 99 | 142 | 30 | 1 |
| Machinists..... | 19 | 8 | 26 | 5 | | 15 | 22 | 13 | 233 | 380 | 44 | 1 |
| Mariners..... | 153 | 8 | 11 | 4 | | 56 | 13 | 27 | 345 | 108 | 53 | 28 |
| Masons..... | 702 | 65 | 55 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 45 | 527 | 404 | 95 | |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | 98 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 114 | 85 | 26 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 49 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 61 | 48 | 14 |
| Millers..... | 103 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 33 | 54 | 17 |
| Milliners..... | 107 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 46 | 12 |
| Miners..... | 1,384 | 240 | 101 | 158 | 9 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 277 | 728 | 152 |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 367 | 22 | 40 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 24 | 16 | 6 | 24 | 217 | 237 | 92 |
| Patternmakers..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 21 | 1 |
| Photographers..... | 24 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 16 | 8 |
| Plasterers..... | 39 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 40 | 6 |
| Plumbers..... | 52 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 86 | 12 |
| Printers..... | 75 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 59 | 21 |
| Saddlers and harnessmakers..... | 69 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 15 | 12 |
| Seamstresses..... | 630 | 22 | 37 | 4 | 7 | 22 | 66 | 43 | 3 | 66 | 749 | 201 | 62 |
| Shoemakers..... | 861 | 53 | 73 | 18 | 3 | 27 | 43 | 102 | 7 | 102 | 1,255 | 343 | 94 |
| Stokers..... | 56 | 6 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86 | 29 | 1 |
| Stonemasons..... | 49 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 120 | 23 | 16 |
| Tailors..... | 1,819 | 56 | 64 | 13 | 26 | 36 | 41 | 375 | 1 | 375 | 1,632 | 418 | 146 |
| Tanners and curriers..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 8 | 10 |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | 36 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 28 | 513 | 19 | 1 |
| Turners..... | 66 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 45 | 46 | 5 |
| Tobacco workers..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 |
| Upholsters..... | 13 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 16 | 2 |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 45 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 18 | 10 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 161 | 33 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 74 | ..... | ..... | 1,079 | 126 | 26 |
| Wheelwrights..... | 53 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 27 | 6 |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | 28 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 35 | 6 |
| Other skilled..... | 444 | 28 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 47 | 44 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 430 | 398 | 116 |
| Total..... | 13,271 | 1,044 | 1,086 | 408 | 115 | 325 | 692 | 1,419 | 12,976 | 7,278 | 2,116 | 66 | 66 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 68 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 80 | 16 |
| Bankers..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 73 | 8 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 46 | 11 |
| Farm laborers..... | 30,789 | 4,477 | 2,056 | 697 | 155 | 140 | 964 | 2,715 | 26,283 | 15,833 | 3,547 | 50 | 50 |
| Farmers..... | 1,010 | 135 | 273 | 77 | 14 | 20 | 113 | 38 | 763 | 782 | 443 | 6 | 6 |
| Fishermen..... | 38 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 27 | 7 | 177 | 71 | 24 | 4 | 4 |
| Hotel keepers..... | 26 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Laborers..... | 18,757 | 2,845 | 1,739 | 515 | 114 | 292 | 1,851 | 956 | 20,063 | 13,024 | 5,805 | 52 | 52 |
| Manufacturers..... | 19 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 687 | 54 | 74 | 12 | 10 | 65 | 23 | 102 | 628 | 292 | 81 | 14 | 14 |
| Servants..... | 13,990 | 1,164 | 956 | 326 | 52 | 110 | 646 | 847 | 15,205 | 5,169 | 2,280 | 27 | 27 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 1,023 | 88 | 115 | 27 | 19 | 52 | 90 | 56 | 790 | 825 | 228 | 10 | 10 |
| Total..... | 66,490 | 8,780 | 5,239 | 1,657 | 371 | 710 | 3,706 | 4,736 | 64,140 | 36,141 | 12,439 | 160 | 160 |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 26,487 | 3,102 | 2,268 | 1,566 | 263 | 663 | 2,165 | 1,914 | 23,807 | 15,299 | 3,978 | 183 | 183 |
| Grand total..... | 107,060 | 13,005 | 8,666 | 3,663 | 761 | 1,774 | 6,624 | 8,168 | 101,674 | 59,192 | 18,693 | 415 | 415 |

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Occupation. | Mo. | Mont. | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. M. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio. | Okla. | Oreg. | Pa. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | 13 | | 1 | | 2 | 5 | | 594 | | 3 | 3 | | | 26 |
| Architects..... | 2 | 2 | | | | 18 | | 141 | | 3 | | | 5 | 1 |
| Clergy..... | 13 | 9 | 14 | | | 28 | 4 | 287 | 1 | 24 | 26 | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| Editors..... | 7 | 3 | | | | 6 | 1 | 139 | | | 32 | | | 8 |
| Electricians..... | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 42 | 4 | 308 | | 2 | 32 | | 6 | 80 |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 87 | 4 | 1,010 | 6 | | 55 | 7 | 12 | 157 |
| Lawyers..... | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 1,177 | | | 9 | | | 34 |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 19 | 1 | 295 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 127 |
| Musicians..... | 8 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | 49 | 1 | 657 | 1 | 3 | 32 | | | 7 |
| Officials (Government)..... | 6 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 163 | | 3 | 2 | | | 10 |
| Physicians..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | | 257 | | 3 | 4 | | 3 | 35 |
| Scientists and artists..... | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 411 | | 1 | 27 | | 12 | 170 |
| Teachers..... | 23 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 88 | 1 | 946 | 7 | 9 | 60 | 3 | 20 | 144 |
| Other professional..... | 18 | 12 | 4 | | 10 | 90 | 1 | 814 | 2 | 7 | 40 | | 20 | |
| Total..... | 116 | 48 | 42 | 8 | 34 | 468 | 13 | 6,199 | 17 | 52 | 298 | 11 | 79 | 907 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 57 | 15 | 26 | 3 | 24 | 239 | 2 | 1,739 | 2 | 7 | 124 | 6 | 13 | 371 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 35 | 6 | 9 | | 12 | 188 | 1 | 1,495 | 1 | 5 | 92 | 1 | 8 | 310 |
| Blacksmiths..... | 55 | 23 | 48 | 5 | 19 | 303 | 2 | 1,571 | | 20 | 275 | 4 | 24 | 640 |
| Bookbinders..... | 9 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 14 | | 298 | | | 12 | | | 54 |
| Brewers..... | 6 | | 4 | | | 13 | | 75 | | | 13 | | 1 | 22 |
| Butchers..... | 59 | 13 | 22 | 4 | 10 | 192 | 1 | 1,437 | | 8 | 142 | 2 | 14 | 388 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 6 | 3 | | | | 19 | | 171 | 1 | 1 | 25 | | 1 | 49 |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 112 | 78 | 94 | 7 | 86 | 764 | 5 | 4,786 | 2 | 104 | 567 | 5 | 102 | 1,390 |
| Cigarette makers..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 34 | | | 3 | | | 7 |
| Cigar makers..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 154 | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 15 |
| Cigar packers..... | 79 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 12 | | 2 | 1 | | | 5 |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 121 | 67 | 79 | 1 | 43 | 612 | 7 | 5,895 | 9 | 46 | 377 | 11 | 99 | 956 |
| Dressmakers..... | 74 | 13 | 56 | 1 | 17 | 350 | 3 | 2,927 | 2 | 12 | 198 | 4 | 12 | 647 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 7 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 63 | 5 | 432 | | 12 | 54 | 3 | 28 | 114 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 23 | | 427 | | 8 | 11 | | 19 | 43 |
| Gardeners..... | 16 | 7 | 8 | | 2 | 85 | 1 | 441 | 4 | 8 | 56 | 1 | 19 | 118 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | 29 | | 469 | | | 107 | | 2 | 107 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 77 | 1 | 408 | 2 | 4 | 104 | 2 | 7 | 224 |
| Jewelers..... | 1 | | 2 | | | 16 | | 215 | | | 8 | | 2 | 30 |
| Locksmiths..... | 41 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 190 | 6 | 987 | 1 | 6 | 160 | 6 | 4 | 388 |
| Machinists..... | 16 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 118 | 5 | 658 | | 5 | 128 | 3 | 20 | 209 |
| Mariners..... | 27 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 201 | | 2,293 | 3 | 16 | 75 | | 43 | 159 |
| Masons..... | 62 | 29 | 48 | 11 | 29 | 350 | 3 | 2,338 | 3 | 15 | 322 | 9 | 20 | 926 |

| | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 784 | 2 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 173 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Mechanics (not specified). Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin). | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 47 | 1 | 363 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 53 |
| Millers..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 253 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 99 |
| Milners..... | 14 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 39 | 1 | 255 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 5 | 135 |
| Miners..... | 82 | 342 | 21 | 35 | 153 | 42 | 704 | 1 | 387 | 88 | 26 | 1,689 |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 35 | 14 | 19 | 8 | 181 | 1 | 1,658 | 1 | 113 | 1 | 22 | 2,770 |
| Pattermakers..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 126 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Photographers..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 156 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Plasterers..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 127 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 18 |
| Timbers..... | 19 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 40 | 1 | 207 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 86 |
| Printers..... | 10 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 56 | 1 | 308 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 86 |
| Saddlers and harnessmakers..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 94 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 56 |
| Seamstresses..... | 60 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 452 | 1 | 4,014 | 3 | 208 | 1 | 8 | 569 |
| Shoemakers..... | 197 | 18 | 47 | 73 | 627 | 4 | 4,875 | 2 | 481 | 7 | 12 | 1,445 |
| Stokers..... | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 53 | 1 | 432 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 7 | 58 |
| Stonemasons..... | 221 | 14 | 67 | 1 | 990 | 2 | 324 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 7 | 58 |
| Tanners and curriers..... | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 12,103 | 7 | 645 | 11 | 45 | 2,370 |
| Textile workers (not specified). | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 173 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 109 |
| Timers..... | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 100 |
| Tobacco workers..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 405 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 93 |
| Upholsterers..... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 131 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 19 | 5 | 20 | 178 | 335 | 3 | 304 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 54 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 9 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 673 | 1 | 64 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 5 | 332 |
| Wheelwrights..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 86 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| Woodworkers (not specified). | 51 | 28 | 22 | 53 | 326 | 3 | 104 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 37 |
| Other skilled..... | 51 | 28 | 22 | 53 | 326 | 3 | 2,134 | 8 | 228 | 1 | 28 | 483 |
| Total..... | 1,474 | 771 | 723 | 91 | 764 | 90 | 61,884 | 62 | 415 | 186 | 626 | 15,888 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 4 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | 485 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 17 | 45 |
| Bankers..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 12 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 32 | ..... | 289 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 3 | 67 |
| Farm laborers..... | 2,236 | 722 | 1,343 | 229 | 18,609 | 139 | 73,577 | 36 | 1,087 | 160 | 614 | 71,089 |
| Farmers..... | 134 | 1,097 | 131 | 32 | 300 | 19 | 2,096 | 11 | 531 | 25 | 301 | 1,978 |
| Fishermen..... | 39 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | ..... | 274 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 19 | 30 |
| Fishermen..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 116 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 22 |
| Hotel keepers..... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2,274 | 232 | 54,251 | 66 | 678 | 128 | 1,005 | 32,751 |
| Laborers..... | 2,794 | 817 | 848 | 310 | 8,266 | 9 | 116 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 1 | 18 |
| Laborers..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 275 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 | 18 |
| Manufacturers..... | 128 | 27 | 64 | 13 | 545 | 9 | 7,513 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 69 | 892 |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 1,135 | 356 | 681 | 90 | 933 | 47 | 41,932 | 33 | 462 | 67 | 398 | 19,278 |
| Servants..... | 96 | 71 | 68 | 14 | 646 | 10 | 4,433 | 15 | 48 | 10 | 173 | 1,195 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 6,586 | 3,120 | 3,143 | 691 | 5,183 | 456 | 185,501 | 178 | 2,583 | 397 | 2,607 | 126,373 |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 3,328 | 1,887 | 2,358 | 210 | 2,249 | 199 | 76,947 | 172 | 1,235 | 424 | 1,682 | 39,876 |
| Grand total..... | 11,504 | 5,796 | 6,266 | 1,000 | 8,220 | 758 | 330,531 | 429 | 4,285 | 1,018 | 4,994 | 182,744 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Occupation. | P. I. | P. R. | R. I. | S. C. | S. Dak. | Tenn. | Tex. | Utah. | Vt. | Va. | Wash. | W. Va. | Wis. | Wyo. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | | 12 | 1 | | | | 9 | 1 | | | | | 11 | 1 | 911 |
| Architects..... | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 12 | | 8 | | 299 |
| Clergy..... | | 19 | 5 | | 7 | 3 | 23 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1,051 |
| Editors..... | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 207 |
| Electricians..... | | 4 | 9 | | | 1 | 17 | 4 | 2 | | 41 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 941 |
| Engineers (professional)..... | | 6 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1,917 |
| Lawyers..... | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 290 |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | | 5 | 4 | | | 2 | 13 | 1 | | 8 | 14 | | 11 | | 493 |
| Musicians..... | | 1 | 7 | | | 2 | 13 | 1 | | | 9 | | 6 | | 1,254 |
| Officials (Government)..... | | 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 11 | | 3 | 3 | 9 | | 2 | | 565 |
| Physicians..... | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 11 | | 3 | 3 | 5 | | 1 | | 508 |
| Sculptors and artists..... | | 19 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 92 | 2 | 2,389 |
| Teachers..... | | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 56 | 4 | 33 | | 2,168 |
| Total | | 81 | 86 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 158 | 30 | 29 | 45 | 248 | 16 | 153 | 9 | 13,469 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | | 5 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 45 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 65 | 18 | 72 | 4 | 4,256 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | | 4 | 4 | | | 2 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 39 | 11 | 28 | 3,213 |
| Blacksmiths..... | | 6 | 47 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 38 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 164 | 32 | 155 | 4 | 5,431 |
| Bookbinders..... | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | | | 6 | 543 |
| Brewers..... | | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 240 |
| Butchers..... | | 1 | 22 | | 8 | 3 | 44 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 58 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 3,748 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | | 3 | 3 | | | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 16 | | 5 | | 501 |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | | 15 | 136 | 7 | 25 | 12 | 150 | 28 | 44 | 24 | 515 | 53 | 338 | 6 | 15,035 |
| Cigarette makers..... | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 64 |
| Cigarmakers..... | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 899 |
| Cigar packers..... | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 1 | 86 | 117 | 6 | 26 | 16 | 196 | 32 | 22 | 35 | 264 | 29 | 157 | 8 | 14,025 |
| Dressmakers..... | | 5 | 60 | | 6 | 3 | 28 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 38 | 7 | 68 | 4 | 6,411 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | | 6 | 16 | | 1 | | 11 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 98 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 1,594 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 607 |
| Gardeners..... | | | 13 | | 3 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 1,516 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | | | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1,805 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | | | 47 | | 4 | | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 41 | 11 | 36 | 2 | 1,728 |
| Jewelers..... | | | 7 | | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 404 |
| Locksmiths..... | | | 6 | | 2 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 103 | 1 | 2,811 |
| Machinists..... | | 3 | 60 | | 7 | 36 | 36 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 118 | 100 | 44 | 2 | 2,725 |
| Mariners..... | | 28 | 49 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 51 | 9 | 8 | 22 | 334 | 79 | 130 | 7 | 4,979 |
| Masons..... | | 10 | 67 | | 7 | 9 | 57 | 40 | 44 | 9 | 95 | 94 | 130 | 7 | 7,377 |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | | 8 | 29 | | 2 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 3 | 27 | | 1,853 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 2 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 793 | | |
| Millers..... | 12 | 47 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 26 | 804 | | |
| Miners..... | 4 | 32 | 66 | 208 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,193 | | |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 4 | 32 | 38 | 6 | 5 | 731 | 213 | 182 | 74 | 182 | 9,510 | | |
| Patternmakers..... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 75 | 8 | 57 | 1 | 57 | 3,888 | | |
| Photographers..... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 106 | | |
| Plasterers..... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 389 | | |
| Plumbers..... | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 778 | 1 | 778 | 718 | | |
| Printers..... | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 1,104 | | |
| Saddlers and harnessmakers..... | 18 | 67 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 11 | 85 | 3 | 85 | 946 | | |
| Seamstresses..... | 6 | 150 | 90 | 14 | 15 | 51 | 85 | 144 | 4 | 144 | 8,723 | | |
| Shoemakers..... | 15 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 60 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 18 | 11,978 | | |
| Stokers..... | 17 | 159 | 111 | 11 | 137 | 58 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 23 | 1,111 | | |
| Stonemasons..... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 48 | 102 | 98 | 150 | 4 | 150 | 22,931 | | |
| Tailors..... | 1 | 170 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 2,827 | | |
| Teamsters and carriers..... | 1 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 1,870 | | |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 870 | | |
| Timbers..... | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 292 | | |
| Tobacco workers..... | 3 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 611 | | |
| Upholsters..... | 4 | 374 | 11 | 14 | 34 | 20 | 4 | 27 | 2 | 27 | 3,900 | | |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 380 | | |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 8 | 65 | 56 | 25 | 25 | 215 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 358 | | |
| Wheelwrights..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 1 | 91 | 358 | | |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | 9 | 65 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 215 | 24 | 91 | 1 | 91 | 6,083 | | |
| Other skilled..... | 9 | 65 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 215 | 24 | 91 | 1 | 91 | 6,083 | | |
| Total..... | 1 | 231 | 1,979 | 47 | 206 | 148 | 484 | 313 | 3,438 | 810 | 2,360 | 137 | 160,108 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 1 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 63 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1,148 | 1 | 1,148 |
| Bankers..... | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 85 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 293 | 1 | 293 |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 37 | 3,283 | 635 | 491 | 804 | 294 | 4,174 | 6,074 | 216 | 320,105 | 320,105 | 1 | 320,105 |
| Farm laborers..... | 1 | 30 | 105 | 75 | 102 | 37 | 623 | 104 | 34 | 376 | 13,180 | 34 | 13,180 |
| Farmers..... | 1 | 38 | 118 | 10 | 10 | 118 | 4 | 150 | 4 | 150 | 1,174 | 4 | 1,174 |
| Fishermen..... | 1 | 38 | 118 | 10 | 10 | 118 | 4 | 150 | 4 | 150 | 1,174 | 4 | 1,174 |
| Hotel keepers..... | 20 | 2,069 | 50 | 253 | 130 | 2,589 | 675 | 377 | 4,942 | 271 | 220,992 | 5 | 220,992 |
| Laborers..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 454 | 1 | 454 |
| Manufacturers..... | 4 | 86 | 95 | 19 | 8 | 29 | 14 | 25 | 33 | 91 | 1 | 3 | 13,919 |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 73 | 1,847 | 416 | 191 | 323 | 130 | 1,165 | 613 | 2,214 | 95 | 140,218 | 18 | 140,218 |
| Servants..... | 3 | 18 | 114 | 4 | 34 | 19 | 42 | 26 | 688 | 53 | 223 | 18 | 14,396 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 9 | 273 | 7,568 | 104 | 994 | 354 | 1,969 | 901 | 10,808 | 7,637 | 14,104 | 640 | 727,127 |
| Total..... | 9 | 309 | 4,045 | 103 | 422 | 297 | 803 | 563 | 3,759 | 2,009 | 6,474 | 374 | 297,178 |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 17 | 894 | 13,678 | 298 | 1,641 | 818 | 3,608 | 1,822 | 18,313 | 10,472 | 23,091 | 1,160 | 1,197,892 |
| Grand total..... | 17 | 894 | 13,678 | 298 | 1,641 | 818 | 3,608 | 1,822 | 18,313 | 10,472 | 23,091 | 1,160 | 1,197,892 |

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.¹

| Occupation. | Ala. | Alaska. | Ariz. | Ark. | Cal. | Colo. | Conn. | Del. | D. C. | Fla. | Ga. | Hawaii. | Idaho. |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-----|---------|--------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | | | | | 29 | | | | | 7 | | 2 | |
| Architects..... | | | | | 3 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| Clergy..... | 1 | | | | 17 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| Editors..... | | | | | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Electricians..... | | | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Engineers (professional)..... | | 1 | 1 | | 26 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Lawyers..... | | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 1 | | | | 8 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Musicians..... | | | | | 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Officials (Government)..... | | | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 20 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Physicians..... | 1 | | | | 9 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | |
| Sculptors and artists..... | | | | | 10 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Teachers..... | | | 1 | | 17 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | 6 | 3 |
| Other professional..... | | | | | 24 | | 7 | | 4 | | 3 | 6 | |
| Total..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 176 | 9 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 19 | 7 | 27 | 4 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | | | | | 25 | 3 | 9 | | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | | | | | 8 | | 12 | 1 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Blacksmiths..... | | | 1 | | 10 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Butchers..... | 1 | | | | 11 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Cabinetmakers..... | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 57 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 4 | 42 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Cigarette makers..... | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cigarmakers..... | | | | | 88 | 6 | 28 | | 5 | 596 | 7 | 16 | 2 |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 7 | | 1 | | 7 | 3 | 10 | | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Dressmakers..... | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 5 | | | | 19 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Gardeners..... | 1 | | | | 46 | | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 1 | | | | 1 | | 9 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Iron and steel workers..... | | | | | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Jewelers..... | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Locksmiths..... | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| Machinists..... | | | 1 | | 32 | | 32 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| Mariners..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 37 | | 5 | 4 | | 69 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Masons..... | 1 | | | | 21 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | | | | | 18 | | 30 | | | 6 | 1 | 3 | |
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Occupation. | Ill. | Ind. | Iowa. | Kans. | Ky. | La. | Me. | Md. | Mass. | Mich. | Minn. | Miss. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | 6 | 2 | | | | 4 | | 1 | 23 | | 1 | |
| Architects..... | 5 | | | | | 4 | | | 8 | 4 | | |
| Clergy..... | 30 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 5 | |
| Editors..... | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Electricians..... | 10 | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | | |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 21 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 1 | |
| Lawyers..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 8 | | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | |
| Musicians..... | 25 | 2 | | | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | 2 | |
| Officials (Government)..... | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Physicians..... | 15 | 2 | | | | 3 | | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Physicists..... | 14 | 2 | | | | 3 | | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 34 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Teachers..... | 22 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 3 | 13 | 6 | 1 | |
| Other professional..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 197 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 3 | 13 | 165 | 32 | 17 | 2 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 34 | 4 | | | | | | 2 | 46 | 13 | 3 | |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 32 | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | 6 | 3 | 126 | 8 | 1 | |
| Blacksmiths..... | 38 | 6 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 2 | |
| Bookbinders..... | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Brewers..... | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Butchers..... | 45 | 7 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 1 | |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 13 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 215 | 28 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 85 | 80 | 25 | |
| Cigarrette makers..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarmakers..... | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 15 | 1 | | |
| Cigar packers..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 163 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 101 | 16 | 20 | |
| Dressmakers..... | 34 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 7 | | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 2 | |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Gardeners..... | 11 | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 8 | 5 | | |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 20 | 12 | | |
| Jewelers..... | 11 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Locksmiths..... | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Machinists..... | 102 | 17 | 5 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 44 | 67 | 8 | |
| Mariners..... | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 6 | 3 | 5 | 50 | 2 | 3 | |
| Masons..... | 52 | 16 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 5 | 85 | 12 | 5 | |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | 26 | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 15 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Millers..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Milliners..... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Miners..... | 413 | 77 | 105 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 339 | 233 |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 47 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Patternmakers..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Photographers..... | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Plasterers..... | 11 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Printers..... | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Printers..... | 16 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| Saddlers and harness makers..... | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Seamstresses..... | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 34 |
| Shoemakers..... | 29 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | | 16 | 239 |
| Stokers..... | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Stonemasons..... | 7 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | 12 | | | 20 |
| Tailors..... | 204 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 13 | 98 |
| Tanners and curriers..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Textile workers (not specified)..... | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 13 |
| Tinners..... | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 447 |
| Watch and clock makers..... | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 9 | | | 5 |
| Weavers and spinners..... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 174 |
| Wheelfrights..... | 10 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Woodworkers (not specified)..... | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Other skilled..... | 107 | 12 | 4 | | | | | 6 | | | 39 |
| Total..... | 1,727 | 225 | 163 | 35 | 15 | 63 | 58 | 119 | 717 | 1,976 | 360 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents..... | 18 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| Bankers..... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 13 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Farm laborers..... | 31 | 2 | 7 | 6 | | 1 | 25 | 3 | | 103 | 12 |
| Farmers..... | 255 | 169 | 95 | 21 | 4 | 14 | | 18 | | 86 | 143 |
| Fishermen..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 124 | 85 |
| Hotel keepers..... | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Laborers..... | 17,797 | 3,002 | 884 | 435 | 118 | 114 | 473 | 731 | 3 | 5,331 | 2,033 |
| Laborers..... | 5 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Manufacturers..... | 288 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 18 | | 239 | 47 |
| Merchants and dealers..... | 1,048 | 112 | 54 | 25 | 4 | 19 | 26 | 63 | | 937 | 265 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 246 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | 301 | 68 |
| Total..... | 19,726 | 3,345 | 1,061 | 493 | 129 | 187 | 540 | 845 | 5,873 | 12,708 | 2,288 |
| No occupation (including women and children)..... | 2,528 | 279 | 151 | 63 | 28 | 139 | 54 | 169 | 907 | 2,221 | 268 |
| Grand total..... | 24,178 | 3,860 | 1,387 | 595 | 176 | 423 | 655 | 1,146 | 7,529 | 17,070 | 2,933 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Occupation. | Mo. | Mont. | Nebr. | Nev. | N. H. | N. J. | N. Mex. | N. Y. | N. C. | N. Dak. | Ohio. | Okla. | Oreg. | Pa. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actors..... | 1 | | | | | 4 | | 226 | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Architects..... | | | 1 | | | 8 | | 42 | | | 4 | | | 6 |
| Clergy..... | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 134 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 28 |
| Editors..... | | | | | | 0 | | 47 | | | 3 | | | 1 |
| Electricians..... | | | | | | 29 | | 205 | | | 10 | | | 31 |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 30 | | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Lawyers..... | | | | | 1 | 20 | | 150 | | | 6 | | | 30 |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 1 | | 1 | | | 43 | | 48 | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Musicians..... | | | | | | 3 | | 48 | | | 5 | | | 10 |
| Officials (Government)..... | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 75 | | | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| Physicians..... | 1 | | | | 2 | 13 | | 250 | | | 4 | | | 28 |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 21 | | 163 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 52 |
| Teachers..... | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 163 | | | 5 | | | 52 |
| Other professional..... | 4 | | | | | 21 | | 163 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 52 |
| Total..... | 12 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 121 | 2 | 1,459 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 1 | 6 | 233 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 10 | 2 | | | 3 | 38 | | 178 | | 1 | 9 | 1 | | 46 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 25 | | 193 | | 2 | 12 | 41 | 1 | 41 |
| Blacksmiths..... | 6 | | | | | 15 | | 74 | | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 38 |
| Bookbinders..... | | | | | | | | 17 | | 1 | 2 | | | 6 |
| Brewers..... | 5 | | 5 | | | 22 | | 107 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 6 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | | | | | | 2 | | 12 | | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 29 |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 10 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 114 | 1 | 471 | 1 | 2 | 57 | 2 | 9 | 107 |
| Cigarrette makers..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 10 |
| Cigar packers..... | | | | | | 14 | | 50 | | | | | | 70 |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 16 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 51 | 1 | 832 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 5 |
| Dressmakers..... | 2 | | 3 | | 1 | 19 | | 281 | | | 8 | | 3 | 32 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 3 | | | 1 | | 8 | 1 | 43 | | 1 | 7 | | | 6 |
| Furriers and fur workers..... | | | 2 | | | | | 74 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Gardeners..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | | 44 | | | 5 | | 1 | 22 |
| Hat and cap makers..... | | | | | | 5 | | 17 | | 5 | | | | 5 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 15 | | 55 | | | 36 | | 1 | 57 |
| Jewelers..... | | | | | | 1 | | 51 | | | 1 | | | 8 |
| Locksmiths..... | | | | | | 3 | | 6 | | | 2 | | | 4 |
| Machinists..... | 7 | | 3 | 1 | | 108 | | 175 | | 1 | 54 | | 3 | 105 |
| Mariners..... | 6 | | | | | 12 | | 331 | | | 6 | | 4 | 41 |
| Masons..... | 51 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 25 | | 148 | | | 22 | | 3 | 81 |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | 1 | | 1 | | | 15 | | 105 | | | 6 | | 1 | 39 |

TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JAN. 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

| Race or people. | Year ended June 30, 1913. | | | 6 months ended June 30, 1913. | | | 6 months ended Dec. 31, 1912. | | | Year ended Dec. 31, 1912. | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| African (black)..... | 3,691 | 2,943 | 6,634 | 2,154 | 1,490 | 3,644 | 1,537 | 1,453 | 2,990 | 3,714 | 2,877 | 6,591 |
| Armenian..... | 7,893 | 1,460 | 9,353 | 4,002 | 1,469 | 5,471 | 3,891 | 1,991 | 5,882 | 6,428 | 1,295 | 7,723 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 6,328 | 4,763 | 11,091 | 3,332 | 2,344 | 5,676 | 2,796 | 2,215 | 5,011 | 5,303 | 1,317 | 6,620 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 7,834 | 1,253 | 9,087 | 2,939 | 507 | 3,506 | 4,535 | 746 | 5,581 | 12,525 | 1,377 | 13,942 |
| Chinese..... | 1,692 | 2,022 | 3,714 | 131 | 131 | 262 | 13,924 | 199 | 1,147 | 1,540 | 1,641 | 3,181 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 31,590 | 10,909 | 42,499 | 17,066 | 5,679 | 23,345 | 13,924 | 5,230 | 19,154 | 26,501 | 9,125 | 35,626 |
| Cuban..... | 2,126 | 973 | 3,099 | 681 | 1,019 | 1,700 | 1,445 | 635 | 2,080 | 2,168 | 1,062 | 3,230 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 3,938 | 582 | 4,520 | 2,284 | 338 | 2,622 | 1,654 | 340 | 1,994 | 3,968 | 695 | 4,663 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 9,471 | 5,036 | 14,507 | 6,749 | 3,135 | 9,884 | 2,722 | 1,901 | 4,623 | 7,137 | 3,75 | 10,892 |
| East Indian..... | 184 | 188 | 372 | 73 | 188 | 261 | 111 | 114 | 225 | 182 | 7 | 189 |
| English..... | 31,320 | 24,202 | 55,522 | 16,098 | 11,065 | 27,163 | 15,222 | 13,137 | 28,359 | 28,510 | 23,202 | 51,712 |
| Finnish..... | 8,219 | 4,537 | 12,756 | 5,070 | 2,203 | 7,273 | 2,949 | 4,853 | 7,802 | 4,406 | 3,714 | 8,116 |
| French..... | 11,620 | 9,032 | 20,652 | 5,316 | 3,809 | 9,125 | 6,504 | 5,223 | 11,728 | 11,231 | 8,818 | 20,069 |
| German..... | 45,974 | 34,891 | 80,865 | 24,303 | 16,311 | 40,614 | 21,671 | 18,580 | 40,251 | 41,471 | 32,341 | 73,812 |
| Greek..... | 35,143 | 3,501 | 38,644 | 8,483 | 9,301 | 17,784 | 20,060 | 2,683 | 29,343 | 45,321 | 4,126 | 49,447 |
| Hebrew..... | 57,148 | 44,182 | 101,330 | 29,634 | 19,235 | 48,869 | 27,514 | 24,857 | 52,401 | 46,226 | 39,513 | 85,739 |
| Irish..... | 19,072 | 17,951 | 37,023 | 10,933 | 5,770 | 16,703 | 11,119 | 9,181 | 17,300 | 17,453 | 17,335 | 34,788 |
| Italian (North)..... | 32,428 | 10,106 | 42,534 | 21,253 | 5,194 | 26,447 | 11,193 | 4,942 | 16,135 | 22,054 | 8,703 | 30,737 |
| Italian (South)..... | 176,472 | 55,141 | 231,613 | 113,409 | 25,653 | 139,062 | 63,962 | 29,488 | 92,551 | 132,413 | 52,550 | 184,963 |
| Japanese..... | 3,157 | 5,145 | 8,302 | 1,409 | 2,136 | 3,545 | 1,748 | 2,989 | 4,737 | 2,880 | 5,286 | 8,166 |
| Korean..... | 15 | 49 | 64 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 40 | 14 | 36 | 50 |
| Lithuanian..... | 16,069 | 8,578 | 24,647 | 9,596 | 4,027 | 13,623 | 6,473 | 4,551 | 11,024 | 10,843 | 7,269 | 18,112 |
| Magyar..... | 16,637 | 13,973 | 30,610 | 5,976 | 6,498 | 12,474 | 10,061 | 7,475 | 18,136 | 19,717 | 12,584 | 32,301 |
| Mexican..... | 6,359 | 4,995 | 11,354 | 2,869 | 2,134 | 5,003 | 3,490 | 2,461 | 5,951 | 10,063 | 5,067 | 15,130 |
| Polish..... | 115,772 | 58,593 | 174,365 | 75,615 | 34,370 | 109,985 | 40,157 | 24,293 | 64,390 | 75,491 | 44,803 | 120,294 |
| Portuguese..... | 8,696 | 3,870 | 12,566 | 3,731 | 2,608 | 6,339 | 2,065 | 2,262 | 4,321 | 7,481 | 4,555 | 12,036 |
| Romanian..... | 10,373 | 5,451 | 15,824 | 6,770 | 1,497 | 8,267 | 4,000 | 1,983 | 5,983 | 11,150 | 2,910 | 14,060 |
| Russian..... | 45,683 | 3,878 | 49,561 | 14,497 | 3,800 | 18,297 | 13,983 | 2,668 | 16,651 | 29,383 | 4,151 | 33,534 |
| Ruthenian (Rusniak)..... | 28,890 | 31,522 | 60,412 | 17,537 | 6,552 | 24,089 | 8,293 | 7,073 | 15,366 | 10,169 | 10,169 | 25,535 |
| Scandinavian..... | 25,243 | 13,744 | 38,987 | 15,767 | 21,734 | 37,501 | 9,270 | 5,974 | 15,244 | 20,274 | 12,537 | 32,811 |
| Scottish..... | 11,945 | 21,283 | 33,228 | 6,273 | 4,976 | 11,249 | 5,270 | 7,524 | 12,797 | 10,823 | 20,602 | 33,425 |
| Slovak..... | 16,242 | 10,692 | 26,934 | 6,639 | 5,592 | 12,231 | 9,553 | 5,402 | 14,955 | 19,270 | 10,395 | 29,665 |
| Spanish..... | 7,679 | 1,382 | 9,061 | 4,529 | 1,154 | 5,683 | 2,701 | 6,558 | 3,350 | 7,227 | 2,092 | 9,319 |
| Spanish-American..... | 6,975 | 3,063 | 10,038 | 4,632 | 1,171 | 5,803 | 3,426 | 906 | 4,332 | 5,042 | 1,300 | 6,342 |
| Syrian..... | 1,867 | 3,093 | 4,960 | 2,752 | 1,177 | 3,929 | 3,426 | 1,556 | 4,984 | 2,084 | 2,653 | 4,737 |
| Turkish..... | 1,271 | 2,890 | 4,161 | 662 | 38 | 700 | 1,204 | 1,315 | 2,519 | 2,084 | 2,153 | 4,237 |
| Welsh..... | 1,271 | 1,046 | 2,317 | 960 | 598 | 1,558 | 1,204 | 521 | 1,725 | 1,530 | 576 | 2,101 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | 1,655 | 1,171 | 2,826 | 314 | 257 | 571 | 341 | 250 | 591 | 1,640 | 526 | 2,166 |
| Other peoples..... | 2,585 | 453 | 3,038 | 777 | 109 | 886 | 1,808 | 344 | 2,152 | 4,312 | 518 | 4,830 |
| Total..... | 808,144 | 389,748 | 1,197,892 | 462,215 | 190,234 | 652,449 | 345,929 | 199,514 | 545,443 | 674,555 | 351,805 | 1,026,360 |

TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JAN. 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

| Race or people. | Year ended June 30, 1913. | | | 6 months ended June 30, 1913. | | | 6 months ended Dec. 31, 1912. | | | Year ended Dec. 31, 1912. | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| | African (black)..... | 1,127 | 544 | 1,671 | 402 | 263 | 665 | 725 | 281 | 1,006 | 1,142 | 481 | 1,623 |
| Armenian..... | 640 | 36 | 676 | 209 | 6 | 215 | 431 | 30 | 461 | 685 | 41 | 726 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 545 | 326 | 871 | 264 | 185 | 449 | 281 | 141 | 422 | 641 | 316 | 957 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 13,222 | 303 | 13,525 | 3,475 | 116 | 3,591 | 9,747 | 187 | 9,934 | 11,432 | 262 | 11,694 |
| Chinese..... | 2,204 | 2,250 | 4,454 | 827 | 18 | 845 | 1,377 | 28 | 1,405 | 2,156 | 53 | 2,209 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 9,098 | 1,111 | 10,209 | 3,799 | 541 | 4,340 | 5,299 | 570 | 5,869 | 9,634 | 1,156 | 10,790 |
| Cuban..... | 835 | 429 | 1,264 | 488 | 224 | 712 | 347 | 205 | 552 | 748 | 383 | 1,131 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 1,600 | 548 | 2,148 | 592 | 270 | 862 | 1,008 | 404 | 1,412 | 1,505 | 509 | 2,014 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 6,797 | 3,997 | 10,794 | 3,131 | 1,796 | 4,927 | 3,666 | 1 | 5,867 | 6,391 | 3,731 | 10,122 |
| East Indian..... | 2,221 | 3,053 | 5,274 | 874 | 435 | 1,309 | 1,347 | 2,201 | 3,977 | 2,302 | 705 | 3,007 |
| English..... | 2,550 | 1,469 | 4,019 | 1,183 | 801 | 1,984 | 1,367 | 668 | 2,052 | 3,073 | 1,626 | 4,699 |
| French..... | 7,613 | 4,253 | 11,871 | 3,220 | 1,989 | 5,209 | 4,963 | 2,269 | 6,662 | 7,891 | 4,387 | 12,278 |
| German..... | 31,115 | 31,556 | 62,671 | 12,286 | 161 | 12,447 | 18,829 | 280 | 19,109 | 22,006 | 22 | 22,417 |
| Greek..... | 5,215 | 1,482 | 6,697 | 2,094 | 631 | 2,725 | 3,121 | 851 | 3,972 | 5,844 | 1,641 | 7,485 |
| Hebrew..... | 2,439 | 2,019 | 4,458 | 991 | 952 | 1,943 | 1,448 | 1,067 | 2,515 | 2,300 | 1,888 | 4,188 |
| Irish..... | 9,378 | 1,617 | 10,995 | 4,145 | 761 | 4,906 | 5,233 | 856 | 6,089 | 8,977 | 1,435 | 10,412 |
| Italian (North)..... | 70,619 | 8,438 | 79,057 | 19,241 | 2,802 | 22,043 | 51,378 | 5,636 | 57,014 | 68,251 | 8,028 | 76,279 |
| Italian (South)..... | 561 | 172 | 733 | 215 | 61 | 276 | 346 | 111 | 457 | 661 | 183 | 844 |
| Japanese..... | 38 | 6 | 44 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 27 | 5 | 32 | 37 | 7 | 44 |
| Korean..... | 2,412 | 864 | 3,276 | 1,219 | 425 | 1,644 | 1,193 | 439 | 1,632 | 2,776 | 864 | 3,640 |
| Lithuanian..... | 8,225 | 3,271 | 11,496 | 4,045 | 1,481 | 5,526 | 4,180 | 1,790 | 5,970 | 9,163 | 3,569 | 12,732 |
| Magyar..... | 773 | 137 | 910 | 448 | 72 | 520 | 325 | 65 | 390 | 473 | 111 | 584 |
| Mexican..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Pacific Islander..... | 18,886 | 5,221 | 24,107 | 8,194 | 1,975 | 10,169 | 10,692 | 3,246 | 13,938 | 23,983 | 6,194 | 30,177 |
| Polish..... | 1,128 | 455 | 1,583 | 321 | 174 | 495 | 807 | 281 | 1,088 | 1,139 | 442 | 1,581 |
| Portuguese..... | 2,811 | 3,156 | 5,967 | 1,247 | 137 | 1,384 | 1,864 | 208 | 2,072 | 3,149 | 382 | 3,531 |
| Roumanian..... | 9,040 | 1,508 | 10,548 | 4,753 | 789 | 5,542 | 4,287 | 719 | 5,006 | 8,134 | 2,174 | 9,348 |
| Ruthenian (Russiak)..... | 4,643 | 6,084 | 10,727 | 1,689 | 325 | 2,014 | 2,954 | 359 | 3,313 | 5,383 | 6,123 | 11,506 |
| Scandinavian..... | 6,989 | 2,302 | 9,291 | 2,744 | 1,048 | 3,792 | 4,245 | 1,254 | 5,499 | 7,195 | 2,346 | 9,541 |
| Scottish..... | 2,706 | 1,412 | 4,118 | 1,156 | 595 | 1,751 | 1,550 | 817 | 2,367 | 2,499 | 3,320 | 5,819 |
| Slovak..... | 6,678 | 2,173 | 8,851 | 4,321 | 1,048 | 5,369 | 3,357 | 1,125 | 4,482 | 8,268 | 2,241 | 10,539 |
| Spanish..... | 2,692 | 489 | 3,181 | 1,302 | 283 | 1,585 | 1,390 | 206 | 1,596 | 2,558 | 367 | 2,925 |
| Spanish-American..... | 310 | 147 | 457 | 183 | 96 | 279 | 317 | 51 | 368 | 239 | 87 | 326 |
| Syrian..... | 181 | 797 | 978 | 200 | 58 | 258 | 416 | 123 | 539 | 669 | 172 | 841 |
| Turkish..... | 1,266 | 31 | 1,297 | 560 | 13 | 573 | 706 | 18 | 724 | 1,132 | 28 | 1,160 |
| Welsh..... | 231 | 67 | 298 | 122 | 33 | 155 | 109 | 34 | 143 | 190 | 60 | 250 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | 299 | 285 | 584 | 141 | 129 | 270 | 138 | 156 | 294 | 263 | 250 | 513 |
| Other peoples..... | 1,050 | 68 | 1,118 | 618 | 34 | 652 | 432 | 36 | 468 | 674 | 40 | 714 |
| Not specified ¹ | 11,197 | 8,641 | 19,838 | 4,956 | 3,555 | 8,511 | 6,241 | 5,086 | 11,327 | 9,794 | 7,679 | 17,473 |
| Total..... | 251,808 | 56,382 | 308,190 | 96,125 | 24,294 | 120,419 | 155,683 | 32,088 | 187,771 | 244,000 | 55,385 | 299,385 |

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

| Race or people. | Number admitted. | Sex. | | Age. | | | Literacy, 14 years and over. | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 to 44. | 45 and over. | Can read but can not write. | | Can neither read nor write. | | |
| | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African (black)... | 3,100 | 2,157 | 943 | 171 | 2,674 | 255 | 10 | 12 | 529 | 98 | 649 |
| Armenian..... | 201 | 166 | 35 | 15 | 167 | 19 | | | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 761 | 416 | 345 | 64 | 630 | 67 | 1 | | 10 | 7 | 18 |
| Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin..... | 996 | 898 | 98 | 34 | 910 | 52 | | | 178 | 22 | 200 |
| Chinese..... | 1,465 | 1,437 | 28 | 41 | 776 | 648 | 1 | | 169 | 7 | 177 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 2,255 | 1,802 | 453 | 154 | 1,955 | 146 | 1 | | 326 | 74 | 401 |
| Cuban..... | 3,022 | 2,060 | 962 | 300 | 2,191 | 531 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 28 | 50 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 255 | 226 | 29 | 9 | 228 | 18 | | | 104 | 7 | 111 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 4,239 | 3,038 | 1,201 | 434 | 3,382 | 423 | | | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| East Indian..... | 45 | 42 | 3 | 1 | 35 | 9 | | | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| English..... | 44,540 | 28,992 | 15,548 | 4,136 | 33,363 | 7,041 | 5 | 3 | 93 | 93 | 194 |
| Finnish..... | 2,164 | 1,448 | 716 | 115 | 1,979 | 70 | | | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| French..... | 5,857 | 3,426 | 2,431 | 361 | 4,477 | 1,019 | | 1 | 28 | 14 | 43 |
| German..... | 20,899 | 12,462 | 8,437 | 2,437 | 15,423 | 3,039 | 3 | 5 | 289 | 275 | 572 |
| Greek..... | 2,289 | 2,165 | 124 | 56 | 2,147 | 86 | 1 | | 277 | 43 | 321 |
| Hebrew..... | 4,496 | 2,923 | 1,573 | 617 | 3,405 | 474 | 5 | 1 | 158 | 181 | 345 |
| Irish..... | 11,080 | 4,697 | 6,383 | 404 | 9,391 | 1,285 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 37 | 69 |
| Italian (North)..... | 11,637 | 10,087 | 1,550 | 529 | 10,463 | 645 | 3 | 2 | 560 | 68 | 633 |
| Italian (South)..... | 32,735 | 29,235 | 3,500 | 1,474 | 28,581 | 2,680 | 13 | | 12,519 | 1,382 | 13,914 |
| Japanese..... | 3,370 | 3,031 | 339 | 13 | 3,022 | 335 | | | 198 | 99 | 297 |
| Korean..... | 10 | 8 | 2 | | 9 | 1 | | | | | |
| Lithuanian..... | 882 | 628 | 254 | 109 | 742 | 31 | 13 | 5 | 177 | 89 | 284 |
| Magyar..... | 2,951 | 1,627 | 1,324 | 433 | 2,232 | 286 | | | 106 | 97 | 203 |
| Mexican..... | 4,541 | 2,621 | 1,920 | 614 | 3,170 | 757 | 6 | 7 | 530 | 670 | 1,213 |
| Pacific Islander..... | 16 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 14 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Polish..... | 10,842 | 8,011 | 2,831 | 1,119 | 9,204 | 519 | 124 | 61 | 2,243 | 732 | 3,160 |
| Portuguese..... | 1,065 | 766 | 299 | 40 | 867 | 158 | | 1 | 338 | 131 | 470 |
| Roumanian..... | 1,329 | 1,040 | 289 | 94 | 1,096 | 139 | | | 321 | 96 | 417 |
| Russian..... | 6,908 | 6,290 | 618 | 349 | 6,282 | 277 | 7 | 2 | 1,832 | 110 | 1,951 |
| Ruthenian (Russian)..... | 8,817 | 6,624 | 2,193 | 960 | 7,321 | 536 | 12 | 3 | 2,349 | 844 | 3,208 |
| Scandinavian..... | 12,913 | 7,303 | 5,610 | 610 | 11,322 | 981 | | 1 | 8 | 5 | 14 |
| Scotch..... | 10,141 | 6,252 | 3,889 | 759 | 7,660 | 1,722 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 17 |
| Slovak..... | 1,860 | 1,279 | 581 | 187 | 1,572 | 101 | | | 164 | 61 | 225 |
| Spanish..... | 5,975 | 4,710 | 1,265 | 402 | 4,690 | 883 | | 1 | 839 | 29 | 869 |
| Spanish-American..... | 2,046 | 1,356 | 690 | 256 | 1,441 | 349 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Syrian..... | 809 | 607 | 202 | 140 | 592 | 77 | | 1 | 94 | 75 | 170 |
| Turkish..... | 117 | 100 | 17 | 10 | 102 | 5 | | | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Welsh..... | 1,102 | 774 | 328 | 70 | 879 | 153 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| West Indian (other than Cuban)..... | 1,131 | 687 | 444 | 110 | 859 | 162 | | 2 | 13 | 13 | 28 |
| Other peoples..... | 474 | 373 | 101 | 22 | 396 | 56 | | | 80 | 3 | 83 |
| Total..... | 229,335 | 161,771 | 67,564 | 17,651 | 185,649 | 26,035 | 211 | 114 | 24,679 | 5,441 | 30,445 |
| Admitted in Philippine Islands..... | 8,238 | 7,797 | 441 | 205 | 5,947 | 2,086 | | | 1,486 | 57 | 1,543 |

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Money. | | | By whom passage was paid. | | | Going to join— | | | Admitted in Philippine Islands. |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aliens bringing— | | Total amount of money shown. | Self. | Relative. | Other than self or relative. | Relative. | Friend. | Neither relative nor friend. | |
| \$50 or over. | Less than \$50. | | | | | | | | |
| 739 | 1,762 | \$88,435 | 2,458 | 486 | 156 | 1,093 | 343 | 1,664 | ..... |
| 68 | 117 | 10,266 | 166 | 34 | 1 | 125 | 40 | 36 | 1 |
| 301 | 320 | 75,298 | 583 | 161 | 17 | 461 | 161 | 139 | 1 |
| 250 | 701 | 54,109 | 830 | 100 | 66 | 397 | 340 | 259 | ..... |
| 352 | 833 | 94,444 | 1,327 | 105 | 33 | 352 | 708 | 405 | 6,634 |
| 389 | 1,617 | 90,225 | 1,909 | 337 | 9 | 1,377 | 744 | 134 | ..... |
| 1,370 | 624 | 160,513 | 2,025 | 971 | 26 | 1,174 | 121 | 1,727 | ..... |
| 47 | 173 | 24,537 | 231 | 22 | 2 | 132 | 81 | 42 | ..... |
| 1,862 | 1,213 | 312,793 | 3,052 | 1,078 | 109 | 1,899 | 1,101 | 1,239 | 23 |
| 47 | 4 | 6,773 | 39 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 28 | 74 |
| 23,789 | 10,300 | 2,987,822 | 31,369 | 10,844 | 2,327 | 16,469 | 5,528 | 22,543 | 451 |
| 484 | 1,407 | 92,873 | 1,764 | 337 | 63 | 961 | 1,015 | 188 | ..... |
| 4,048 | 762 | 579,149 | 4,075 | 1,185 | 597 | 1,395 | 525 | 3,937 | 53 |
| 10,560 | 4,868 | 1,990,796 | 14,328 | 5,736 | 835 | 9,434 | 3,587 | 7,878 | 172 |
| 785 | 1,452 | 159,661 | 2,118 | 130 | 41 | 1,302 | 639 | 348 | ..... |
| 1,427 | 1,646 | 318,006 | 2,668 | 1,781 | 47 | 3,265 | 488 | 743 | 2 |
| 4,745 | 4,929 | 751,483 | 8,978 | 1,572 | 530 | 6,340 | 1,088 | 3,652 | 18 |
| 3,569 | 6,787 | 621,222 | 10,200 | 1,249 | 188 | 6,690 | 3,686 | 1,261 | 21 |
| 6,833 | 21,773 | 1,428,894 | 28,583 | 3,926 | 226 | 27,227 | 3,362 | 2,146 | ..... |
| 2,463 | 712 | 281,193 | 2,990 | 340 | 40 | 822 | 692 | 1,856 | 228 |
| 5 | 3 | 950 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| 187 | 454 | 48,787 | 584 | 284 | 14 | 750 | 105 | 27 | 1 |
| 636 | 1,633 | 130,759 | 1,958 | 966 | 27 | 2,182 | 510 | 259 | 6 |
| 959 | 1,989 | 121,757 | 3,065 | 1,416 | 60 | 2,236 | 116 | 2,189 | 4 |
| 10 | ..... | 4,135 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| 1,759 | 7,275 | 411,788 | 7,977 | 2,699 | 166 | 8,741 | 1,640 | 461 | 3 |
| 311 | 469 | 51,533 | 779 | 275 | 11 | 742 | 182 | 141 | 101 |
| 165 | 981 | 40,995 | 991 | 316 | 22 | 922 | 305 | 102 | 4 |
| 891 | 5,278 | 223,958 | 5,639 | 1,164 | 105 | 3,758 | 2,386 | 764 | 12 |
| 472 | 6,559 | 205,087 | 6,006 | 2,607 | 204 | 6,572 | 1,934 | 311 | ..... |
| 4,259 | 6,751 | 723,569 | 10,456 | 1,636 | 821 | 5,808 | 3,180 | 3,925 | 13 |
| 5,751 | 2,514 | 737,696 | 7,305 | 2,220 | 616 | 3,987 | 1,438 | 4,716 | 55 |
| 294 | 1,312 | 68,307 | 1,504 | 347 | 9 | 1,529 | 287 | 44 | ..... |
| 2,966 | 1,690 | 579,864 | 4,750 | 1,065 | 160 | 1,146 | 545 | 4,284 | 311 |
| 1,586 | 62 | 198,932 | 1,270 | 640 | 136 | 266 | 214 | 1,566 | 3 |
| 363 | 185 | 203,453 | 538 | 267 | 4 | 408 | 77 | 324 | 5 |
| 61 | 115 | 12,298 | 96 | 20 | 1 | 37 | 21 | 59 | 10 |
| 550 | 323 | 88,073 | 865 | 187 | 50 | 421 | 202 | 479 | ..... |
| 674 | 213 | 88,076 | 820 | 284 | 27 | 370 | 145 | 616 | ..... |
| 218 | 149 | 28,056 | 373 | 79 | 22 | 138 | 101 | 235 | 16 |
| 86,245 | 99,955 | 14,096,570 | 174,683 | 46,878 | 7,774 | 120,942 | 37,651 | 70,742 | 8,238 |
| 2,904 | 5,342 | 42,614 | 7,727 | 354 | 157 | 712 | 862 | 6,664 | ..... |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Race or people. | Number departed. | | Sex. | | Age. | | | Continuous residence in the United States. | | | | | Residence outside U. S. | Departed from P. I. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 to 44. | 45 and over. | Not over 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | 15 to 20 years. | Over 20 years. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African (black)..... | 2,385 | 696 | 149 | 2,018 | 218 | 178 | 95 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 2,082 | ..... |  |  |
| Armenian..... | 326 | 31 | 13 | 113 | 41 | 55 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 173 | ..... |  |  |
| Bohemian and Moravian..... | 357 | 31 | 51 | 608 | 98 | 1,223 | 13 | 28 | 6 | 17 | 318 | ..... |  |  |
| Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin..... | 5,359 | 282 | 43 | 5,024 | 292 | 1,887 | 620 | 370 | 2 | 2 | 2,811 | 7,463 | | |
| Chinese..... | 3,428 | 179 | 46 | 2,216 | 1,238 | 1,493 | 509 | 310 | 248 | 774 | 1,165 | ..... |  |  |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 3,235 | 491 | 95 | 3,261 | 370 | 1,572 | 815 | 150 | 16 | 10 | 1,163 | ..... |  |  |
| Cuban..... | 4,065 | 2,063 | 843 | 4,453 | 832 | 1,364 | 135 | 55 | 5 | 7 | 4,562 | 1 | | |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian..... | 5,521 | 498 | 5 | 478 | 38 | 1,62 | 97 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 2,255 | 26 | | |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 4,103 | 1,516 | 494 | 4,480 | 645 | 1,317 | 538 | 106 | 16 | 43 | 3,599 | 85 | | |
| East Indian..... | 122 | 113 | 1 | 113 | 8 | 32 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 485 | | |
| English..... | 39,590 | 21,578 | 5,180 | 45,987 | 10,001 | 6,736 | 2,063 | 566 | 206 | 350 | 50,647 | ..... |  |  |
| Finnish..... | 2,123 | 2,948 | 77 | 2,862 | 132 | 1,270 | 687 | 202 | 21 | 22 | 4,869 | ..... |  |  |
| French..... | 3,726 | 2,492 | 350 | 4,834 | 1,034 | 1,080 | 49 | 128 | 33 | 49 | 4,461 | 58 | | |
| German..... | 23,160 | 8,991 | 2,121 | 17,694 | 3,345 | 5,353 | 3,052 | 707 | 147 | 386 | 13,515 | 145 | | |
| Greek..... | 19,321 | 18,926 | 120 | 18,507 | 694 | 7,293 | 5,634 | 664 | 33 | 17 | 5,680 | 5 | | |
| Hebrew..... | 4,841 | 1,493 | 583 | 3,644 | 614 | 879 | 423 | 86 | 20 | 24 | 3,409 | ..... |  |  |
| Irish..... | 13,256 | 5,872 | 7,384 | 11,559 | 1,361 | 3,484 | 3,718 | 1,077 | 319 | 361 | 4,297 | 13 | | |
| Italian (North)..... | 12,335 | 1,711 | 465 | 12,905 | 965 | 2,986 | 2,049 | 457 | 53 | 60 | 8,730 | 26 | | |
| Italian (South)..... | 40,075 | 35,789 | 1,478 | 35,290 | 3,307 | 12,100 | 5,859 | 1,300 | 243 | 164 | 20,409 | ..... |  |  |
| Japanese..... | 7,707 | 1,212 | 49 | 6,705 | 93 | 1,306 | 4,253 | 1,349 | 277 | 117 | 4,005 | 286 | | |
| Korean..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 2 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |  |
| Lithuanian..... | 1,343 | 307 | 87 | 1,133 | 123 | 382 | 137 | 36 | 4 | 5 | 779 | ..... |  |  |
| Magyar..... | 4,596 | 3,143 | 287 | 3,761 | 548 | 1,664 | 937 | 123 | 11 | 16 | 1,845 | 4 | | |
| Mexican..... | 1,883 | 1,293 | 194 | 1,418 | 271 | 590 | 39 | 38 | 5 | 6 | 1,648 | 2 | | |
| Pacific Islander..... | 16 | 6 | ..... | 9 | 4 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... |  |  |
| Polish..... | 11,705 | 2,510 | 665 | 10,298 | 802 | 3,522 | 1,151 | 207 | 19 | 22 | 6,784 | ..... |  |  |
| Portuguese..... | 1,916 | 551 | 92 | 1,572 | 641 | 679 | 119 | 40 | 47 | 47 | 1,390 | 120 | | |
| Roumanian..... | 2,022 | 334 | 108 | 1,706 | 252 | 641 | 225 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 1,087 | 15 | | |
| Russian..... | 8,910 | 5,039 | 349 | 8,069 | 496 | 2,08 | 324 | 60 | 6 | 8 | 7,093 | 3 | | |
| Ruthenian (Russniak)..... | 7,093 | 1,663 | 688 | 5,937 | 416 | 505 | 108 | 21 | 1 | 269 | 6,399 | ..... |  |  |
| Scandinavian..... | 14,211 | 8,765 | 428 | 12,558 | 1,195 | 5,367 | 3,822 | 1,039 | 158 | 28 | 3,556 | 28 | | |
| Scotch..... | 12,302 | 7,678 | 877 | 9,388 | 2,037 | 1,766 | 945 | 171 | 45 | 10 | 8,511 | 57 | | |
| Slovak..... | 3,237 | 2,448 | 117 | 2,785 | 335 | 1,766 | 639 | 114 | 48 | 16 | 1,684 | ..... |  |  |
| Spanish..... | 5,503 | 4,597 | 245 | 4,586 | 672 | 1,715 | 245 | 142 | 20 | 11 | 4,370 | 288 | | |
| Spanish-American..... | 1,980 | 1,324 | 211 | 1,455 | 314 | 69 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,879 | 3 | | |
| Syrian..... | 1,335 | 281 | 121 | 1,069 | 145 | 376 | 283 | 73 | 13 | 6 | 584 | ..... |  |  |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Turkish..... | 681 | 649 | 32 | 10 | 630 | 41 | 306 | 148 | 11 | 216 | 4 |
| Welsh..... | 1,075 | 789 | 284 | 66 | 864 | 143 | 177 | 62 | 6 | 804 | 1 |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | 1,382 | 860 | 522 | 124 | 1,081 | 177 | 100 | 60 | 2 | 1,193 | 18 |
| Other peoples..... | 857 | 845 | 112 | 20 | 838 | 99 | 268 | 105 | 2 | 569 | 18 |
| Total..... | 363,734 | 225,961 | 77,773 | 17,123 | 252,144 | 34,467 | 70,510 | 41,808 | 9,474 | 2,928 | 9,138 |
| Departed from Philippine Islands..... | 9,138 | 8,643 | 495 | 378 | 6,749 | 2,011 | 6,145 | 1,132 | 321 | 84 | 60 |

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES.

| Countries of last permanent residence. | Countries of intended future residence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | Austria. | Hungary. | Belgium. | Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. | Denmark. | France, including Corsica. | German Empire. | Greece. | Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia. | Netherlands. | Norway. | Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands. | Roumania. | Russian Empire. | Spain, including Canary and Bale-ric Islands. | Sweden. | Switzerland. | Turkey in Europe. | United Kingdom. | Other Europe. | Total Europe. | |
| Austria..... | 585 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary..... | | 137 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 541 |
| Belgium..... | | | 228 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 138 |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro..... | | | | 24 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 236 |
| Denmark..... | | | | | 116 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| France, including Corsica..... | 2 | | 5 | | | 710 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 117 |
| German Empire..... | | | | | | 2 | 2,514 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | 730 |
| Greece..... | | | | | | | 2 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 2,526 |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia..... | | | 2 | | | 5 | 2 | 588 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 24 |
| Netherlands..... | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 226 | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | 596 |
| Norway..... | | | | | | | | | | 939 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 230 |
| Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands..... | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 940 |
| Roumania..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 35 |
| Russian Empire..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 555 | | | | | | 1 | | | 30 |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | | | 1 | | | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 565 |
| Sweden..... | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 101 | | | 2 | | | 236 |
| Switzerland..... | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 152 | | 3 | | | 105 |

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

| Countries of last permanent residence. | Countries of intended future residence—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Austria. | Hungary. | Belgium. | Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. | Denmark. | France, including Corsica. | German Empire. | Greece. | Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia. | Netherlands. | Norway. | Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands. | Roumania. | Russian Empire. | Spain, including Canary and Bale-ric Islands. | Sweden. | Switzerland. | Turkey in Europe. | United Kingdom. | Other Europe. | Total Europe. |
| Turkey in Europe..... | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 21 | 4,702 | 3 | 23 |
| United Kingdom..... | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,721 | 3 | 4,721 |
| Other Europe..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 18 | 22 |
| Total Europe..... | 540 | 139 | 237 | 24 | 117 | 733 | 2,538 | 29 | 553 | 228 | 939 | 35 | 28 | 556 | 221 | 103 | 155 | 21 | 4,782 | 20 | 11,998 |
| China..... | | | | | 3 | 4 | 18 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 81 | | 112 |
| Japan..... | 1 | | 1 | | 10 | 10 | 16 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 68 | | 98 |
| India..... | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 | | 55 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | | | 5 | 15 | | | 4 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Asia..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 2 | 80 |
| Total Asia..... | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | 21 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 250 | 2 | 346 | |
| Africa..... | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | 17 |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | | 1 | | | | 10 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | 322 | | 342 |
| Pacific Islands, not specified..... | | | | | | 59 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | 98 |
| British North America..... | 35 | 12 | 54 | 112 | 13 | 74 | 68 | 141 | 402 | 36 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 128 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 26 | 834 | 16 | 2,053 |
| Central America..... | 3 | 1 | 11 | | 7 | 166 | 153 | 9 | 44 | 2 | | | | 3 | 37 | 8 | 25 | 140 | 2 | 611 | |
| Mexico..... | 4 | 4 | 6 | | 4 | 196 | 95 | 78 | 78 | 4 | | | | 29 | 353 | 2 | 7 | 315 | | 1,093 | |
| South America..... | 12 | | 12 | | 2 | 277 | 231 | 2 | 45 | 10 | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 22 | 2 | | 343 | | 972 | |
| West Indies..... | 2 | | 16 | | 6 | 383 | 92 | 1 | 91 | 23 | 13 | 4 | | 48 | 467 | 2 | 5 | 526 | | 1,683 | |
| United States..... | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 12 | | 5 | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 139 | | 176 | |
| Other countries..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Grand total..... | 649 | 157 | 839 | 136 | 148 | 1,931 | 3,263 | 182 | 1,221 | 308 | 967 | 48 | 29 | 772 | 1,112 | 137 | 218 | 51 | 7,683 | 40 | 19,391 |
| Male..... | 464 | 115 | 245 | 134 | 105 | 1,299 | 2,513 | 169 | 984 | 260 | 909 | 34 | 20 | 602 | 730 | 111 | 149 | 45 | 4,907 | 35 | 13,830 |
| Female..... | 185 | 42 | 94 | 2 | 43 | 632 | 750 | 13 | 237 | 48 | 58 | 14 | 9 | 170 | 382 | 26 | 69 | 6 | 2,776 | 5 | 5,561 |
| Admitted in Philippine Islands..... | 18 | | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 37 | 4 | 10 | 3 | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 125 | | 223 |

Countries of intended future residence—Continued.

| Countries of last permanent residence. | China. | Japan. | India. | Turkey in Asia. | Other Asia. | Total Asia. | Africa. | Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. | Pacific Islands, not specified. | British North America. | Central America. | Mexico. | South America. | West Indies. | United States. | Other countries. | Grand total. | Male. | Female. | Admitted in Philippine Islands. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Austria..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 10,883 | | 7 | 11 | 9 | | | 11,403 | 8,444 | 2,959 | 18 |
| Hungary..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1,091 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1,293 | 825 | 468 | |
| Belgium..... | 3 | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | 1,072 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 31 | | | 1,382 | 990 | 392 | 1 |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro..... | | | | | | | | | | 180 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | 205 | 170 | 35 | |
| Denmark..... | | | | | | | | | | 240 | 1 | | | | | | 249 | 263 | 106 | |
| France including Corsica..... | 3 | | | | 8 | 8 | 1 | | 110 | 753 | 146 | 287 | 120 | 298 | | 29 | 2,481 | 1,664 | 820 | 15 |
| German Empire..... | 1 | | | | 18 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 1,837 | 97 | 88 | 90 | 102 | | | 4,784 | 3,531 | 1,253 | 35 |
| Greece..... | | | | | | | | | | 504 | | | | | | | 528 | 470 | 58 | 4 |
| Italy including Sicily and Sardinia..... | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 20,939 | 29 | 89 | 25 | 475 | | | 22,155 | 19,932 | 2,223 | 8 |
| Netherlands..... | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 632 | 5 | 14 | | 22 | | | 924 | 684 | 240 | 6 |
| Norway..... | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 409 | | 11 | 1 | 4 | | | 1,368 | 1,207 | 161 | |
| Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands..... | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 151 | | | | 19 | | | 166 | 138 | 28 | 71 |
| Roumania..... | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 13,517 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 21 | | | 14,120 | 11,296 | 2,824 | 5 |
| Russian Empire..... | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 970 | 59 | 297 | 18 | 478 | | | 2,060 | 1,699 | 361 | 6 |
| Sweden..... | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 609 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | | | 725 | 588 | 137 | 2 |
| Switzerland..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | 179 | 19 | 20 | 10 | 17 | | | 406 | 290 | 116 | 7 |
| Turkey in Europe..... | | | | | | | | | | 160 | 9 | 3 | | 2 | | | 217 | 195 | 22 | |
| United Kingdom..... | 48 | 81 | 3 | 2 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 31 | 22,535 | 129 | 395 | 117 | 513 | 1 | | | 28,709 | 19,581 | 9,128 | 123 |
| Other Europe..... | | | | | | | | | 185 | | | 1 | | | | | 209 | 199 | 10 | |
| Total Europe..... | 64 | 111 | 4 | 2 | 181 | 181 | 2 | 148 | 162 | 76,836 | 510 | 1,241 | 407 | 2,006 | | 29 | 93,520 | 72,159 | 21,361 | 302 |
| China..... | 82 | | | | 83 | 83 | | | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 71 | | | 309 | 228 | 81 | 330 |
| Japan..... | 221 | | | | 221 | 221 | | | 2 | 39 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | 373 | 323 | 50 | 62 |
| India..... | 1 | | 42 | | 44 | 44 | | 2 | | 47 | | | 2 | 2 | | | 151 | 106 | 45 | 64 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | 39 | 30 | 30 | 1 | | | 198 | 3 | 18 | | 5 | | | 265 | 183 | 82 | |
| Other Asia..... | | | | | 10 | 11 | | | | 21 | | | | 6 | | | 118 | 91 | 27 | 12 |
| Total Asia..... | 83 | 224 | 42 | 39 | 10 | 398 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 324 | 5 | 34 | 11 | 92 | | | 1,216 | 931 | 285 | 468 |
| Africa..... | | | | | 2 | 2 | 110 | 5 | 1 | 145 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 19 | | | 334 | 247 | 87 | 1 |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1,075 | 2 | 165 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | 1,596 | 1,039 | 557 | 80 |

TABLE XIV—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

| Countries of last permanent residence. | Countries of intended future residence—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | China. | Japan. | India. | Turkey in Asia. | Other Asia. | Total Asia. | Africa. | Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. | Pacific Islands, not specified. | British North America. | Central America. | Mexico. | South America. | West Indies. | United States. | Other countries. | Grand total. | Male. | Female. | Admitted in Philippine Islands. |
| Pacific Islands, not specified | 4 | 2 | | | | 6 | | 3 | 72 | 0 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 191 | 125 | 66 | 10 |
| British North America | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 33 | 4 | 11,906 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 62 | | | 14,165 | 10,076 | 4,089 | 23 |
| Central America | 106 | 1 | | 12 | | 120 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 1,033 | 19 | 7 | 33 | | | 1,926 | 1,379 | 547 | 1 |
| Mexico | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 3 | 852 | 88 | 12 | | | 2,134 | 1,469 | 665 | 3 |
| South America | 3 | 10 | | 13 | | 33 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 433 | 12 | 39 | 909 | 117 | | | 2,502 | 1,736 | 746 | 3 |
| West Indies | 332 | 2 | | 37 | | 371 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,239 | 20 | 62 | 126 | 5,061 | | 4 | 8,591 | 6,855 | 2,756 | 4 |
| United States | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 272 | 19 | 25 | 16 | 29 | 102,604 | | 103,150 | 66,747 | 36,403 | 7,303 |
| Other countries | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 103,150 | 66,747 | 36,403 | 7,303 |
| Grand total | 598 | 351 | 47 | 92 | 13 | 1,101 | 127 | 1,280 | 249 | 91,586 | 1,614 | 2,314 | 1,596 | 7,432 | 102,604 | 41 | 229,335 | | | 8,238 |
| Male | 528 | 314 | 36 | 67 | 13 | 968 | 96 | 819 | 164 | 70,464 | 1,104 | 1,634 | 1,135 | 5,233 | 66,295 | 29 | | 161,771 | | 7,797 |
| Female | 60 | 37 | 11 | 25 | | 133 | 31 | 461 | 85 | 21,122 | 510 | 680 | 461 | 2,199 | 36,309 | 12 | | | 67,564 | |
| Admitted in Philippine Islands | 377 | 54 | 54 | | 14 | 499 | 2 | 76 | 3 | 23 | | 3 | 2 | 7,370 | 4 | 33 | 8,238 | 7,797 | 441 | |

TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY COUNTRIES.

| Countries of last permanent residence. | Countries of intended future residence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Europe. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| | Austria. | Hungary. | Belgium. | Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. | Denmark. | France, including Corsica. | German Empire. | Greece. | Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia. | Netherlands. | Norway. | Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands. | Roumania. | Russian Empire. | Spain, including Canary and Bale- arie Islands. | Sweden. | | Switzerland. | Turkey in Europe. | United Kingdom. | Other Europe. | |
| Austria..... | 2,499 | 2 | | | | 8 | 10 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 7 | | 2,532 |
| Hungary..... | 4 | 2,726 | 555 | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2,743 |
| Belgium..... | | | 555 | | | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 546 |
| Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro..... | | | | 1,445 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,445 |
| Denmark..... | | | | | 326 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 330 |
| France, including Corsica..... | 3 | | 7 | | | 1,726 | 12 | | 8 | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | 38 | 1 | | 1,803 |
| German Empire..... | 6 | 3 | 5 | | | 4,721 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 3 | | | | 4 | 3 | | 11 | | 32 | | | 4,813 |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia..... | | | | | | 2 | 3,937 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 3,944 |
| Netherlands..... | | | | | | | | 5,807 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 11 | | | 5,858 |
| Norway..... | | | 1 | | | 34 | 3 | | | 769 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 5,774 |
| Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands..... | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 570 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 575 |
| Russian Empire..... | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 222 | 76 | 4,108 | | | | | 2 | | | 227 |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 12 | 6 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 15 | | | 4,151 |
| Sweden..... | | | | | | 47 | | 1 | | | | | | | 555 | 424 | | | 2 | | | 605 |
| Switzerland..... | | | 1 | | | 9 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 317 | | 1 | | | 428 |
| Turkey in Europe..... | | | | | | 42 | 37 | 2 | 10 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | 360 | | | 344 |
| United Kingdom..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 42 | 37 | 2 | 10 | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | 15,669 | | | 377 |
| Other Europe..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | 15,777 |
| Total Europe..... | 2,516 | 2,733 | 553 | 1,454 | 330 | 1,916 | 4,807 | 3,949 | 5,837 | 779 | 574 | 224 | 77 | 4,121 | 564 | 426 | 334 | 363 | 15,796 | 16 | | 47,369 |
| China..... | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 8 | | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 80 | | | 98 |
| Japan..... | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 40 | | | 53 |
| India..... | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | | | 29 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Other Asia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total Asia..... | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 13 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 149 | | | 185 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Denmark..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 107 | 104 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 48 | 588 | 377 | 211 | |
| France, including Corsica..... | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 694 | 160 | 61 | 124 | 216 | 162 | 2,086 | 2,086 | 1,091 | |
| German Empire..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,629 | 1 | 37 | 103 | 114 | 409 | 3,177 | 3,017 | 2,261 | |
| Greece..... | | | | | 497 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 284 | 4,731 | 4,624 | 107 | |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia..... | | 1 | 6 | | 18,719 | 26 | 77 | 69 | 106 | 397 | 25,250 | 22,495 | 2,765 | |
| Netherlands..... | | | 1 | 3 | 600 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 81 | 1,494 | 1,087 | 407 | |
| Norway..... | | | 1 | 329 | 2 | | | 2 | 7 | 78 | 994 | 1,745 | 249 | |
| Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands..... | | | | | 22 | | | 9 | 11 | 7 | 276 | 198 | 78 | |
| Roumania..... | | | | | 171 | | | | 1 | 4 | 258 | 175 | 88 | |
| Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands..... | | | 1 | 2 | 11,735 | | 6 | 10 | 2 | 220 | 16,127 | 13,253 | 2,892 | |
| Sweden..... | | | 5 | | 875 | 47 | 31 | 55 | 385 | 28 | 2,031 | 1,778 | 953 | |
| Switzerland..... | 4 | | 1 | | 319 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 61 | 1,026 | 764 | 292 | |
| Turkey in Europe..... | | | 184 | | 18 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 50 | 613 | 415 | 198 | |
| United Kingdom..... | 10 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 19,596 | 126 | 103 | 88 | 389 | 1,284 | 37,406 | 25,511 | 11,935 | |
| Other Europe..... | | | | | 72 | 7 | | | | | 94 | 83 | 11 | |
| Total Europe..... | 15 | 28 | 11 | 1 | 66,957 | 497 | 337 | 409 | 1,317 | 3,562 | 14 | 120,731 | 93,382 | 27,349 |
| China..... | 213 | | 1 | | 10 | 70 | 23 | 20 | 539 | 2 | 976 | 897 | 79 | |
| Japan..... | | 342 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 419 | 370 | 49 | |
| India..... | | | 86 | | 23 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 146 | 100 | 46 | |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | | 107 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 482 | 364 | 118 | |
| Other Asia..... | | | | | 6 | | | | 2 | | 41 | 31 | 10 | |
| Total Asia..... | 213 | 342 | 87 | 257 | 211 | 84 | 29 | 34 | 556 | 30 | 2,064 | 1,762 | 302 | |
| Africa..... | | | | | 119 | 4 | | 3 | 3 | 7 | 330 | 244 | 86 | |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand..... | | | 2 | | 76 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1,520 | 1,009 | 511 | |
| Pacific Islands, not specified..... | | | | | 188 | | | | | | | | | |
| British North America..... | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | | 30 | 125 | 469 | 1 | 204 | 145 | 59 | |
| Central America..... | 10 | | | | 25,111 | 37 | 1,282 | 7 | 20 | 14 | 33,187 | 23,871 | 9,316 | |
| Mexico..... | 1 | | | | 61 | | 1,788 | 118 | 51 | 123 | 1,622 | 1,112 | 510 | |
| South America..... | 3 | | | | 55 | | 10 | 1,415 | 177 | 36 | 2,727 | 1,905 | 822 | |
| West Indies..... | 164 | | | | 393 | 29 | 19 | 1,415 | 177 | 36 | 2,512 | 1,834 | 678 | |
| United States..... | | | | | 992 | 30 | 80 | 1,119 | 9,516 | 284 | 12,110 | 8,327 | 3,783 | |
| Other countries..... | | | | | | | | | | | 126,724 | 92,368 | 34,356 | |
| Grand total..... | 407 | 374 | 106 | 292 | 208 | 94,010 | 2,302 | 2,321 | 12,410 | 130,946 | 303,734 | 225,961 | 9,138 | |
| Male..... | 324 | 338 | 75 | 240 | 149 | 71,613 | 1,616 | 1,718 | 8,713 | 95,545 | 251,411 | 177,773 | 8,643 | |
| Female..... | 83 | 36 | 31 | 52 | 69 | 22,397 | 686 | 1,603 | 3,697 | 35,401 | 102,323 | 48,190 | 495 | |
| Departed from Philippine Islands..... | 613 | 210 | 97 | | 22 | | 2 | 4 | 7,539 | | 171 | 9,138 | 495 | |

TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900-1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| Race or people. | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| African (black)..... | 714 | 594 | 832 | 2,174 | 2,386 | 3,598 | 3,786 | 5,235 | 4,626 | 4,307 | 4,966 | 6,721 | 6,759 | 6,834 |
| Armenian..... | 982 | 1,855 | 1,151 | 1,759 | 1,745 | 1,878 | 1,869 | 2,454 | 3,239 | 3,106 | 3,508 | 3,002 | 3,922 | 3,922 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)..... | 3,060 | 3,766 | 5,390 | 9,591 | 11,911 | 11,757 | 12,938 | 13,554 | 10,164 | 8,462 | 8,462 | 9,223 | 8,439 | 11,091 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..... | 204 | 611 | 1,291 | 6,479 | 4,577 | 5,823 | 11,548 | 27,174 | 18,246 | 6,214 | 15,120 | 10,222 | 10,657 | 9,087 |
| Chinese..... | 1,250 | 2,452 | 1,631 | 2,192 | 4,327 | 1,971 | 1,465 | 7,770 | 1,263 | 1,641 | 1,707 | 1,707 | 1,608 | 2,022 |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 17,184 | 17,928 | 30,233 | 32,907 | 21,242 | 35,104 | 44,272 | 47,522 | 20,252 | 20,851 | 30,542 | 18,862 | 22,266 | 42,406 |
| Cuban..... | 2,678 | 1,622 | 2,423 | 2,944 | 4,811 | 7,259 | 5,591 | 5,493 | 3,323 | 3,323 | 3,323 | 3,914 | 3,155 | 3,089 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian..... | 675 | 732 | 1,004 | 1,736 | 2,036 | 2,639 | 4,598 | 7,993 | 3,747 | 1,888 | 4,911 | 4,400 | 4,672 | 4,800 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 2,702 | 3,299 | 4,117 | 6,493 | 2,836 | 8,498 | 9,735 | 12,465 | 9,426 | 8,114 | 13,012 | 13,862 | 10,935 | 14,307 |
| East Indian..... | 9 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 258 | 445 | 271 | 1,072 | 1,270 | 337 | 1,782 | 517 | 10,165 | 14,188 |
| English..... | 10,897 | 13,488 | 14,942 | 28,431 | 41,479 | 50,865 | 45,711 | 51,200 | 46,746 | 39,021 | 53,498 | 57,256 | 49,689 | 55,522 |
| Finnish..... | 12,612 | 9,969 | 13,868 | 18,864 | 10,157 | 17,012 | 14,150 | 14,300 | 9,056 | 10,087 | 15,793 | 9,773 | 6,641 | 15,756 |
| French..... | 2,095 | 4,033 | 4,122 | 7,166 | 11,357 | 10,347 | 8,973 | 9,922 | 12,681 | 10,423 | 21,107 | 18,132 | 18,982 | 20,652 |
| German..... | 29,682 | 34,742 | 51,085 | 71,732 | 74,790 | 82,300 | 92,973 | 92,393 | 73,038 | 58,534 | 71,380 | 66,471 | 65,343 | 80,865 |
| Greek..... | 3,773 | 5,919 | 8,115 | 14,376 | 12,525 | 12,014 | 13,748 | 14,822 | 20,808 | 20,262 | 39,135 | 37,021 | 31,566 | 38,644 |
| Hebrew..... | 58,064 | 58,068 | 57,688 | 76,203 | 106,256 | 124,012 | 153,748 | 149,182 | 103,887 | 57,185 | 84,200 | 91,223 | 80,595 | 101,330 |
| Irish..... | 35,607 | 30,404 | 29,001 | 35,365 | 37,076 | 34,206 | 49,383 | 38,102 | 36,437 | 31,180 | 38,382 | 40,246 | 33,922 | 37,023 |
| Italian (north)..... | 17,316 | 22,103 | 27,620 | 37,422 | 56,989 | 54,650 | 49,283 | 51,454 | 26,700 | 21,180 | 30,780 | 30,312 | 26,443 | 43,534 |
| Italian (south)..... | 84,346 | 115,704 | 152,915 | 196,117 | 199,323 | 186,390 | 240,298 | 247,304 | 116,547 | 165,245 | 192,673 | 159,638 | 135,830 | 231,613 |
| Japanese..... | 12,628 | 5,249 | 14,455 | 20,041 | 14,382 | 11,021 | 14,243 | 30,324 | 16,418 | 3,241 | 2,708 | 4,378 | 6,172 | 8,302 |
| Korean..... | 71 | 47 | 28 | 364 | 1,907 | 3,923 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 8 | 33 | 64 |
| Lithuanian..... | 10,311 | 8,845 | 11,629 | 14,432 | 12,780 | 18,004 | 14,257 | 25,884 | 13,750 | 15,244 | 22,714 | 17,027 | 14,078 | 24,647 |
| Magyar..... | 13,771 | 13,311 | 23,610 | 27,124 | 23,883 | 46,297 | 44,261 | 60,671 | 25,378 | 28,704 | 27,302 | 10,906 | 22,000 | 30,610 |
| Mexican..... | 261 | 411 | 486 | 486 | 441 | 221 | 141 | 93 | 3,682 | 15,591 | 17,700 | 18,784 | 22,591 | 10,954 |
| Pacific Islander..... | 188 | 167 | 100 | 185 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 61 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Polish..... | 46,938 | 43,617 | 69,620 | 82,343 | 67,757 | 102,451 | 65,833 | 138,063 | 68,105 | 77,565 | 128,348 | 71,446 | 85,163 | 174,365 |
| Portuguese..... | 4,241 | 4,176 | 5,309 | 5,483 | 6,338 | 4,393 | 8,739 | 9,648 | 6,809 | 4,606 | 7,657 | 7,469 | 8,209 | 13,566 |
| Romanian..... | 398 | 671 | 2,053 | 4,740 | 4,364 | 4,818 | 1,425 | 16,900 | 9,689 | 8,041 | 14,109 | 5,311 | 8,423 | 13,451 |
| Russian..... | 1,200 | 672 | 1,551 | 3,608 | 3,961 | 3,746 | 2,474 | 16,807 | 17,111 | 10,038 | 17,294 | 18,721 | 22,558 | 51,472 |
| Ruthenian (Russniak)..... | 2,832 | 5,288 | 7,533 | 9,843 | 9,592 | 14,473 | 10,257 | 24,081 | 12,361 | 15,808 | 27,907 | 11,724 | 21,965 | 30,588 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, and Swedes)..... | 32,932 | 40,277 | 55,780 | 79,347 | 61,029 | 62,284 | 58,141 | 53,425 | 32,789 | 34,906 | 52,037 | 45,859 | 31,601 | 38,737 |
| Scottish..... | 1,757 | 2,004 | 2,432 | 1,463 | 1,744 | 1,744 | 1,463 | 20,516 | 17,014 | 16,446 | 24,612 | 25,625 | 20,293 | 21,293 |
| Slovak..... | 29,243 | 29,343 | 36,894 | 34,427 | 27,449 | 52,368 | 38,221 | 42,014 | 16,170 | 22,556 | 32,416 | 21,415 | 25,281 | 27,234 |
| Spanish..... | 1,111 | 1,202 | 1,954 | 3,237 | 4,662 | 5,390 | 3,232 | 9,401 | 6,636 | 4,939 | 5,837 | 8,068 | 9,070 | 9,042 |
| Spanish-American..... | 97 | 276 | 496 | 978 | 1,066 | 1,380 | 1,582 | 1,060 | 1,063 | 4,890 | 1,153 | 1,153 | 1,343 | 1,343 |
| Syrian..... | 2,920 | 4,064 | 4,982 | 5,551 | 3,633 | 1,822 | 1,822 | 9,890 | 5,520 | 3,820 | 6,168 | 5,444 | 5,525 | 9,215 |
| Turkish..... | 184 | 136 | 105 | 449 | 1,482 | 1,942 | 2,023 | 9,890 | 2,327 | 8,820 | 6,317 | 9,918 | 1,336 | 2,015 |
| Welsh..... | 762 | 674 | 760 | 1,278 | 1,452 | 2,531 | 2,367 | 2,751 | 2,504 | 1,669 | 2,244 | 2,248 | 2,239 | 2,820 |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | 82 | 35 | 137 | 1,497 | 1,942 | 1,381 | 2,476 | 1,581 | 1,110 | 1,024 | 1,150 | 1,141 | 1,132 | 1,171 |
| Other peoples..... | 73 | 35 | 147 | 89 | 668 | 1,351 | 1,027 | 2,058 | 1,530 | 1,537 | 3,330 | 3,323 | 3,660 | 3,038 |
| Total..... | 448,572 | 487,918 | 648,743 | 857,046 | 812,870 | 1,026,499 | 1,100,735 | 1,285,349 | 782,870 | 751,786 | 1,041,570 | 878,587 | 858,172 | 1,197,892 |

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1913.

| Period. | Number. | Period. | Number. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| Year ended Sept. 30— | | Year ended June 30— | |
| 1820..... | 8,385 | 1866..... | 332,577 |
| 1821..... | 9,127 | 1867..... | 303,104 |
| 1822..... | 6,911 | 1868..... | 282,189 |
| 1823..... | 6,354 | 1869..... | 352,768 |
| 1824..... | 7,912 | 1870..... | 387,203 |
| 1825..... | 10,199 | 1871..... | 321,350 |
| 1826..... | 10,837 | 1872..... | 404,806 |
| 1827..... | 18,875 | 1873..... | 459,803 |
| 1828..... | 27,382 | 1874..... | 313,339 |
| 1829..... | 22,520 | 1875..... | 227,498 |
| 1830..... | 23,322 | 1876..... | 169,986 |
| 1831..... | 22,633 | 1877..... | 141,857 |
| Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832..... | 60,482 | 1878..... | 138,469 |
| Year ended Dec. 31— | | 1879..... | 177,826 |
| 1833..... | 58,640 | 1880..... | 457,257 |
| 1834..... | 65,365 | 1881..... | 669,431 |
| 1835..... | 45,374 | 1882..... | 788,992 |
| 1836..... | 76,242 | 1883..... | 603,322 |
| 1837..... | 79,340 | 1884..... | 518,592 |
| 1838..... | 38,914 | 1885..... | 395,346 |
| 1839..... | 68,069 | 1886..... | 334,203 |
| 1840..... | 84,066 | 1887..... | 490,109 |
| 1841..... | 80,289 | 1888..... | 546,889 |
| 1842..... | 104,565 | 1889..... | 444,427 |
| Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843..... | 52,496 | 1890..... | 455,302 |
| Year ended Sept. 30— | | 1891..... | 560,319 |
| 1844..... | 78,615 | 1892..... | 579,663 |
| 1845..... | 114,371 | 1893..... | 439,730 |
| 1846..... | 154,416 | 1894..... | 285,631 |
| 1847..... | 234,968 | 1895..... | 258,536 |
| 1848..... | 226,527 | 1896..... | 343,267 |
| 1849..... | 297,024 | 1897..... | 230,832 |
| 1850..... | 310,004 | 1898..... | 229,299 |
| Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850..... | 59,976 | 1899..... | 311,715 |
| Year ended Dec. 31— | | 1900..... | 448,572 |
| 1851..... | 379,466 | 1901..... | 487,918 |
| 1852..... | 371,603 | 1902..... | 648,743 |
| 1853..... | 368,645 | 1903..... | 857,046 |
| 1854..... | 427,833 | 1904..... | 812,870 |
| 1855..... | 200,877 | 1905..... | 1,026,499 |
| 1856..... | 195,857 | 1906..... | 1,100,735 |
| Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857..... | 112,123 | 1907..... | 1,285,349 |
| Year ended June 30— | | 1908..... | 782,870 |
| 1858..... | 191,942 | 1909..... | 751,786 |
| 1859..... | 129,571 | 1910..... | 1,041,570 |
| 1860..... | 133,143 | 1911..... | 878,587 |
| 1861..... | 142,877 | 1912..... | 838,172 |
| 1862..... | 72,183 | 1913..... | 1,197,892 |
| 1863..... | 132,925 | | |
| 1864..... | 191,114 | Grand total..... | 30,808,944 |
| 1865..... | 180,339 | | |

106 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

| Race or people. | Idiots. | Imbeciles. | Feeble-minded. | Epileptics. | Insane, have been insane within five years, or have had two attacks of insanity. | Tuberculosis (noncontagious). | Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. | | | | Professional beggars. | Paupers. | Likely to become a public charge. |
|----------------------------------------|---------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Tuberculosis (contagious). | Trachoma. | Favus. | Others. | | | |
| African (black)..... | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | 10 | | 14 | | | 162 |
| Armenian..... | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 50 | | 5 | | | 85 |
| Bohemian and Moravian.... | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | | | 8 | | | | | 37 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin..... | | | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | 40 | | 5 | | | 121 |
| Chinese..... | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 50 | | 6 | | | 12 |
| Croatian and Slovenian.... | | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 88 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 144 |
| Cuban..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 6 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian..... | | | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 21 |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | | | 63 |
| East Indian..... | | | | | | | 3 | 18 | | 20 | | | 159 |
| English..... | 4 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 10 | 12 | | 10 | | | 752 |
| Finnish..... | | | 2 | | 2 | | | 9 | | 1 | | | 72 |
| French..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | 10 | 8 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 334 |
| German..... | | 3 | 11 | | 16 | | 5 | 106 | 2 | 12 | 1 | | 403 |
| Greek..... | | | 14 | | | | 7 | 45 | 2 | 17 | | | 343 |
| Hebrew..... | | 5 | 39 | | 9 | | 5 | 132 | 19 | 38 | 1 | | 447 |
| Irish..... | | 1 | 16 | 5 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 9 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 358 |
| Italian (North)..... | 2 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 41 | 1 | 8 | | | 131 |
| Italian (South)..... | 4 | 18 | 181 | 3 | 24 | | 13 | 283 | 14 | 54 | | 1 | 1,139 |
| Japanese..... | | | | | 1 | | | 171 | | 15 | | | 33 |
| Korean..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Lithuanian..... | | | 10 | | 2 | | | 73 | 2 | 3 | | | 68 |
| Magyar..... | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | 19 | | 4 | | | 105 |
| Mexican..... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | | 2 | 149 | | 58 | 5 | | 743 |
| Pacific Islander..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polish..... | | 8 | 61 | 1 | 8 | | 4 | 349 | 4 | 19 | | | 563 |
| Portuguese..... | | | 2 | | 2 | | | 6 | | 1 | | | 82 |
| Roumanian..... | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | | | 101 |
| Russian..... | | | 11 | | 4 | | 1 | 63 | 4 | 6 | | | 276 |
| Ruthenian (Russniak)..... | | 1 | 39 | | 2 | | 1 | 22 | | 2 | | | 161 |
| Scandinavian..... | | | 6 | 2 | 9 | | 6 | 10 | 1 | 12 | | | 153 |
| Scotch..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | | 9 | 9 | | 4 | | | 241 |
| Slovak..... | | | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | 28 | | 1 | | | 47 |
| Spanish..... | | | 5 | | | | 1 | 29 | 1 | 2 | | | 93 |
| Spanish-American..... | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 14 |
| Syrian..... | | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | | 156 | | 6 | | | 337 |
| Turkish..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 14 | 1 | 1 | | | 50 |
| Welsh..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 19 |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 5 |
| Other peoples..... | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 16 | 3 | 1 | | | 61 |
| Total..... | 18 | 54 | 483 | 23 | 175 | 2 | 105 | 2,047 | 61 | 349 | 10 | 5 | 7,941 |
| Debarred from Philippine Islands..... | | | | | 1 | | | 72 | | 16 | | | 33 |

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

| Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living. 1 | Contract laborers. | Accompanying aliens (under section 11). | Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent. | Assisted aliens. | Criminals. | Polygamists. | Anarchists. | Prostitutes and females coming for immoral purpose. | Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution. | Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose. | Under passport provision, section 1. | Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act. | Total debarred. | Debarred from Philippine Islands. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 242 | ..... |
| 48 | 135 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 348 | ..... |
| 16 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 83 | ..... |
| 68 | 44 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 302 | ..... |
| 176 | 13 | 4 | 9 | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 333 | 402 | 73 |
| 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 494 | ..... |
| 14 | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | ..... |
| 12 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 162 | ..... |
| 8 | 23 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 236 | 58 |
| 51 | 56 | 24 | 46 | 22 | 58 | 1 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | 1,189 | 2 |
| 7 | 13 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 117 | ..... |
| 37 | 32 | 5 | 29 | 8 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 563 | ..... |
| 114 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 66 | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 868 | ..... |
| 732 | 32 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 16 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,251 | ..... |
| 401 | 6 | 33 | 23 | 9 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,224 | ..... |
| 38 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 575 | ..... |
| 140 | 95 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 492 | ..... |
| 1,186 | 302 | 62 | 65 | 13 | 246 | 1 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | 3,657 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | 268 | 58 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 34 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 216 | ..... |
| 96 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 269 | ..... |
| 3 | 71 | 87 | 56 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 1 | 64 | ..... | ..... | 1,349 | ..... |
| 428 | 124 | 22 | 24 | 7 | 89 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 1,741 | ..... |
| 12 | 34 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 | ..... |
| 117 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 277 | ..... |
| 91 | 176 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 36 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 691 | ..... |
| 128 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 427 | ..... |
| 17 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 259 | ..... |
| 23 | 36 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 1 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| 67 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 | ..... |
| 22 | 268 | 4 | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 441 | 1 |
| 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... |
| 51 | 8 | 21 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 | 1 |
| 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | ..... |
| 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 1 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... |
| 39 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 157 | ..... |
| 4,208 | 1,624 | 357 | 492 | 129 | 808 | 40 | 2 | 367 | 4 | 253 | 48 | 333 | 19,938 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... |

¹ Include hereunder only cases not comprehended in causes 1 to 13.

108 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892-1913, BY CAUSES.

| Year ended June 30— | Immigration. | Debarred from entering. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Idiots. | Imbeciles. | Feeble-minded. | Epileptics. | Insane persons. | Tuberculosis (noncontagious). | Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. | Professional beggars. | Paupers, or likely to become public charges. | Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living. | Contract laborers. |
| 1892 | 579,663 | 4 | | | | 17 | | 80 | | 1,002 | | 932 |
| 1893 | 439,730 | 3 | | | | 8 | | 431 | | 70 | | 518 |
| 1894 | 285,631 | 4 | | | | 5 | | 51 | | 802 | | 553 |
| 1895 | 258,336 | 6 | | | | | | 15 | | 1,714 | | 634 |
| 1896 | 343,267 | 1 | | | | 10 | | 2 | | 2,010 | | 776 |
| 1897 | 230,832 | 1 | | | | 6 | | 1 | | 1,277 | | 328 |
| 1898 | 229,299 | 1 | | | | 12 | | 2 | | 2,261 | | 417 |
| 1899 | 311,715 | 1 | | | | 19 | | 348 | | 592 | | 741 |
| 1900 | 448,572 | 1 | | | | 32 | | 393 | | 974 | | 835 |
| 1901 | 487,918 | 6 | | | | 15 | | 309 | | 792 | | 327 |
| 1902 | 648,743 | 7 | | | | 27 | | 709 | | 942 | | 275 |
| 1903 | 857,046 | 1 | | | | 23 | | 1,773 | | 812 | | 1,086 |
| 1904 | 812,870 | 16 | | | | 33 | | 560 | | 798 | | 1,501 |
| 1905 | 1,026,499 | 38 | | | | 92 | | 1,198 | | 835 | | 1,164 |
| 1906 | 1,100,735 | 92 | | | | 159 | | 2,273 | | 7,069 | | 2,514 |
| 1907 | 1,285,349 | 29 | | | | 189 | | 2,822 | | 6,866 | | 1,434 |
| 1908 | 782,870 | 20 | 45 | 12 | 2 | 159 | 5 | 900 | 31 | 596 | 870 | 1,932 |
| 1909 | 751,786 | 18 | 42 | 131 | 23 | 141 | 2 | 382 | 56 | 710 | 370 | 1,172 |
| 1910 | 1,041,570 | 16 | 40 | 123 | 26 | 169 | 5 | 1,125 | 9 | 4,402 | 312 | 1,786 |
| 1911 | 878,587 | 12 | 26 | 128 | 33 | 111 | 2 | 831 | 2 | 1,918 | 312 | 1,786 |
| 1912 | 838,172 | 10 | 44 | 110 | 33 | 105 | 15 | 733 | 2 | 1,160 | 3,055 | 1,336 |
| 1913 | 1,197,892 | 18 | 54 | 483 | 23 | 175 | 2 | 562 | 10 | 7,946 | 2,288 | 1,333 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4,208 | 1,624 |

| Year ended June 30— | Debarred from entering—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | Deported after entry. | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11). | Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent. | Assisted aliens. | Criminals. | Polygamists. | Anarchists. | Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose. | Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose. | Supported by proceeds of prostitution. | Under passport provision, sec. 1. | | Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act. | Total debarred. | | |
| 1892 | | | 23 | 26 | | | 80 | | | | 2,164 | 637 | | | |
| 1893 | | | | 12 | | | | | | | 1,053 | 577 | | | |
| 1894 | | | | 8 | | | 2 | | | | 1,389 | 417 | | | |
| 1895 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | 2,419 | 177 | | | |
| 1896 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,799 | 238 | | | |
| 1897 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 1,617 | 263 | | | |
| 1898 | | | 79 | 2 | | | | | | | 3,030 | 199 | | | |
| 1899 | | | 82 | 8 | | | | | | | 3,798 | 263 | | | |
| 1900 | | | 2 | 4 | | | 7 | | | | 4,246 | 356 | | | |
| 1901 | | | 50 | 7 | | | 3 | | | | 3,516 | 363 | | | |
| 1902 | | | | 9 | | | 3 | | | | 4,974 | 465 | | | |
| 1903 | | | 9 | 51 | 1 | | 13 | | | | 8,769 | 547 | | | |
| 1904 | | | 38 | 35 | | 1 | 9 | | | | 7,994 | 779 | | | |
| 1905 | | | 19 | 44 | 3 | | 24 | | | 394 | 11,879 | 845 | | | |
| 1906 | 180 | | | 205 | 5 | 1 | 30 | | | 122 | 12,432 | 676 | | | |
| 1907 | 134 | | | 341 | 10 | | 18 | | | 60 | 160 | 13,064 | 995 | | |
| 1908 | 168 | 88 | 54 | 136 | 6 | 2 | 124 | | | 272 | 190 | 10,902 | 2,069 | | |
| 1909 | 206 | 138 | 34 | 273 | 24 | | 323 | | | 181 | 81 | 143 | 10,411 | 2,124 | |
| 1910 | 315 | 296 | 34 | 580 | 134 | | 316 | | | 179 | 1 | 59 | 819 | 24,270 | 2,695 |
| 1911 | 359 | 549 | 116 | 644 | 57 | | 253 | | | 141 | 5 | 27 | 605 | 22,349 | 2,788 |
| 1912 | 226 | 395 | 94 | 592 | 38 | | 263 | | | 192 | 7 | 50 | 350 | 16,057 | 2,456 |
| 1913 | 357 | 492 | 129 | 808 | 40 | | 367 | | | 4 | 48 | 333 | 19,938 | 3,461 | |

TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY CAUSES.

| Cause. | Canadian border. | Mexican border. | Boston, Mass. | Total. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Idiots..... | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| Imbeciles..... | 5 | 3 | | 8 |
| Feeble-minded..... | 5 | 3 | | 8 |
| Epileptics..... | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| Insane persons..... | 9 | | | 9 |
| Tuberculosis (noncontagious)..... | 1 | | | 1 |
| Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases..... | 91 | 184 | | 275 |
| Professional beggars..... | | 4 | | 4 |
| Paupers, or likely to become public charge..... | 247 | 872 | 5 | 1,124 |
| Surgeons' certificates..... | 10 | 1 | | 11 |
| Contract laborers..... | 1 | 160 | 1 | 162 |
| Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11)..... | 12 | 106 | | 118 |
| Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent..... | 15 | 103 | | 118 |
| Assisted aliens..... | 8 | | | 8 |
| Criminals..... | 29 | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| Anarchists..... | 1 | | | 1 |
| Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose..... | 35 | 92 | | 127 |
| Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution..... | 26 | 6 | | 32 |
| Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose..... | 1 | 65 | | 66 |
| Under passport provision, sec. 1..... | | 5 | | 5 |
| Total..... | 499 | 1,612 | 7 | 2,118 |

TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

| Race or people. | Deportation compulsory within 3 years. | | | | | | | | | | | Total members of excluded classes at time of entry. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Members of excluded classes at time of entry. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Imbeciles. | Feeble-minded. | Epileptics. | Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity. | Tuberculosis (contagious). | Trachoma. | Favus. | Others. | Professional beggars. | Paupers. | Likely to become a public charge. | | Contract laborers. | Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent. | Criminals. | Polygamists. | Anarchists. | Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose. | Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose. | Under passport provision, section 1. | Other causes. |
| African (black) | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | 20 |
| Armenian | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Bohemian and Moravian | | | | 2 | | | | | | 14 | | 1 | | | | | 5 | 4 | | 27 |
| Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 14 | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | 29 |
| Chinese | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | 3 | | | 32 |
| Croatian and Slovenian | | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 20 | 3 | | | | | | 6 | 4 | | 40 |
| Cuban | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 8 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Dutch and Flemish | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 15 | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | 28 |
| East Indian | | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 21 | 2 | | | | | | 19 | 12 | | 23 |
| English | 1 | | | | | | | | | 184 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 22 | | | | | | 216 |
| Finnish | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| French | | | | | | | | | | 54 | | | | 5 | | | 16 | 9 | | 88 |
| German | | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 138 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 8 | | | 24 | 22 | | 225 |
| Greek | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 5 | 7 | | 62 |
| Hebrew | | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | | | 1 | | | 150 |
| Irish | | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 53 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 73 |
| Italian (North) | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 31 | | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| Italian (South) | | 2 | | 14 | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | 159 | | 4 | 23 | | | | 12 | 7 | | 234 |
| Japanese | | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 12 |
| Lithuanian | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 30 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 11 |
| Magyar | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 64 | 13 | 5 | | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | | 43 |
| Mexican | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | 31 | 20 | | 170 |
| Polish | | | | 5 | 2 | | 14 | | | 93 | 6 | | | 2 | | | 15 | 10 | | 133 |

TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES—Continued.

| Race or people. | Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | Deportation compulsory without time limit. | | | | | | Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes. | | | | | Grand total returned. | Under act 1761, Philippine Commission law, violated from Philippine Islands. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry— | | | | | Prostitutes after entry. | Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution. | Entered without inspection. | Total mandatory within 3 years. | Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose. | Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose. | Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution. | Total without time limit. | Insanity. | Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. | Dependent members of family. | Physical conditions. | Other causes. | Total public charges from subsequent causes. | | | | |
| | Insanity. | Other mental conditions. | Tuberculosis (contagious). | Others. | Pregnancy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Physical conditions. | Other causes. | | |
| African (black)..... | 8 | | 2 | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | |
| Armenian..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | |
| Bohemian and Moravian..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | |
| Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin..... | 3 | | | | | | | | 35 | | | | | | | | | | 35 | | | | |
| Chinese..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 407 | 2 | 1 | 366 | | | | | | | 409 | 67 | | | |
| Croatian and Slovenian..... | 10 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 62 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 63 | 182 | | | |
| Cuban..... | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian..... | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Dutch and Flemish..... | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | 34 | | | | |
| East Indian..... | | | 2 | | | | | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | 32 | | | | |
| English..... | 26 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 282 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 285 | | | | |
| Finnish..... | 16 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | |
| French..... | 18 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 140 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | 10 | | | | | 159 | | | | |
| German..... | 71 | 3 | 10 | | 4 | 1 | | | 535 | 6 | | 7 | 9 | 9 | | | | | 549 | | | | |
| Greek..... | 16 | | 7 | | 6 | | | | 101 | 2 | | 8 | 14 | 15 | | | | | 143 | | | | |
| Hebrew..... | 67 | | 8 | 2 | 5 | | | | 247 | 5 | | 1 | 6 | 6 | | | | | 253 | | | | |
| Irish..... | 39 | 2 | 7 | | 2 | | | | 132 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 137 | | | | |
| Italian (North)..... | 19 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 111 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 118 | | | | |
| Italian (South)..... | 49 | 5 | 22 | | 1 | | | | 334 | 3 | | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | | | | 346 | 2 | | | |
| Japanese..... | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 53 | 5 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 61 | | | | |
| Lithuanian..... | 7 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 21 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 24 | | | | |
| Magyar..... | 9 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 70 | 6 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | | | | | 86 | | | | |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 113

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|-----|---|
| Mexican..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 203 | | |
| Polish..... | 40 | 1 | | | | | | | | 10 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 201 | | |
| Portuguese..... | 5 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 16 | | |
| Roumanian..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 28 | | |
| Russian..... | 11 | | 2 | | | | | | | 14 | 1 | | | | | | 46 | | |
| Ruthenian (Russniak)..... | 10 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | | 55 | 1 | |
| Scandinavian..... | 44 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | 53 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 126 | | |
| Scottish..... | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 11 | 2 | | | | | | 51 | | |
| Slovak..... | 13 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 17 | 2 | | | | | | 45 | | |
| Slovene..... | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | 33 | | |
| Spanish-American..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Syrian..... | 5 | | 2 | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | | | | | 70 | 1 | |
| Turkish..... | | | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Welsh..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| West Indian (except Cuban)..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Other peoples..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Total..... | 514 | 19 | 99 | 12 | 5 | 63 | 2 | 714 | 116 | 61 | 464 | 36 | 4 | 39 | 79 | 1 | 3,374 | 3 | |
| Deported from Islands..... | | | | | | | | | | 96 | 19 | | | | | | 115 | 8 | |
| Philippine..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Total..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,461 | 67 | |
| Islands..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 184 | 6 |

116 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY PORTS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| New York, N. Y..... | 2, 272 | Portland, Oreg..... | 336 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 614 | Seattle, Wash..... | 249 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 1, 471 | Gulfport, Miss..... | 412 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 328 | Charleston, S. C..... | 92 |
| Portland, Me..... | 40 | Pascagoula, Miss..... | 29 |
| New Bedford, Mass..... | | Newport News, Va..... | 177 |
| Providence, R. I..... | | Los Angeles, Cal..... | 15 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 130 | Port Arthur, Tex..... | 110 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 138 | Brunswick, Ga..... | 17 |
| Key West, Fla..... | 4 | Wilmington, N. C..... | |
| Tampa, Fla..... | 104 | Jacksonville, Fla..... | 47 |
| Pensacola, Fla..... | 237 | Fernandina, Fla..... | 25 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 348 | Honolulu, Hawaii..... | 28 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 673 | San Juan, Porto Rico..... | 16 |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 318 | Boca Grande..... | 2 |
| San Diego, Cal..... | 25 | | |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 879 | Total..... | 9, 136 |

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY PORTS.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| New York, N. Y..... | 367 | Galveston, Tex..... | 6 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 21 | San Diego, Cal..... | 10 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 37 | San Francisco, Cal..... | 56 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 41 | Seattle, Wash..... | 40 |
| Portland, Me..... | 5 | Gulfport, Miss..... | 9 |
| New Bedford, Mass..... | | Charleston, S. C..... | 2 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 7 | Newport News, Va..... | 8 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 5 | Los Angeles, Cal..... | |
| Miami, Fla..... | | Port Arthur, Tex..... | 1 |
| Key West, Fla..... | 1 | Jacksonville, Fla..... | |
| Tampa, Fla..... | 4 | Fernandina, Fla..... | |
| Pensacola, Fla..... | | Honolulu, Hawaii..... | 2 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 19 | | |
| New Orleans, La..... | 19 | Total..... | 660 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 117

TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Immigrant aliens admitted..... | 1, 197, 892 | |
| Nonimmigrant aliens admitted..... | 229, 335 | |
| Aliens debarred..... | 19, 938 | |
| Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam..... | 381 | |
| Died..... | 340 | |
| Erroneous head-tax collections..... | 2, 421 | |
| Head-tax payments pending from previous year..... | 86, 351 | |
| | | 1,536,658 |
| Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows: | | |
| In transit..... | 91, 877 | |
| One-year residents of Cuba..... | 7, 599 | |
| One-year residents of British North America..... | 55, 644 | |
| One-year residents of Mexico..... | 13, 936 | |
| Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (Rule 1, sub. 3c)..... | 16, 821 | |
| Government officials..... | 1, 419 | |
| Arrivals in Hawaii..... | 7, 675 | |
| Arrivals in Porto Rico..... | 2, 129 | |
| Exemptions on account of aliens debarred..... | 17, 225 | |
| Total exempt..... | 214, 325 | |
| Head-tax payments pending at close of year..... | 138, 585 | |
| | | 352,910 |
| Aliens on whom head tax was paid..... | | 1,183,748 |
| Amount of head tax collected during year..... | | <u>\$4,734,992</u> |

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

| Line of vessels. | Ports of departure and destination. | Aliens. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| North German Lloyd... United Fruit Co..... | From Baltimore, Md., to— | | | | | | | |
| | Bremen..... | 1, 883 | 1, 310 | 573 | 94 | 1, 789 | 270 | 1, 613 |
| | British West Indies... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Total Baltimore..... | 1, 884 | 1, 311 | 573 | 94 | 1, 790 | 271 | 1, 613 |
| Allan..... Cunard..... | From Boston, Mass., to— | | | | | | | |
| | Glasgow..... | 1, 264 | 637 | 627 | 120 | 1, 144 | 463 | 801 |
| | Boulogne..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| | Fishguard..... | 55 | 32 | 23 | 2 | 53 | 47 | 8 |
| | Liverpool..... | 5, 515 | 3, 122 | 2, 393 | 289 | 5, 226 | 1, 669 | 3, 846 |
| | Queenstown..... | 1, 685 | 466 | 1, 219 | 11 | 1, 674 | 235 | 1, 450 |
| Hamburg-American.... | Hamburg..... | 112 | 62 | 50 | 1 | 111 | 53 | 59 |
| | Plymouth..... | 10 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 10 | ..... |
| Leyland..... | Gibraltar..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| | Liverpool..... | 446 | 210 | 236 | 33 | 413 | 443 | 3 |
| | Madeira..... | 17 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 15 | ..... | 17 |
| Lloyd Sabando..... | Naples..... | 725 | 649 | 76 | 26 | 699 | 53 | 672 |
| United Fruit Co..... | British West Indies... | 28 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 27 | ..... | 28 |
| | Costa Rica..... | 32 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 31 | 32 | ..... |
| | Panama..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| White Star..... | Genoa..... | 389 | 259 | 130 | 26 | 363 | 172 | 217 |
| | Gibraltar..... | 26 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 14 | 12 |
| | Liverpool..... | 1, 988 | 1, 235 | 753 | 116 | 1, 872 | 681 | 1, 307 |
| | Naples..... | 7, 524 | 6, 329 | 1, 195 | 223 | 7, 301 | 440 | 7, 084 |
| | Queenstown..... | 651 | 250 | 401 | 7 | 644 | 100 | 551 |
| | Algiers..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Azores..... | 1, 608 | 1, 020 | 588 | 98 | 1, 510 | 111 | 1, 497 |
| | Madeira..... | 133 | 113 | 20 | 3 | 130 | 41 | 92 |
| | Total Boston..... | 22, 219 | 14, 461 | 7, 758 | 963 | 21, 256 | 4, 574 | 17, 645 |
| Sailing vessel..... | From Brunswick, Ga., to— | | | | | | | |
| | British West Indies... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Allan..... | From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to— | | | | | | | |
| | Glasgow..... | 638 | 503 | 135 | 40 | 598 | 153 | 485 |
| | Havre..... | 324 | 303 | 21 | 2 | 322 | 22 | 302 |
| | Liverpool..... | 1, 687 | 1, 341 | 346 | 78 | 1, 609 | 194 | 1, 493 |
| | London..... | 105 | 75 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 48 | 57 |
| Canadian Northern.... | Bristol..... | 713 | 593 | 120 | 45 | 668 | 77 | 636 |
| Canadian Pacific..... | Antwerp..... | 16 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 16 |
| | Bristol..... | 93 | 76 | 17 | 12 | 81 | 6 | 87 |
| | Liverpool..... | 1, 765 | 1, 385 | 380 | 80 | 1, 685 | 333 | 1, 432 |
| | London..... | 31 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | 31 |
| | Naples..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| | Trieste..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| Cunard..... | London..... | 79 | 45 | 34 | 3 | 76 | 33 | 46 |
| | Southampton..... | 146 | 83 | 63 | 9 | 137 | 73 | 73 |
| Donaldson..... | Glasgow..... | 877 | 711 | 166 | 41 | 836 | 164 | 713 |
| Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. | Havre..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| White Star Dominion... | Liverpool..... | 1, 381 | 1, 007 | 374 | 117 | 1, 264 | 309 | 1, 072 |
| | Total Atlantic seaports of Canada. | 7, 867 | 6, 177 | 1, 690 | 433 | 7, 434 | 1, 417 | 6, 450 |
| By land..... | Via Canadian border stations to— | | | | | | | |
| | Canada..... | 129, 862 | 97, 250 | 32, 612 | 13, 692 | 116, 170 | 129, 862 | ..... |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 119

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

| Citizens. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 1,855 | 867 | 988 | 425 | 1,430 | 1,303 | 552 | 3,738 | 2,177 | 1,561 | 519 | 3,219 | 1,573 | 2,165 |
| 1,855 | 867 | 988 | 425 | 1,430 | 1,303 | 552 | 3,739 | 2,178 | 1,561 | 519 | 3,220 | 1,574 | 2,165 |
| 595 | 275 | 320 | 160 | 435 | 380 | 215 | 1,859 | 912 | 947 | 280 | 1,579 | 843 | 1,016 |
| 55 | 21 | 34 | 5 | 50 | 55 | ..... | 62 | 22 | 40 | 5 | 57 | 62 | ..... |
| 106 | 63 | 43 | 7 | 99 | 90 | 16 | 161 | 95 | 66 | 9 | 152 | 137 | 24 |
| 4,292 | 2,568 | 1,724 | 837 | 3,455 | 2,693 | 1,599 | 9,807 | 5,690 | 4,117 | 1,126 | 8,681 | 4,362 | 5,445 |
| 873 | 542 | 331 | 175 | 698 | 291 | 582 | 2,558 | 1,008 | 1,550 | 186 | 2,372 | 526 | 2,032 |
| 382 | 197 | 185 | 65 | 317 | 208 | 174 | 494 | 259 | 235 | 66 | 428 | 261 | 233 |
| 38 | 20 | 18 | 1 | 37 | 38 | ..... | 48 | 23 | 25 | 4 | 44 | 48 | ..... |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| 1,106 | 411 | 695 | 70 | 1,036 | 1,106 | ..... | 1,552 | 621 | 931 | 103 | 1,449 | 1,549 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 21 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 19 | ..... | 21 |
| 135 | 71 | 64 | 67 | 68 | 108 | 27 | 860 | 720 | 140 | 93 | 767 | 161 | 699 |
| 75 | 45 | 30 | 8 | 67 | 74 | 1 | 103 | 57 | 46 | 9 | 94 | 74 | 29 |
| 36 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 35 | 36 | ..... | 68 | 45 | 23 | 2 | 66 | 68 | ..... |
| 71 | 61 | 10 | ..... | 71 | 71 | ..... | 72 | 62 | 10 | ..... | 72 | 72 | ..... |
| 506 | 200 | 306 | 77 | 429 | 433 | 73 | 895 | 459 | 436 | 103 | 792 | 605 | 290 |
| 60 | 23 | 37 | 3 | 57 | 57 | 3 | 86 | 47 | 39 | 4 | 82 | 71 | 15 |
| 1,433 | 714 | 719 | 333 | 1,100 | 1,075 | 358 | 3,421 | 1,949 | 1,472 | 449 | 2,972 | 1,756 | 1,665 |
| 3,111 | 1,435 | 1,676 | 745 | 2,366 | 1,615 | 1,496 | 10,635 | 7,764 | 2,871 | 968 | 9,667 | 2,055 | 8,580 |
| 413 | 217 | 196 | 121 | 292 | 135 | 278 | 1,064 | 467 | 597 | 128 | 936 | 235 | 829 |
| 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 515 | 311 | 204 | 329 | 186 | 74 | 441 | 2,123 | 1,331 | 792 | 427 | 1,696 | 185 | 1,938 |
| 25 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 21 | 158 | 129 | 29 | 17 | 141 | 45 | 113 |
| 13,839 | 7,223 | 6,616 | 3,018 | 10,821 | 8,551 | 5,288 | 36,058 | 21,684 | 14,374 | 3,981 | 32,077 | 13,125 | 22,933 |
| 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| 638 | 262 | 376 | 82 | 556 | 557 | 81 | 1,276 | 765 | 511 | 122 | 1,154 | 710 | 560 |
| 63 | 30 | 33 | 8 | 55 | 42 | 21 | 387 | 333 | 54 | 10 | 377 | 64 | 323 |
| 912 | 623 | 289 | 146 | 766 | 641 | 271 | 2,599 | 1,964 | 635 | 224 | 2,375 | 835 | 1,764 |
| 181 | 68 | 113 | 20 | 161 | 157 | 24 | 286 | 143 | 143 | 25 | 261 | 205 | 81 |
| 96 | 44 | 52 | 31 | 65 | 69 | 27 | 809 | 637 | 172 | 76 | 733 | 146 | 663 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 16 |
| 11 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 104 | 84 | 20 | 18 | 86 | 8 | 96 |
| 375 | 183 | 192 | 133 | 242 | 257 | 118 | 2,140 | 1,568 | 572 | 213 | 1,927 | 590 | 1,550 |
| 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 33 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| 50 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 39 | 11 | 129 | 65 | 64 | 13 | 116 | 72 | 57 |
| 190 | 89 | 101 | 34 | 156 | 131 | 59 | 336 | 172 | 164 | 43 | 293 | 204 | 132 |
| 374 | 121 | 253 | 66 | 308 | 348 | 26 | 1,251 | 832 | 419 | 107 | 1,144 | 512 | 739 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| 1,046 | 456 | 590 | 109 | 937 | 760 | 286 | 2,427 | 1,463 | 964 | 226 | 2,201 | 1,069 | 1,358 |
| 3,938 | 1,906 | 2,032 | 645 | 3,293 | 3,003 | 935 | 11,805 | 8,083 | 3,722 | 1,078 | 10,727 | 4,420 | 7,385 |
| 90,129 | 63,836 | 26,293 | 16,763 | 73,366 | 90,129 | ..... | 219,991 | 161,086 | 58,905 | 30,455 | 189,536 | 219,991 | ..... |

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

| Line of vessels. | Ports of departure and destination. | Aliens. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| | From Canada (Pacific seaports) to— | | | | | | | |
| Canadian Australian Royal Mail. | Australia..... | 402 | 265 | 137 | 27 | 375 | 323 | 79 |
| | New Zealand..... | 90 | 64 | 26 | 2 | 88 | 74 | 16 |
| | Pacific Islands..... | 14 | 11 | 3 | ..... | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| Canadian Pacific..... | Hongkong..... | 864 | 839 | 25 | 9 | 855 | 84 | 780 |
| | Kobe..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Nagasaki..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Shanghai..... | 24 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 24 | ..... |
| | Yokohama..... | 18 | 15 | 3 | ..... | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| | Australia..... | 160 | 109 | 51 | 11 | 149 | 138 | 22 |
| | Total Canadian Pacific. | 1,574 | 1,321 | 253 | 51 | 1,523 | 673 | 901 |
| | From Galveston, Tex., to— | | | | | | | |
| Booth..... | Liverpool..... | 32 | 20 | 12 | 4 | 28 | 32 | ..... |
| Hogan..... | do..... | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 9 | ..... |
| North German Lloyd..... | Bremen..... | 840 | 675 | 165 | 30 | 810 | 114 | 726 |
| | Spain..... | 7 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Cuba..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway Mexico Gulf..... | Christiania..... | 16 | 12 | 4 | ..... | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| United Fruit Co..... | Costa Rica..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Guatemala..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Panama..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| United Steamship Co..... | Cuba..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| | Total Galveston..... | 907 | 722 | 185 | 36 | 871 | 168 | 739 |
| | From Honolulu, Hawaii, to— | | | | | | | |
| Canadian Australian Royal Mail. | Australia..... | 109 | 61 | 48 | 13 | 96 | 87 | 22 |
| | New Zealand..... | 26 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 24 | 21 | 5 |
| | Pacific Islands..... | 10 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Oceanic..... | British North America | 170 | 91 | 79 | 10 | 160 | 149 | 21 |
| | Australia..... | 41 | 30 | 11 | 1 | 40 | 33 | 8 |
| | Pacific Islands..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Pacific Mail..... | Hongkong..... | 480 | 457 | 23 | ..... | 480 | 24 | 456 |
| | Kobe..... | 432 | 329 | 103 | 9 | 423 | 12 | 420 |
| | Shanghai..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| | Yokohama..... | 525 | 367 | 158 | 35 | 490 | 64 | 461 |
| Toyo Kisen Kaisha..... | Hongkong..... | 147 | 133 | 14 | ..... | 147 | 32 | 115 |
| | Kobe..... | 795 | 568 | 227 | 3 | 792 | 3 | 792 |
| | Nagasaki..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Shanghai..... | 9 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| | Yokohama..... | 1,280 | 872 | 408 | 22 | 1,258 | 100 | 1,180 |
| Sailing vessels..... | British West Indies..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| | Total Honolulu..... | 4,032 | 2,941 | 1,091 | 96 | 3,936 | 542 | 3,490 |
| | From Jacksonville, Fla— | | | | | | | |
| Not stated..... | Not stated..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| | From Key West to— | | | | | | | |
| Peninsular & Occidental. | British West Indies..... | 78 | 47 | 31 | 3 | 75 | 57 | 21 |
| | Cuba..... | 7,180 | 5,105 | 2,075 | 863 | 6,317 | 2,618 | 4,562 |
| | Panama..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| Sailing vessels..... | British West Indies..... | 109 | 85 | 24 | 2 | 107 | 38 | 71 |
| | Total Key West..... | 7,370 | 5,238 | 2,132 | 870 | 6,500 | 2,716 | 4,654 |
| | Via Mexican border stations to— | | | | | | | |
| Compania Naviera del Pacifico. | Mexico..... | 1,631 | 1,310 | 321 | 115 | 1,516 | 947 | 684 |
| Ensenada Transportation Co. | do..... | 72 | 53 | 19 | 11 | 61 | 72 | ..... |
| Pacific Mail..... | do..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| | Panama..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| Motor Boat Co..... | Mexico..... | 324 | 230 | 94 | 21 | 303 | 324 | ..... |
| | Total Mexican border. | 2,041 | 1,599 | 442 | 147 | 1,894 | 1,357 | 684 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 121

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Citizens. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 164 | 101 | 63 | 21 | 143 | 132 | 32 | 566 | 366 | 200 | 48 | 518 | 455 | 111 |
| 47 | 36 | 11 | 1 | 46 | 41 | 6 | 137 | 100 | 37 | 3 | 134 | 115 | 22 |
| 20 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 4 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 33 | 29 | 5 |
| 190 | 153 | 37 | 20 | 170 | 84 | 106 | 1,054 | 992 | 62 | 29 | 1,025 | 168 | 886 |
| 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | ..... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | ..... |
| 44 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 32 | 44 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 15 | 12 | 3 | ..... | 15 | 15 | ..... | 68 | 39 | 29 | 14 | 54 | 68 | ..... |
| 51 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 34 | 31 | 20 | 33 | 27 | 6 | ..... | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | 211 | 135 | 76 | 28 | 183 | 169 | 42 |
| 541 | 367 | 174 | 77 | 464 | 373 | 168 | 2,115 | 1,688 | 427 | 128 | 1,987 | 1,046 | 1,069 |
| 22 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 22 | ..... | 54 | 29 | 25 | 10 | 44 | 54 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 11 | ..... |
| 749 | 403 | 346 | 129 | 620 | 497 | 252 | 1,589 | 1,078 | 511 | 159 | 1,430 | 611 | 978 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | ..... | 8 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 19 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 19 | ..... | 35 | 18 | 17 | 10 | 25 | 29 | 6 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| 15 | 14 | 1 | ..... | 15 | 15 | ..... | 15 | 14 | 1 | ..... | 15 | 15 | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 14 | ..... | 16 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 16 | ..... |
| 827 | 446 | 381 | 149 | 678 | 574 | 253 | 1,734 | 1,168 | 566 | 185 | 1,549 | 742 | 992 |
| 50 | 32 | 18 | 3 | 47 | 47 | 3 | 159 | 93 | 66 | 16 | 143 | 134 | 25 |
| 17 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 17 | ..... | 43 | 23 | 20 | 3 | 40 | 38 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 12 | 9 | 3 | ..... | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 252 | 124 | 128 | 42 | 210 | 208 | 44 | 422 | 215 | 207 | 52 | 370 | 357 | 65 |
| 73 | 51 | 22 | 3 | 70 | 66 | 7 | 114 | 81 | 33 | 4 | 110 | 99 | 15 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | ..... |
| 197 | 129 | 68 | 59 | 138 | 96 | 101 | 677 | 586 | 91 | 59 | 618 | 120 | 557 |
| 117 | 65 | 52 | 116 | 1 | ..... | 117 | 549 | 394 | 155 | 125 | 424 | 12 | 537 |
| 23 | 17 | 6 | ..... | 23 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 19 | 6 | ..... | 25 | 17 | 8 |
| 336 | 161 | 175 | 162 | 174 | 176 | 160 | 861 | 528 | 333 | 197 | 664 | 240 | 621 |
| 135 | 72 | 63 | 29 | 106 | 113 | 22 | 282 | 205 | 77 | 29 | 253 | 145 | 137 |
| 319 | 159 | 160 | 303 | 16 | 6 | 313 | 1,114 | 727 | 387 | 306 | 808 | 9 | 1,105 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 19 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 3 | 32 | 10 | 25 |
| 555 | 272 | 283 | 441 | 114 | 131 | 424 | 1,835 | 1,144 | 691 | 463 | 1,372 | 231 | 1,604 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| 2,110 | 1,120 | 990 | 1,165 | 945 | 892 | 1,218 | 6,142 | 4,061 | 2,081 | 1,261 | 4,881 | 1,434 | 4,708 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| 196 | 89 | 107 | 17 | 179 | 188 | 8 | 274 | 136 | 138 | 20 | 254 | 245 | 29 |
| 12,961 | 7,926 | 5,035 | 711 | 12,250 | 12,223 | 738 | 20,141 | 13,031 | 7,110 | 1,574 | 18,567 | 14,841 | 5,300 |
| 1,494 | 892 | 602 | 4 | 1,480 | 1,489 | 5 | 1,497 | 893 | 604 | 16 | 1,481 | 1,492 | 5 |
| 22 | 16 | 6 | ..... | 18 | 1 | 21 | 131 | 101 | 30 | 6 | 125 | 39 | 92 |
| 14,673 | 8,923 | 5,750 | 746 | 13,927 | 13,901 | 772 | 22,043 | 14,161 | 7,882 | 1,616 | 20,427 | 16,617 | 5,426 |
| 697 | 573 | 124 | 51 | 646 | 681 | 16 | 2,328 | 1,883 | 445 | 166 | 2,162 | 1,628 | 700 |
| 17 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 17 | ..... | 89 | 67 | 22 | 13 | 76 | 89 | ..... |
| 80 | 58 | 22 | 5 | 75 | 80 | ..... | 87 | 60 | 27 | 5 | 82 | 87 | ..... |
| 38 | 31 | 7 | ..... | 38 | 38 | ..... | 45 | 35 | 10 | ..... | 45 | 45 | ..... |
| 374 | 289 | 85 | 15 | 359 | 374 | ..... | 698 | 519 | 179 | 36 | 662 | 698 | ..... |
| 1,206 | 965 | 241 | 73 | 1,133 | 1,190 | 16 | 3,247 | 2,564 | 683 | 220 | 3,027 | 2,547 | 700 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 123

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Citizens. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 177 | 90 | 87 | 8 | 169 | 168 | 9 | 242 | 128 | 114 | 13 | 229 | 199 | 43 |
| 80 | 56 | 24 | 27 | 53 | 5 | 75 | 1,029 | 834 | 195 | 74 | 955 | 68 | 961 |
| 33 | 23 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 1,068 | 747 | 321 | 116 | 952 | 408 | 660 |
| 290 | 169 | 121 | 54 | 236 | 194 | 96 | 2,339 | 1,709 | 630 | 203 | 2,136 | 675 | 1,664 |
| 107 | 82 | 25 | 7 | 100 | 107 | ..... | 137 | 102 | 35 | 9 | 128 | 137 | ..... |
| 48 | 30 | 18 | ..... | 48 | 48 | ..... | 81 | 47 | 34 | 7 | 74 | 81 | ..... |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 9 | ..... | 24 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 22 | 24 | ..... |
| 16 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 16 | ..... | 26 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 26 | ..... |
| 184 | 130 | 54 | 10 | 174 | 184 | ..... | 275 | 181 | 94 | 24 | 251 | 275 | ..... |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 226 | 190 | 36 | 18 | 208 | ..... | 226 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 285 | 268 | 17 | 8 | 277 | ..... | 285 |
| 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 8 | 511 | 458 | 53 | 26 | 485 | ..... | 511 |
| 200 | 147 | 53 | 14 | 186 | 196 | 4 | 328 | 239 | 89 | 21 | 307 | 309 | 19 |
| 48 | 22 | 26 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 30 | 201 | 134 | 67 | 30 | 171 | 53 | 148 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 444 | 264 | 180 | 8 | 436 | 444 | ..... | 459 | 272 | 187 | 10 | 449 | 459 | ..... |
| 22 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 22 | ..... | 43 | 17 | 26 | 6 | 37 | 43 | ..... |
| 38 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 32 | 38 | ..... | 57 | 24 | 33 | 9 | 48 | 57 | ..... |
| 13 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 13 | ..... | 17 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 17 | ..... |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 21 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 9 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... |
| 12 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 12 | ..... | 17 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 17 | ..... |
| 1,392 | 912 | 480 | 110 | 1,242 | 1,392 | 150 | 1,961 | 1,370 | 591 | 140 | 1,821 | 1,586 | 375 |
| 14 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 63 | 45 | 18 | 8 | 55 | 12 | 51 |
| 224 | 160 | 64 | 20 | 204 | 224 | ..... | 391 | 280 | 111 | 32 | 359 | 391 | ..... |
| 238 | 160 | 78 | 15 | 223 | 238 | ..... | 314 | 211 | 103 | 21 | 293 | 314 | ..... |
| 518 | 380 | 138 | 31 | 487 | 518 | ..... | 1,113 | 789 | 324 | 86 | 1,027 | 1,113 | ..... |
| 369 | 291 | 78 | 19 | 350 | 369 | ..... | 506 | 388 | 118 | 39 | 467 | 506 | ..... |
| 45 | 41 | 4 | 2 | 43 | 45 | ..... | 65 | 60 | 5 | 2 | 63 | 65 | ..... |
| 5,055 | 3,349 | 1,706 | 288 | 4,767 | 5,055 | ..... | 5,332 | 3,576 | 1,756 | 312 | 5,020 | 5,332 | ..... |
| 313 | 236 | 77 | 28 | 285 | 313 | ..... | 505 | 370 | 135 | 49 | 456 | 505 | ..... |
| 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 8,955 | 6,016 | 2,939 | 572 | 8,383 | 8,760 | 195 | 11,408 | 7,822 | 3,586 | 774 | 10,634 | 10,801 | 607 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ..... |
| 1,279 | 762 | 517 | 415 | 864 | 660 | 619 | 8,461 | 7,434 | 1,027 | 497 | 7,964 | 1,029 | 7,432 |
| 294 | 187 | 107 | 37 | 257 | 255 | 39 | 596 | 387 | 209 | 59 | 537 | 439 | 157 |
| 1,710 | 1,018 | 692 | 393 | 1,317 | 1,197 | 513 | 6,796 | 5,237 | 1,559 | 548 | 6,248 | 2,188 | 4,608 |
| 4,344 | 2,057 | 2,287 | 1,033 | 3,311 | 3,257 | 1,087 | 15,256 | 9,920 | 5,336 | 1,544 | 13,712 | 6,965 | 8,291 |
| 1,933 | 979 | 954 | 563 | 1,370 | 1,026 | 907 | 5,089 | 2,276 | 2,813 | 652 | 4,427 | 1,979 | 3,110 |
| 19 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 5 | ..... | 19 | 274 | 243 | 31 | 25 | 251 | ..... | 274 |
| 391 | 249 | 142 | 77 | 115 | 10 | 381 | 4,073 | 3,633 | 440 | 367 | 3,706 | 32 | 4,041 |
| 89 | 56 | 33 | 27 | 12 | 4 | 85 | 547 | 408 | 139 | 114 | 433 | 5 | 542 |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 8 |
| 1,499 | 617 | 882 | 107 | 1,392 | 1,499 | ..... | 2,313 | 1,014 | 1,299 | 162 | 2,151 | 2,313 | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| 547 | 251 | 296 | 210 | 337 | 317 | 230 | 3,427 | 2,845 | 582 | 282 | 3,145 | 475 | 2,952 |
| 571 | 362 | 209 | 230 | 341 | 374 | 197 | 17,338 | 16,771 | 567 | 315 | 17,023 | 1,685 | 15,653 |

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

| Line of vessels. | Ports of departure and destination. | Aliens. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| Austro-American—Con. | From New York, N. Y., to—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| | Trieste | 5,830 | 4,592 | 1,238 | 167 | 5,663 | 553 | 5,277 |
| | Algiers | 26 | 23 | 3 | ..... | 26 | 3 | 23 |
| | Azores | 17 | 15 | 2 | ..... | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| Booth..... | Brazil | 160 | 119 | 41 | 11 | 149 | 109 | 51 |
| | British West Indies | 364 | 179 | 185 | 22 | 342 | 95 | 269 |
| Clyde..... | do | 22 | 12 | 10 | ..... | 22 | 22 | ..... |
| | Santo Domingo | 419 | 298 | 121 | 37 | 382 | 419 | ..... |
| Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. | Havre | 31,187 | 27,550 | 3,637 | 466 | 30,721 | 5,396 | 25,791 |
| Cunard..... | Fishguard | 4,586 | 3,170 | 1,416 | 135 | 4,451 | 3,892 | 694 |
| | Fiume | 4,935 | 3,300 | 1,635 | 355 | 4,580 | 138 | 4,797 |
| | Genoa | 406 | 279 | 127 | 21 | 385 | 88 | 318 |
| | Gibraltar | 78 | 66 | 12 | 1 | 77 | 32 | 46 |
| | Liverpool | 22,821 | 17,003 | 5,818 | 810 | 22,011 | 6,572 | 16,249 |
| | Madeira | 145 | 122 | 23 | 6 | 139 | 33 | 112 |
| | Messina | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| | Naples | 10,938 | 9,785 | 1,153 | 229 | 10,709 | 774 | 10,164 |
| | Patras | 2,592 | 2,570 | 22 | 4 | 2,588 | 162 | 2,430 |
| | Queenstown | 1,675 | 605 | 1,070 | 20 | 1,655 | 343 | 1,332 |
| | Trieste | 639 | 559 | 80 | 9 | 630 | 69 | 570 |
| | Alexandria | 77 | 34 | 43 | 1 | 76 | 65 | 12 |
| | Algiers | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| | Miscellaneous | 85 | 34 | 51 | 4 | 81 | 85 | ..... |
| Fabre..... | Lisbon | 204 | 185 | 19 | 3 | 201 | 40 | 164 |
| | Marseille | 5,855 | 5,735 | 120 | 19 | 5,836 | 273 | 5,582 |
| | Naples | 9,006 | 8,434 | 1,172 | 303 | 9,303 | 797 | 8,809 |
| | Patras | 3,721 | 3,684 | 37 | 9 | 3,712 | 310 | 3,411 |
| | Spain | 6 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| | Villefranche | 13 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 13 | ..... |
| | Algiers | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| | Azores | 127 | 101 | 26 | 4 | 123 | 35 | 92 |
| | Boulogne | 26 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 23 | 26 | ..... |
| Hamburg-American... | Cherbourg | 564 | 317 | 247 | 27 | 537 | 559 | 5 |
| | Genoa | 250 | 152 | 98 | 10 | 240 | 235 | 15 |
| | Gibraltar | 33 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 27 | 28 | 5 |
| | Hamburg | 22,422 | 15,011 | 7,411 | 910 | 21,512 | 4,507 | 17,915 |
| | Naples | 7,547 | 6,726 | 821 | 217 | 7,330 | 266 | 7,281 |
| | Plymouth | 366 | 238 | 128 | 10 | 356 | 366 | ..... |
| | Southampton | 129 | 75 | 54 | 7 | 122 | 129 | ..... |
| | Villefranche | 8 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 8 | 8 | ..... |
| | Madeira | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| | British West Indies | 364 | 207 | 157 | 30 | 334 | 352 | 12 |
| | Colombia | 73 | 55 | 18 | 4 | 69 | 73 | ..... |
| | Costa Rica | 89 | 55 | 34 | 14 | 75 | 89 | ..... |
| | Cuba | 229 | 152 | 77 | 17 | 212 | 229 | ..... |
| | Haiti | 227 | 161 | 66 | 14 | 213 | 227 | ..... |
| | Panama | 245 | 191 | 54 | 22 | 223 | 245 | ..... |
| | Santo Domingo | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 | ..... |
| | Miscellaneous | 15 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 12 |
| Hellenic..... | Calamata | 6 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| | Patras | 16 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 14 |
| | Piræus | 786 | 748 | 38 | 10 | 776 | 46 | 740 |
| Holland America..... | Boulogne | 685 | 368 | 317 | 29 | 656 | 581 | 104 |
| | Plymouth | 143 | 82 | 61 | 6 | 137 | 143 | ..... |
| | Rotterdam | 11,506 | 8,671 | 2,835 | 465 | 11,041 | 2,136 | 9,370 |
| Italia..... | Genoa | 598 | 426 | 172 | 25 | 573 | 158 | 440 |
| | Messina | 254 | 218 | 36 | 13 | 241 | 22 | 232 |
| | Naples | 4,728 | 4,353 | 375 | 83 | 4,645 | 258 | 4,470 |
| | Palermo | 494 | 429 | 65 | 12 | 482 | 49 | 445 |
| Lamport & Holt..... | Argentina | 958 | 737 | 221 | 55 | 903 | 354 | 604 |
| | Brazil | 770 | 573 | 197 | 80 | 690 | 320 | 450 |
| | British West Indies | 18 | 10 | 8 | ..... | 18 | 7 | 11 |
| | Uruguay | 64 | 51 | 13 | 5 | 59 | 26 | 38 |
| La Veloce..... | Genoa | 554 | 386 | 168 | 15 | 539 | 160 | 394 |
| | Messina | 199 | 177 | 22 | 7 | 192 | 7 | 192 |
| | Naples | 4,225 | 3,816 | 409 | 84 | 4,141 | 194 | 4,031 |
| | Palermo | 446 | 359 | 87 | 20 | 436 | 36 | 410 |
| Lloyd Italiano..... | Genoa | 628 | 446 | 182 | 30 | 598 | 172 | 456 |
| | Messina | 442 | 388 | 54 | 14 | 428 | 6 | 436 |
| | Naples | 5,664 | 5,157 | 507 | 135 | 5,529 | 293 | 5,371 |
| | Palermo | 805 | 633 | 172 | 28 | 777 | 60 | 745 |
| | Piræus | 26 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 26 | ..... |
| Lloyd Sabauda..... | Genoa | 448 | 340 | 108 | 22 | 426 | 75 | 373 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 125

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Number. | Citizens. | | | | | | Number. | Total. | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 1,483 | 766 | 717 | 869 | 614 | 695 | 788 | 7,313 | 5,358 | 1,955 | 1,036 | 6,277 | 1,248 | 6,065 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 24 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 23 | 23 |
| 14 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 31 | 25 | 6 | 27 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 193 | 163 | 30 | 6 | 187 | 185 | 8 | 353 | 282 | 71 | 17 | 336 | 294 | 59 |
| 137 | 81 | 56 | 65 | 72 | 75 | 62 | 501 | 260 | 241 | 87 | 414 | 170 | 331 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 27 | 17 | 10 |
| 395 | 311 | 84 | 36 | 359 | 395 | 205 | 814 | 609 | 205 | 73 | 741 | 814 | 331 |
| 11,631 | 6,807 | 4,824 | 2,936 | 8,695 | 6,710 | 4,921 | 42,818 | 34,357 | 8,461 | 3,402 | 39,416 | 12,106 | 30,712 |
| 5,429 | 3,255 | 2,174 | 388 | 5,041 | 5,042 | 387 | 10,015 | 6,425 | 3,590 | 523 | 9,492 | 8,934 | 1,081 |
| 990 | 497 | 493 | 818 | 172 | 121 | 869 | 5,925 | 3,797 | 2,128 | 1,173 | 4,752 | 259 | 5,666 |
| 410 | 192 | 218 | 101 | 309 | 298 | 112 | 816 | 471 | 345 | 122 | 694 | 386 | 430 |
| 145 | 51 | 94 | 7 | 138 | 135 | 10 | 223 | 117 | 106 | 8 | 215 | 167 | 86 |
| 10,060 | 6,283 | 4,377 | 2,065 | 8,595 | 5,522 | 5,138 | 33,481 | 23,286 | 10,195 | 2,875 | 30,606 | 12,094 | 21,387 |
| 46 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 39 | 7 | 191 | 144 | 47 | 17 | 174 | 72 | 119 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 4,303 | 1,769 | 2,534 | 872 | 3,431 | 3,390 | 913 | 15,241 | 11,554 | 3,687 | 1,101 | 14,140 | 4,164 | 11,077 |
| 35 | 28 | 7 | 11 | 24 | 25 | 10 | 2,027 | 2,598 | 29 | 15 | 2,012 | 187 | 2,440 |
| 1,470 | 758 | 712 | 336 | 1,134 | 543 | 927 | 3,145 | 1,363 | 1,782 | 356 | 2,789 | 886 | 2,259 |
| 143 | 68 | 75 | 43 | 103 | 103 | 40 | 782 | 627 | 155 | 52 | 730 | 172 | 610 |
| 314 | 138 | 176 | 8 | 306 | 314 | 391 | 391 | 172 | 219 | 9 | 382 | 379 | 12 |
| 33 | 7 | 26 | 2 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 38 | 3 |
| 203 | 87 | 116 | 12 | 191 | 203 | 288 | 288 | 121 | 167 | 16 | 272 | 288 | 84 |
| 32 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 236 | 205 | 31 | 15 | 221 | 59 | 177 |
| 488 | 247 | 247 | 73 | 415 | 419 | 69 | 6,343 | 5,976 | 367 | 92 | 6,251 | 692 | 5,651 |
| 1,839 | 927 | 912 | 1,153 | 686 | 791 | 1,048 | 11,445 | 9,361 | 2,084 | 1,456 | 9,989 | 1,588 | 9,857 |
| 43 | 26 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 30 | 13 | 3,764 | 3,710 | 54 | 32 | 3,732 | 340 | 3,424 |
| 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 4 |
| 44 | 21 | 23 | 1 | 43 | 44 | 57 | 57 | 27 | 30 | 4 | 53 | 57 | 1 |
| 11 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 1 |
| 48 | 34 | 14 | 19 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 175 | 135 | 40 | 23 | 152 | 60 | 115 |
| 61 | 24 | 37 | 5 | 56 | 61 | 59 | 87 | 38 | 49 | 8 | 79 | 87 | 7 |
| 2,084 | 897 | 1,187 | 131 | 1,953 | 2,082 | 2 | 2,648 | 1,214 | 1,434 | 158 | 2,490 | 2,641 | 7 |
| 819 | 338 | 481 | 67 | 752 | 807 | 12 | 1,069 | 490 | 579 | 77 | 992 | 1,042 | 5 |
| 40 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 73 | 73 | 39 | 34 | 6 | 67 | 68 | 5 |
| 14,786 | 7,387 | 7,399 | 3,881 | 10,905 | 9,441 | 5,345 | 37,208 | 22,398 | 14,810 | 4,791 | 32,417 | 13,948 | 23,200 |
| 1,980 | 948 | 1,032 | 821 | 1,159 | 1,125 | 855 | 9,527 | 7,674 | 1,853 | 1,038 | 8,489 | 1,391 | 8,136 |
| 1,203 | 623 | 580 | 70 | 1,133 | 1,203 | 1,569 | 1,569 | 861 | 708 | 80 | 1,489 | 1,569 | 1 |
| 350 | 179 | 171 | 13 | 337 | 350 | 479 | 479 | 254 | 225 | 20 | 459 | 479 | 1 |
| 18 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 8 |
| 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| 472 | 271 | 201 | 32 | 440 | 472 | 886 | 886 | 478 | 358 | 62 | 774 | 824 | 12 |
| 36 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 34 | 36 | 109 | 109 | 86 | 23 | 6 | 103 | 109 | 1 |
| 215 | 135 | 80 | 7 | 208 | 215 | 304 | 304 | 190 | 114 | 21 | 283 | 304 | 1 |
| 358 | 232 | 126 | 45 | 313 | 358 | 587 | 587 | 384 | 203 | 62 | 525 | 587 | 1 |
| 178 | 153 | 25 | 17 | 161 | 178 | 405 | 405 | 314 | 91 | 31 | 374 | 405 | 1 |
| 644 | 435 | 209 | 19 | 625 | 644 | 889 | 889 | 626 | 263 | 41 | 848 | 889 | 1 |
| 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 23 | 12 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 15 |
| 29 | 17 | 12 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 815 | 765 | 50 | 34 | 781 | 51 | 764 |
| 1,376 | 495 | 881 | 138 | 1,238 | 1,349 | 27 | 2,061 | 863 | 1,198 | 167 | 1,894 | 1,930 | 131 |
| 509 | 234 | 275 | 37 | 472 | 509 | 652 | 652 | 311 | 336 | 43 | 609 | 652 | 1 |
| 5,719 | 2,979 | 2,740 | 1,783 | 3,936 | 4,094 | 1,625 | 17,225 | 11,650 | 5,575 | 2,248 | 14,977 | 6,230 | 10,995 |
| 273 | 157 | 116 | 129 | 144 | 154 | 119 | 871 | 583 | 288 | 154 | 917 | 312 | 559 |
| 19 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 273 | 229 | 44 | 26 | 247 | 29 | 284 |
| 551 | 309 | 242 | 339 | 212 | 240 | 311 | 5,279 | 4,662 | 617 | 422 | 4,857 | 498 | 4,781 |
| 77 | 50 | 27 | 54 | 23 | 44 | 33 | 571 | 479 | 92 | 66 | 505 | 93 | 478 |
| 886 | 610 | 276 | 121 | 765 | 739 | 147 | 1,844 | 1,347 | 497 | 176 | 1,068 | 1,093 | 751 |
| 829 | 559 | 270 | 178 | 651 | 676 | 153 | 1,599 | 1,132 | 467 | 258 | 1,341 | 996 | 603 |
| 12 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 1 | 29 | 18 | 12 |
| 43 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 41 | 39 | 4 | 107 | 86 | 21 | 7 | 100 | 65 | 42 |
| 240 | 128 | 112 | 126 | 114 | 146 | 94 | 794 | 514 | 280 | 141 | 653 | 300 | 488 |
| 19 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 218 | 192 | 26 | 17 | 201 | 14 | 204 |
| 658 | 363 | 295 | 394 | 264 | 258 | 400 | 4,883 | 4,179 | 704 | 478 | 4,405 | 442 | 4,431 |
| 103 | 55 | 48 | 79 | 24 | 48 | 55 | 549 | 414 | 135 | 99 | 450 | 84 | 465 |
| 150 | 68 | 82 | 105 | 45 | 82 | 68 | 778 | 514 | 264 | 135 | 643 | 254 | 524 |
| 73 | 37 | 36 | 51 | 15 | 6 | 68 | 515 | 425 | 90 | 73 | 442 | 11 | 504 |
| 615 | 352 | 263 | 437 | 178 | 167 | 448 | 6,279 | 5,509 | 770 | 572 | 5,707 | 460 | 5,819 |
| 179 | 108 | 71 | 124 | 55 | 17 | 162 | 984 | 741 | 243 | 152 | 832 | 77 | 907 |
| 195 | 92 | 103 | 111 | 84 | 95 | 100 | 643 | 432 | 211 | 133 | 510 | 170 | 473 |

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

| Line of vessels. | Ports of departure and destination. | Aliens. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| Lloyd Sabaudo—Con. | From New York, N. Y., to—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| | Messina | 212 | 189 | 23 | 1 | 211 | | 215 |
| | Naples | 3,526 | 3,119 | 407 | 138 | 3,388 | 61 | 3,462 |
| | Palermo | 584 | 467 | 117 | 36 | 548 | 10 | 574 |
| Munson | Cuba | 175 | 112 | 63 | 26 | 149 | 175 | 23 |
| National Steam Navigation Co. | Glythion | 25 | 25 | | | 25 | 2 | 23 |
| | Kalamata | 26 | 26 | | | 26 | | 26 |
| | Naples | 1,515 | 1,190 | 325 | 85 | 1,430 | 33 | 1,482 |
| | Patras | 71 | 71 | | | 71 | 2 | 69 |
| | Piræus | 7,676 | 7,444 | 232 | 56 | 7,620 | 824 | 6,852 |
| | Miscellaneous | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| Navigazione Generale Italiana | Genoa | 1,114 | 797 | 317 | 51 | 1,063 | 301 | 813 |
| | Messina | 561 | 507 | 54 | 11 | 550 | 18 | 543 |
| | Naples | 9,541 | 8,705 | 836 | 175 | 9,366 | 422 | 9,119 |
| | Palermo | 1,017 | 888 | 129 | 16 | 1,001 | 77 | 940 |
| | Piræus | 599 | 599 | | | 599 | | 599 |
| New York & Cuba Mail. | British West Indies | 314 | 174 | 140 | 30 | 284 | 293 | 21 |
| | Cuba | 3,955 | 2,972 | 983 | 284 | 3,671 | 2,830 | 1,125 |
| | Mexico | 1,185 | 837 | 348 | 103 | 1,082 | 1,073 | 112 |
| North German Lloyd... | Bremen | 34,626 | 25,423 | 9,203 | 1,216 | 33,410 | 5,322 | 29,304 |
| | Cherbourg | 921 | 720 | 401 | 45 | 1,076 | 1,110 | 11 |
| | Genoa | 1,121 | 631 | 290 | 35 | 886 | 508 | 413 |
| | Gibraltar | 77 | 55 | 22 | 4 | 73 | 59 | 18 |
| | Messina | 348 | 313 | 35 | 10 | 338 | 20 | 328 |
| | Naples | 9,869 | 8,946 | 923 | 195 | 9,674 | 678 | 9,191 |
| | Palermo | 1,149 | 993 | 156 | 34 | 1,115 | 63 | 1,086 |
| | Plymouth | 1,079 | 780 | 299 | 20 | 1,059 | 1,079 | |
| | Algiers | 15 | 9 | 6 | | 15 | | 1 |
| Panama R. R. Co. | Panama | 283 | 209 | 74 | 10 | 284 | 170 | 113 |
| Quebec Steamship Co. | Bermuda | 1,652 | 813 | 839 | 143 | 1,509 | 1,652 | |
| | British Guiana | 50 | 39 | 11 | 5 | 45 | 21 | 29 |
| | British West Indies | 549 | 286 | 263 | 25 | 524 | 222 | 327 |
| | Canada | 28 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 26 | 28 | |
| | Danish West Indies | 122 | 54 | 68 | 5 | 117 | 58 | 64 |
| | French West Indies | 50 | 18 | 32 | 2 | 48 | 21 | 29 |
| Red Cross | Canada | 469 | 286 | 183 | 21 | 448 | 469 | |
| | Miscellaneous | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Red D. | Dutch West Indies | 84 | 58 | 26 | 9 | 75 | 84 | |
| | Venezuela | 238 | 170 | 68 | 15 | 223 | 238 | |
| Red Star | Antwerp | 14,106 | 10,173 | 3,933 | 552 | 13,554 | 2,063 | 12,043 |
| | Dover | 172 | 97 | 75 | 7 | 165 | 172 | |
| | Plymouth | 30 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 30 | |
| Royal Dutch West Indian Mail. | British Guiana | 19 | 10 | 9 | | 19 | 19 | |
| | British West Indies | 203 | 129 | 74 | 11 | 192 | 202 | 1 |
| | Dutch Guiana | 16 | 13 | 3 | | 16 | 16 | |
| | Dutch West Indies | 16 | 11 | 5 | | 16 | 16 | |
| | Haiti | 50 | 36 | 14 | 5 | 45 | 50 | |
| | Santo Domingo | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | |
| | Venezuela | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 11 | |
| Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. | Southampton | 56 | 31 | 25 | 7 | 49 | 56 | |
| | Bermuda | 673 | 379 | 294 | 30 | 643 | 673 | |
| | British West Indies | 340 | 181 | 159 | 20 | 320 | 329 | 11 |
| | Colombia | 103 | 69 | 34 | 6 | 97 | 99 | 4 |
| | Cuba | 88 | 58 | 30 | 5 | 83 | 85 | 3 |
| | Panama | 127 | 97 | 30 | 4 | 123 | 124 | 3 |
| Russia-American | Libau | 7,766 | 6,135 | 1,631 | 381 | 7,385 | 934 | 6,832 |
| | Rotterdam | 4,069 | 3,421 | 648 | 118 | 3,951 | 272 | 3,797 |
| Scandinavian-American | Christiana | 3,198 | 1,634 | 1,564 | 110 | 3,088 | 661 | 2,537 |
| | Christiansand | 1,602 | 927 | 675 | 50 | 1,552 | 97 | 1,505 |
| | Copenhagen | 3,053 | 1,561 | 1,492 | 109 | 2,944 | 718 | 2,335 |
| Sicula-Americana | Genoa | 67 | 54 | 13 | 1 | 66 | 10 | 57 |
| | Messina | 476 | 399 | 77 | 13 | 463 | 26 | 450 |
| | Naples | 3,946 | 3,502 | 444 | 149 | 3,797 | 120 | 3,826 |
| | Palermo | 1,614 | 1,255 | 359 | 59 | 1,555 | 141 | 1,473 |
| | Patras | 18 | 18 | | | 18 | | 18 |
| | Piræus | 216 | 216 | | | 216 | | 216 |
| Spanish | Spain | 999 | 912 | 87 | 20 | 979 | 173 | 826 |
| | Cuba | 196 | 141 | 55 | 31 | 165 | 153 | 43 |
| | Mexico | 38 | 29 | 9 | 2 | 36 | 33 | 5 |
| Trinidad | British West Indies | 205 | 121 | 84 | 17 | 188 | 203 | 2 |
| | British Guiana | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | |
| United Fruit Co. | British West Indies | 380 | 233 | 147 | 19 | 361 | 379 | 1 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 127

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Citizens. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steer-age. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steer-age. |
| 26 | 11 | 15 | 25 | 1 | | 26 | 238 | 200 | 38 | 26 | 212 | | 238 |
| 405 | 236 | 169 | 342 | 63 | 55 | 350 | 3,931 | 3,355 | 576 | 480 | 3,451 | 116 | 3,815 |
| 106 | 57 | 49 | 92 | 14 | 10 | 96 | 690 | 524 | 166 | 128 | 562 | 20 | 670 |
| 335 | 201 | 134 | 60 | 275 | 335 | | 510 | 313 | 197 | 86 | 424 | 510 | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 27 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 24 |
| 306 | 177 | 129 | 283 | 23 | 14 | 292 | 1,821 | 1,367 | 454 | 368 | 1,453 | 47 | 1,774 |
| 242 | 159 | 83 | 164 | 78 | 142 | 100 | 7,918 | 7,603 | 315 | 220 | 7,698 | 966 | 6,952 |
| 3 | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 466 | 245 | 221 | 228 | 238 | 273 | 193 | 1,580 | 1,042 | 538 | 279 | 1,301 | 574 | 1,006 |
| 41 | 30 | 11 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 28 | 602 | 537 | 65 | 42 | 560 | 31 | 571 |
| 1,260 | 732 | 528 | 770 | 490 | 449 | 811 | 10,801 | 9,437 | 1,364 | 945 | 9,856 | 871 | 9,930 |
| 135 | 75 | 60 | 91 | 44 | 45 | 90 | 1,152 | 963 | 189 | 107 | 1,045 | 122 | 1,030 |
| | | | | | | | 599 | 599 | | | 599 | | 599 |
| 1,049 | 560 | 489 | 47 | 1,002 | 992 | 57 | 1,363 | 734 | 629 | 77 | 1,286 | 1,285 | 78 |
| 5,675 | 3,725 | 1,950 | 300 | 5,375 | 5,403 | 272 | 9,630 | 6,697 | 2,933 | 584 | 9,046 | 8,233 | 1,397 |
| 1,370 | 915 | 455 | 116 | 1,254 | 1,315 | 55 | 2,555 | 1,752 | 803 | 219 | 2,336 | 2,388 | 167 |
| 17,440 | 9,203 | 8,237 | 5,644 | 11,796 | 10,928 | 6,512 | 52,066 | 34,626 | 17,440 | 6,860 | 45,206 | 16,250 | 35,816 |
| 3,236 | 1,666 | 1,570 | 163 | 3,073 | 3,227 | 9 | 4,357 | 2,386 | 1,971 | 208 | 4,149 | 4,337 | 20 |
| 1,223 | 556 | 667 | 208 | 1,015 | 1,135 | 88 | 2,144 | 1,187 | 957 | 243 | 1,901 | 1,643 | 501 |
| 124 | 55 | 69 | 7 | 117 | 122 | 2 | 201 | 110 | 91 | 11 | 1,901 | 181 | 20 |
| 38 | 21 | 17 | 30 | 8 | 7 | 31 | 386 | 334 | 52 | 40 | 346 | 27 | 359 |
| 3,038 | 1,454 | 1,584 | 976 | 2,062 | 1,972 | 1,066 | 12,907 | 10,400 | 2,507 | 1,171 | 11,736 | 2,650 | 10,257 |
| 179 | 109 | 70 | 135 | 44 | 29 | 150 | 1,328 | 1,102 | 226 | 169 | 1,159 | 92 | 1,236 |
| 2,106 | 1,269 | 837 | 102 | 2,004 | 2,106 | | 3,185 | 2,049 | 1,136 | 122 | 3,063 | 3,185 | |
| 34 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 34 | | 49 | 23 | 26 | 7 | 42 | 48 | 1 |
| 7,176 | 4,817 | 2,359 | 849 | 6,327 | 6,838 | 338 | 7,459 | 5,026 | 2,433 | 868 | 6,591 | 7,008 | 451 |
| 7,929 | 3,576 | 4,353 | 319 | 7,610 | 7,929 | | 9,581 | 4,389 | 5,192 | 462 | 9,119 | 9,581 | |
| 56 | 33 | 23 | 3 | 53 | 55 | 1 | 106 | 72 | 34 | 8 | 98 | 76 | 30 |
| 275 | 147 | 128 | 97 | 178 | 185 | 90 | 824 | 433 | 391 | 122 | 702 | 407 | 417 |
| 514 | 225 | 289 | 18 | 496 | 514 | | 542 | 236 | 306 | 20 | 522 | 542 | |
| 82 | 54 | 28 | 19 | 63 | 60 | 22 | 204 | 108 | 96 | 24 | 180 | 118 | 86 |
| 14 | 10 | 4 | | 14 | 12 | 2 | 64 | 28 | 36 | 2 | 62 | 33 | 31 |
| 1,666 | 861 | 805 | 113 | 1,553 | 1,666 | | 2,135 | 1,147 | 988 | 134 | 2,001 | 2,135 | |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 6 | | |
| 45 | 36 | 9 | 6 | 39 | 45 | | 129 | 94 | 35 | 15 | 114 | 129 | |
| 112 | 87 | 25 | 9 | 103 | 112 | | 350 | 257 | 93 | 24 | 326 | 350 | |
| 6,135 | 3,028 | 3,107 | 2,151 | 3,984 | 3,925 | 2,210 | 20,241 | 13,201 | 7,040 | 2,703 | 17,538 | 5,988 | 14,253 |
| 418 | 182 | 236 | 32 | 386 | 418 | | 590 | 279 | 311 | 39 | 551 | 590 | |
| 22 | 12 | 10 | | 22 | 22 | | 52 | 37 | 15 | 1 | 51 | 52 | |
| 13 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 13 | | 32 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 31 | 32 | |
| 114 | 74 | 40 | 21 | 93 | 114 | | 317 | 203 | 114 | 32 | 285 | 316 | 1 |
| 21 | 17 | 4 | | 21 | 21 | | 37 | 30 | 7 | | 37 | 37 | |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | | 21 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 21 | |
| 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 | | 62 | 47 | 15 | 6 | 56 | 62 | |
| 3 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | |
| 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | | 14 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 14 | |
| 156 | 82 | 74 | 3 | 153 | 156 | | 212 | 113 | 99 | 10 | 202 | 212 | |
| 9,289 | 4,122 | 5,167 | 289 | 9,000 | 9,289 | | 9,960 | 4,501 | 5,461 | 319 | 9,643 | 9,960 | |
| 422 | 234 | 188 | 41 | 381 | 417 | 5 | 762 | 415 | 347 | 61 | 701 | 746 | 16 |
| 70 | 44 | 26 | 1 | 69 | 70 | | 173 | 113 | 60 | 7 | 166 | 169 | 4 |
| 242 | 149 | 93 | 31 | 211 | 242 | | 330 | 207 | 123 | 36 | 294 | 327 | 3 |
| 443 | 297 | 146 | 33 | 410 | 435 | 8 | 570 | 394 | 176 | 37 | 533 | 559 | 11 |
| 1,059 | 525 | 534 | 905 | 154 | 331 | 728 | 8,825 | 6,660 | 2,165 | 1,286 | 7,539 | 1,265 | 7,560 |
| 669 | 321 | 348 | 473 | 196 | 256 | 413 | 4,738 | 3,742 | 996 | 591 | 4,147 | 528 | 4,210 |
| 2,243 | 1,122 | 1,121 | 832 | 1,411 | 683 | 1,560 | 5,441 | 2,756 | 2,685 | 942 | 4,499 | 1,344 | 4,097 |
| 924 | 525 | 399 | 410 | 514 | 97 | 827 | 2,526 | 1,452 | 1,074 | 460 | 2,066 | 194 | 2,332 |
| 2,827 | 1,480 | 1,347 | 849 | 1,978 | 1,103 | 1,724 | 5,880 | 3,041 | 2,839 | 958 | 4,922 | 1,821 | 4,059 |
| 14 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 81 | 62 | 19 | 13 | 68 | 13 | 68 |
| 74 | 40 | 34 | 63 | 11 | 11 | 63 | 550 | 439 | 111 | 76 | 474 | 37 | 513 |
| 486 | 275 | 211 | 428 | 58 | 52 | 434 | 4,432 | 3,777 | 655 | 577 | 3,855 | 172 | 4,260 |
| 365 | 205 | 160 | 314 | 51 | 68 | 297 | 1,979 | 1,460 | 519 | 373 | 1,606 | 209 | 1,770 |
| | | | | | | | 18 | 18 | | | 18 | | 18 |
| | | | | | | | 216 | 216 | | | 216 | | 216 |
| 133 | 77 | 56 | 60 | 73 | 104 | 29 | 1,132 | 989 | 143 | 80 | 1,052 | 277 | 855 |
| 20 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 20 | | 216 | 148 | 68 | 34 | 182 | 173 | 43 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | 41 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 39 | 36 | 5 |
| 186 | 146 | 40 | 17 | 169 | 186 | | 391 | 267 | 124 | 34 | 357 | 389 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | |
| 772 | 429 | 343 | 36 | 736 | 772 | | 1,152 | 662 | 490 | 55 | 1,097 | 1,151 | 1 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 129

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Citizens. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Undr 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 288 | 183 | 105 | 19 | 269 | 288 | ..... | 475 | 324 | 151 | 30 | 445 | 475 | ..... |
| 291 | 162 | 129 | 14 | 277 | 291 | ..... | 379 | 210 | 169 | 15 | 364 | 379 | ..... |
| 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| 1,585 | 1,083 | 502 | 81 | 1,504 | 1,584 | 1 | 2,211 | 1,521 | 690 | 131 | 2,080 | 2,208 | 3 |
| 995 | 518 | 477 | 716 | 1,279 | 341 | 654 | 7,993 | 6,408 | 1,585 | 954 | 7,039 | 638 | 7,355 |
| 2,055 | 1,157 | 898 | 405 | 1,550 | 1,532 | 523 | 7,110 | 5,582 | 1,528 | 493 | 6,617 | 2,410 | 4,700 |
| 148 | 71 | 77 | 35 | 113 | 107 | 41 | 324 | 210 | 114 | 39 | 285 | 136 | 188 |
| 29 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 26 | 24 | 5 | 37 | 23 | 14 | 3 | 34 | 28 | 9 |
| 7,213 | 4,084 | 3,129 | 1,089 | 6,124 | 5,308 | 1,905 | 22,368 | 15,571 | 6,797 | 1,761 | 20,607 | 10,569 | 11,799 |
| 1,297 | 563 | 734 | 268 | 1,029 | 993 | 304 | 6,252 | 5,085 | 1,167 | 336 | 5,916 | 1,339 | 4,913 |
| 999 | 602 | 397 | 117 | 882 | 859 | 140 | 2,043 | 1,398 | 645 | 152 | 1,891 | 1,497 | 546 |
| 2,736 | 1,472 | 1,264 | 663 | 2,073 | 1,107 | 1,629 | 6,086 | 2,679 | 3,407 | 711 | 5,375 | 1,667 | 4,419 |
| 4,004 | 2,412 | 1,592 | 603 | 3,401 | 2,761 | 1,243 | 10,779 | 7,565 | 3,214 | 833 | 9,946 | 5,230 | 5,549 |
| 335 | 134 | 201 | 23 | 312 | 321 | 14 | 437 | 195 | 242 | 25 | 412 | 386 | 51 |
| 76 | 31 | 45 | 7 | 69 | 76 | ..... | 92 | 38 | 54 | 8 | 84 | 89 | 3 |
| 36 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 33 | 35 | 1 | 56 | 37 | 19 | 3 | 53 | 41 | 15 |
| 89 | 37 | 52 | 7 | 82 | 89 | ..... | 151 | 67 | 84 | 16 | 135 | 147 | 4 |
| 195,094 | 104,802 | 90,292 | 44,927 | 150,167 | 140,114 | 54,980 | 593,536 | 422,913 | 170,623 | 57,220 | 536,316 | 218,763 | 374,773 |
| 4 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 27 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 21 | ..... | 27 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 29 |
| 23 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 54 | 24 | 30 | 4 | 50 | 36 | 18 |
| 15 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 51 | 20 | 31 | 16 | 35 | 38 | 13 |
| 1,474 | 569 | 905 | 293 | 1,181 | 1,144 | 330 | 3,514 | 1,774 | 1,740 | 449 | 3,065 | 1,759 | 1,755 |
| 199 | 89 | 110 | 45 | 154 | 114 | 85 | 504 | 175 | 329 | 47 | 457 | 171 | 333 |
| 15 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 15 | 15 | ..... | 22 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 21 | 22 | ..... |
| 35 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 30 | 34 | 1 | 99 | 62 | 37 | 13 | 86 | 41 | 58 |
| 1,560 | 668 | 892 | 260 | 1,300 | 1,290 | 270 | 2,634 | 1,246 | 1,388 | 313 | 2,321 | 1,558 | 1,076 |
| 10 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 49 | 33 | 16 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 44 |
| 17 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 2 | ..... | 17 | 141 | 123 | 18 | 18 | 123 | ..... | 141 |
| 192 | 99 | 93 | 150 | 42 | 25 | 167 | 2,136 | 1,875 | 261 | 204 | 1,932 | 57 | 2,079 |
| 12 | 12 | ..... | 10 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 91 | 78 | 13 | 14 | 77 | 1 | 90 |
| 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| 11 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 47 | 38 | 9 | 12 | 35 | 2 | 45 |
| 50 | 33 | 17 | 43 | 7 | 6 | 44 | 1,017 | 949 | 68 | 57 | 960 | 18 | 999 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 27 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 26 |
| 8 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | ..... | 25 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 12 | 13 |
| 15 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 1 | ..... | 15 | 100 | 74 | 26 | 19 | 81 | ..... | 110 |
| 88 | 45 | 43 | 77 | 11 | 3 | 85 | 957 | 839 | 118 | 98 | 859 | 9 | 948 |
| 14 | 4 | 10 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 55 | 35 | 20 | 15 | 40 | ..... | 55 |
| 17 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 56 | 46 | 10 | 6 | 50 | 25 | 31 |
| 19 | 10 | 9 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 147 | 122 | 25 | 26 | 121 | ..... | 147 |
| 196 | 105 | 91 | 134 | 62 | 53 | 143 | 1,739 | 1,495 | 244 | 181 | 1,558 | 83 | 1,656 |
| 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 99 | 73 | 26 | 18 | 81 | 9 | 90 |
| 535 | 174 | 361 | 44 | 491 | 535 | ..... | 647 | 211 | 436 | 55 | 592 | 647 | ..... |
| 304 | 194 | 110 | 7 | 297 | 304 | ..... | 396 | 257 | 139 | 11 | 385 | 396 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| 4,837 | 2,098 | 2,739 | 1,188 | 3,649 | 3,578 | 1,259 | 14,635 | 9,617 | 5,018 | 1,598 | 13,037 | 4,893 | 9,742 |
| 25 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 793 | 568 | 225 | 80 | 713 | 246 | 547 |
| 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 8 |
| 47 | 29 | 18 | 4 | 43 | 38 | 9 | 385 | 268 | 117 | 47 | 338 | 197 | 188 |
| 30 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 29 | 20 | 10 | 767 | 589 | 178 | 52 | 715 | 227 | 540 |
| 128 | 88 | 40 | 21 | 107 | 42 | 86 | 3,440 | 2,734 | 706 | 248 | 3,192 | 932 | 2,508 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 232 | 159 | 73 | 28 | 204 | 114 | 118 | 5,396 | 4,168 | 1,228 | 427 | 4,969 | 1,605 | 3,791 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |

130 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

| Line of vessels. | Ports of departure and destination. | Aliens. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. | From Porto Rico to— | | | | | | | |
| | France..... | 14 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 1 |
| | Cuba..... | 11 | 6 | 5 | | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| | Danish West Indies..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | French West Indies..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Compagnie Generale Transatlantique de Barcelona. | Haiti..... | 131 | 79 | 52 | 19 | 112 | 55 | 76 |
| | Santo Domingo..... | 45 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 38 | 16 | 29 |
| | France..... | 35 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 19 | 16 |
| | Italy..... | 464 | 334 | 130 | 36 | 428 | 350 | 114 |
| | Spain..... | 104 | 77 | 27 | 5 | 99 | 41 | 63 |
| | Cuba..... | 12 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | Mexico..... | | | | | | | |
| Hamburg American..... | Panama..... | 6 | 6 | | | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| | Santo Domingo..... | 17 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 17 | |
| | Hamburg..... | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | |
| | British West Indies..... | 122 | 67 | 55 | 16 | 106 | 77 | 45 |
| | Danish West Indies..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | |
| Herrera..... | Haiti..... | 143 | 96 | 47 | 20 | 123 | 85 | 58 |
| | Santo Domingo..... | 153 | 100 | 53 | 18 | 135 | 106 | 47 |
| | Cuba..... | 133 | 96 | 37 | 13 | 120 | 64 | 69 |
| New York & Porto Rico. Pinillos..... | Santo Domingo..... | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| | Spain..... | 156 | 110 | 46 | 5 | 151 | 133 | 23 |
| Red D..... | Dutch West Indies..... | 65 | 51 | 14 | 6 | 59 | 65 | |
| | Venezuela..... | 128 | 90 | 38 | 8 | 120 | 128 | |
| Sailing vessels..... | British West Indies..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | |
| | Danish West Indies..... | 20 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 11 |
| | Dutch West Indies..... | 44 | 26 | 18 | | 44 | 44 | |
| | Total Porto Rico..... | 1,824 | 1,250 | 574 | 171 | 1,653 | 1,258 | 566 |
| Fabre..... | From Providence, R. I., to— | | | | | | | |
| | Lisbon..... | 281 | 219 | 62 | 11 | 270 | 12 | 269 |
| | Marseille..... | 274 | 254 | 20 | 3 | 271 | 36 | 238 |
| | Naples..... | 1,174 | 1,055 | 119 | 26 | 1,148 | 4 | 1,170 |
| | Azores..... | 520 | 319 | 201 | 27 | 493 | 58 | 462 |
| | Total Providence..... | 2,249 | 1,847 | 402 | 67 | 2,182 | 110 | 2,139 |
| Atlantic & Pacific..... | From San Francisco to— | | | | | | | |
| | Chile..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Oceanic..... | Peru..... | 403 | 297 | 106 | 32 | 371 | 274 | 129 |
| | Australia..... | 22 | 16 | 6 | | 22 | 11 | 11 |
| | New Zealand..... | 15 | 12 | 3 | | 15 | 15 | |
| | Samoa..... | 1,952 | 1,867 | 85 | 13 | 1,939 | 191 | 1,761 |
| | Hongkong..... | 106 | 90 | 16 | 1 | 105 | 30 | 76 |
| Pacific Mail..... | Kobe..... | 44 | 32 | 12 | 3 | 41 | 19 | 25 |
| | Nagasaki..... | 93 | 58 | 35 | 17 | 76 | 89 | 4 |
| | Shanghai..... | 928 | 819 | 109 | 9 | 919 | 329 | 599 |
| | Yokohama..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | |
| | Costa Rica..... | 33 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 31 | 28 | 5 |
| | Guatemala..... | 9 | 9 | | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| | Honduras..... | 195 | 111 | 84 | 27 | 168 | 117 | 78 |
| | Mexico..... | 16 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| | Nicaragua..... | 91 | 77 | 14 | 5 | 86 | 39 | 52 |
| | Panama..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Peru..... | 49 | 34 | 15 | 3 | 46 | 42 | 7 |
| | San Salvador..... | 846 | 784 | 62 | 8 | 838 | 164 | 682 |
| | Hongkong..... | 151 | 126 | 25 | 1 | 150 | 19 | 132 |
| Toyo Kisen Kaisha... Union..... | Kobe..... | 81 | 70 | 11 | | 81 | 11 | 70 |
| | Nagasaki..... | 62 | 45 | 17 | 5 | 57 | 58 | 4 |
| | Shanghai..... | 2,575 | 2,267 | 308 | 18 | 2,557 | 1,017 | 1,558 |
| | Yokohama..... | 681 | 499 | 182 | 59 | 622 | 420 | 261 |
| Union..... | Australia..... | 280 | 200 | 80 | 25 | 255 | 168 | 112 |
| | New Zealand..... | | | | | | | |
| | Total San Francisco..... | 8,641 | 7,451 | 1,190 | 232 | 8,409 | 3,068 | 5,573 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 131

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Citizens. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 2 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 281 | 166 | 115 | 59 | 222 | 97 | 184 | 412 | 245 | 167 | 78 | 334 | 152 | 260 |
| 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 53 | 33 | 20 | 9 | 44 | 23 | 30 |
| 16 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 51 | 39 | 12 | 10 | 41 | 34 | 17 |
| 273 | 119 | 154 | 102 | 171 | 250 | 23 | 737 | 453 | 284 | 138 | 599 | 600 | 137 |
| 90 | 59 | 31 | 10 | 80 | 61 | 29 | 194 | 136 | 58 | 15 | 179 | 102 | 92 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| 26 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 19 |
| 37 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 33 | 4 | 29 | 25 | 4 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 49 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 159 | 89 | 70 | 29 | 130 | 110 | 49 |
| 195 | 137 | 58 | 21 | 174 | 76 | 119 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 342 | 222 | 120 | 59 | 283 | 119 | 223 | 338 | 233 | 105 | 41 | 297 | 161 | 177 |
| 408 | 252 | 156 | 71 | 337 | 55 | 353 | 495 | 322 | 173 | 77 | 418 | 225 | 270 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 541 | 348 | 193 | 84 | 457 | 119 | 422 |
| 92 | 47 | 45 | 58 | 34 | 86 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 30 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 2 | 248 | 157 | 91 | 63 | 185 | 219 | 29 |
| 170 | 107 | 63 | 29 | 141 | 168 | 2 | 95 | 70 | 25 | 9 | 86 | 95 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 298 | 197 | 101 | 37 | 261 | 296 | 2 |
| 39 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 59 | 45 | 14 | 2 | 57 | 47 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | 46 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2,049 | 1,249 | 800 | 444 | 1,605 | 1,095 | 954 | 3,873 | 2,499 | 1,374 | 615 | 3,258 | 2,353 | 1,520 |
| 31 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 27 | 312 | 234 | 78 | 31 | 281 | 16 | 296 |
| 62 | 27 | 35 | 28 | 34 | 42 | 20 | 336 | 281 | 55 | 31 | 305 | 78 | 258 |
| 132 | 68 | 64 | 93 | 39 | 19 | 113 | 1,306 | 1,123 | 183 | 119 | 1,187 | 23 | 1,283 |
| 219 | 130 | 89 | 107 | 112 | 66 | 153 | 739 | 449 | 290 | 134 | 605 | 124 | 615 |
| 444 | 240 | 204 | 248 | 196 | 131 | 313 | 2,693 | 2,087 | 606 | 315 | 2,378 | 241 | 2,452 |
| 11 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 18 |
| 405 | 263 | 142 | 36 | 369 | 367 | 38 | 808 | 560 | 248 | 68 | 740 | 641 | 167 |
| 11 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 33 | 21 | 12 |
| 40 | 34 | 6 | 2 | 38 | 40 | 1 | 55 | 46 | 9 | 2 | 53 | 55 | 55 |
| 1,339 | 920 | 419 | 78 | 1,261 | 741 | 598 | 3,291 | 2,787 | 504 | 91 | 3,200 | 932 | 2,359 |
| 167 | 81 | 86 | 43 | 124 | 163 | 4 | 273 | 171 | 102 | 44 | 229 | 193 | 80 |
| 30 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 74 | 45 | 29 | 13 | 61 | 40 | 34 |
| 348 | 154 | 194 | 48 | 300 | 348 | 2 | 441 | 212 | 229 | 65 | 376 | 437 | 4 |
| 435 | 229 | 206 | 78 | 357 | 407 | 28 | 1,363 | 1,048 | 315 | 87 | 1,276 | 736 | 627 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 37 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 35 | 33 | 4 | 70 | 44 | 26 | 4 | 66 | 61 | 9 |
| 21 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 30 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 26 | 4 |
| 214 | 153 | 61 | 25 | 189 | 177 | 37 | 409 | 264 | 145 | 52 | 357 | 294 | 115 |
| 20 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 36 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 33 | 33 | 3 |
| 306 | 227 | 79 | 15 | 291 | 237 | 69 | 397 | 304 | 93 | 20 | 377 | 276 | 121 |
| 23 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 8 |
| 16 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 65 | 46 | 19 | 4 | 61 | 58 | 7 |
| 792 | 500 | 292 | 63 | 729 | 542 | 250 | 1,638 | 1,284 | 354 | 71 | 1,567 | 706 | 932 |
| 97 | 51 | 46 | 35 | 62 | 86 | 11 | 248 | 177 | 71 | 36 | 212 | 105 | 143 |
| 33 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 114 | 87 | 27 | 15 | 99 | 31 | 83 |
| 159 | 80 | 79 | 29 | 130 | 159 | 2 | 221 | 125 | 96 | 34 | 187 | 217 | 4 |
| 555 | 281 | 274 | 334 | 221 | 421 | 134 | 3,130 | 2,548 | 582 | 352 | 2,778 | 1,438 | 1,692 |
| 539 | 346 | 193 | 69 | 470 | 423 | 116 | 1,220 | 845 | 375 | 128 | 1,092 | 843 | 377 |
| 92 | 61 | 31 | 13 | 79 | 57 | 35 | 372 | 261 | 111 | 38 | 334 | 225 | 147 |
| 5,699 | 3,515 | 2,184 | 901 | 4,798 | 4,341 | 1,358 | 14,340 | 10,966 | 3,374 | 1,133 | 13,207 | 7,409 | 6,931 |

132 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

| Line of vessels. | Ports of departure and destination. | Aliens. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| Bank..... | From Seattle, Wash., to— | | | | | | | |
| Great Northern..... | Hongkong..... | 102 | 94 | 8 | | 102 | 14 | 88 |
| | Do..... | 29 | 23 | 6 | | 29 | 2 | 27 |
| | Yokohama..... | 4 | | | | 4 | | 3 |
| Nippon Yusen Kaisha.. | Hongkong..... | 149 | 136 | 13 | 2 | 147 | 40 | 109 |
| | Kobe..... | 561 | 486 | 75 | 4 | 557 | 30 | 531 |
| | Moji..... | 17 | 12 | 5 | | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| | Shanghai..... | 39 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 30 | 36 | 3 |
| | Nagasaki..... | 8 | 6 | 2 | | 8 | | 5 |
| Ocean..... | Yokohama..... | 586 | 530 | 56 | 5 | 581 | 234 | 352 |
| Osaka Shosen Kaisha... | Hongkong..... | 739 | 738 | 1 | 1 | 738 | | 739 |
| | Do..... | 49 | 49 | | | 49 | 5 | 44 |
| | Kobe..... | 291 | 265 | 26 | 4 | 287 | 8 | 283 |
| | Moji..... | 11 | 9 | 2 | | 11 | | 11 |
| | Nagasaki..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | | 4 |
| | Shanghai..... | 7 | 5 | 2 | | 7 | | 7 |
| | Yokohama..... | 317 | 303 | 14 | | 317 | 17 | 300 |
| | Total Seattle..... | 2,913 | 2,684 | 229 | 25 | 2,888 | 399 | 2,514 |
| Sailing vessels..... | From Tampa, Fla., to— | | | | | | | |
| | British West Indies..... | 7 | 6 | 1 | | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | Honduras..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Mexico..... | | | | | | | |
| | Total Tampa..... | 8 | 7 | 1 | | 8 | 5 | 3 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Baltimore, Md..... | 1,884 | 1,311 | 573 | 94 | 1,790 | 271 | 1,613 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 22,219 | 14,461 | 7,758 | 963 | 21,256 | 4,574 | 17,645 |
| Brunswick, Ga..... | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Canada (Atlantic seaports)..... | 7,867 | 6,177 | 1,690 | 433 | 7,434 | 1,417 | 6,450 |
| Canadian border stations..... | 129,862 | 97,250 | 32,612 | 13,692 | 116,170 | 129,862 | |
| Canada (Pacific seaports)..... | 1,574 | 1,321 | 253 | 51 | 1,523 | 673 | 901 |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 907 | 722 | 185 | 36 | 871 | 168 | 739 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii..... | 4,032 | 2,941 | 1,091 | 96 | 3,936 | 542 | 3,490 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Key West, Fla..... | 7,370 | 5,238 | 2,132 | 870 | 6,500 | 2,716 | 4,654 |
| Mexican border stations..... | 2,041 | 1,599 | 442 | 147 | 1,894 | 1,357 | 684 |
| Miami, Fla..... | 2,049 | 1,540 | 509 | 149 | 1,900 | 481 | 1,568 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 91 | 51 | 40 | 14 | 77 | 91 | |
| New Bedford, Mass..... | 503 | 453 | 50 | 21 | 482 | | 503 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 2,453 | 1,806 | 647 | 202 | 2,251 | 2,041 | 412 |
| Newport News, Va..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | |
| New York, N. Y..... | 398,442 | 318,111 | 80,331 | 12,293 | 386,149 | 78,649 | 319,793 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 25 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 23 | | 25 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 9,798 | 7,519 | 2,279 | 410 | 9,388 | 1,315 | 8,483 |
| Portland, Me..... | 5,164 | 4,009 | 1,155 | 399 | 4,765 | 1,491 | 3,673 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Porto Rico..... | 1,824 | 1,250 | 574 | 171 | 1,653 | 1,258 | 566 |
| Providence, R. I..... | 2,249 | 1,847 | 402 | 67 | 2,182 | 110 | 2,139 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 8,641 | 7,451 | 1,190 | 232 | 8,409 | 3,068 | 5,573 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 2,913 | 2,684 | 229 | 25 | 2,888 | 399 | 2,514 |
| Tampa, Fla..... | 8 | 7 | 1 | | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Total..... | 611,924 | 477,769 | 134,155 | 30,368 | 581,556 | 230,496 | 381,428 |
| Steamships..... | 480,902 | 379,698 | 101,204 | 16,576 | 464,326 | 100,195 | 380,707 |
| Sailing vessels..... | 1,160 | 821 | 339 | 100 | 1,060 | 439 | 721 |
| By land..... | 129,862 | 97,250 | 32,612 | 13,692 | 116,170 | 129,862 | |
| BY YEARS. | | | | | | | |
| 1910..... | 380,418 | 279,896 | 100,522 | 22,942 | 357,476 | 141,789 | 238,629 |
| 1911..... | 518,215 | 400,294 | 117,921 | 27,175 | 491,040 | 172,485 | 345,730 |
| 1912..... | 615,292 | 480,732 | 134,560 | 28,593 | 586,699 | 188,550 | 426,742 |
| 1913..... | 611,924 | 477,769 | 134,155 | 30,368 | 581,556 | 230,496 | 381,428 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 133

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

| Citizens. | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | | Number. | Sex. | | Age. | | Class. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | Male. | Female. | Under 14 years. | 14 years and over. | Cabin. | Steerage. |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 82 | 49 | 33 | 11 | 71 | 45 | 37 | 184 | 143 | 41 | 11 | 173 | 59 | 125 |
| 7 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 36 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 5 | 31 |
| 38 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 3 | 38 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 3 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| 132 | 79 | 53 | 13 | 119 | 100 | 32 | 281 | 215 | 66 | 15 | 266 | 140 | 141 |
| 78 | 40 | 38 | 56 | 22 | 31 | 47 | 639 | 526 | 113 | 60 | 579 | 61 | 578 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 17 |
| 46 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 31 | 34 | 12 | 85 | 49 | 36 | 24 | 61 | 70 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | 8 | 6 | 2 | | 8 | | 8 |
| 100 | 58 | 42 | 41 | 59 | 63 | 37 | 636 | 588 | 98 | 46 | 640 | 297 | 389 |
| 205 | 204 | 1 | 1 | 204 | | 205 | 944 | 942 | 2 | 2 | 942 | | 944 |
| 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | 7 | 56 | 55 | 1 | 3 | 53 | 5 | 51 |
| 33 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 324 | 281 | 43 | 26 | 298 | 17 | 307 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | | 13 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| 25 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 20 | 342 | 315 | 27 | 12 | 330 | 22 | 320 |
| 776 | 518 | 258 | 204 | 572 | 344 | 432 | 3,689 | 3,202 | 487 | 229 | 3,460 | 743 | 2,946 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 7 | 6 | 1 | | 7 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 2 | | 15 | 11 | 4 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1,855 | 867 | 988 | 425 | 1,430 | 1,303 | 552 | 3,739 | 2,178 | 1,561 | 519 | 3,220 | 1,574 | 2,165 |
| 13,839 | 7,223 | 6,616 | 3,018 | 10,821 | 8,551 | 5,288 | 36,058 | 21,634 | 14,374 | 3,981 | 32,077 | 13,125 | 22,933 |
| 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 3 | | | 4 | 4 | |
| 3,938 | 1,906 | 2,032 | 645 | 3,293 | 3,003 | 935 | 11,805 | 8,083 | 3,722 | 1,078 | 10,727 | 4,420 | 7,385 |
| 90,129 | 63,836 | 26,293 | 16,733 | 73,366 | 90,129 | | 219,991 | 161,086 | 58,905 | 30,455 | 189,536 | 219,991 | |
| 541 | 367 | 174 | 77 | 464 | 373 | 168 | 2,115 | 1,688 | 427 | 128 | 1,987 | 1,046 | 1,069 |
| 827 | 446 | 381 | 149 | 678 | 574 | 253 | 1,734 | 1,168 | 566 | 185 | 1,549 | 742 | 922 |
| 2,110 | 1,120 | 990 | 1,165 | 945 | 892 | 1,218 | 6,142 | 4,061 | 2,081 | 1,261 | 4,881 | 1,434 | 4,708 |
| | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | |
| 14,673 | 8,923 | 5,750 | 746 | 13,927 | 13,901 | 772 | 22,043 | 14,161 | 7,882 | 1,616 | 20,427 | 16,617 | 5,426 |
| 1,206 | 965 | 241 | 73 | 1,133 | 1,190 | 16 | 3,247 | 2,564 | 683 | 220 | 3,027 | 2,547 | 700 |
| 200 | 169 | 121 | 54 | 236 | 194 | 96 | 2,339 | 1,709 | 630 | 203 | 2,136 | 675 | 1,664 |
| 184 | 130 | 54 | 10 | 174 | 184 | | 275 | 181 | 94 | 24 | 251 | 275 | |
| 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | | 511 | 458 | 53 | 26 | 485 | | 511 |
| 8,955 | 6,016 | 2,939 | 572 | 8,383 | 8,760 | 195 | 11,408 | 7,822 | 3,586 | 774 | 10,634 | 10,801 | 607 |
| | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| 195,094 | 104,802 | 90,292 | 44,927 | 150,167 | 140,114 | 54,980 | 593,536 | 422,913 | 170,623 | 57,220 | 536,316 | 218,763 | 374,773 |
| 5 | 5 | | | 5 | 5 | | 30 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 29 |
| 4,837 | 2,098 | 2,739 | 1,188 | 3,649 | 3,578 | 1,259 | 14,635 | 9,617 | 5,018 | 1,598 | 13,037 | 4,893 | 9,742 |
| 232 | 159 | 73 | 28 | 204 | 114 | 118 | 5,356 | 4,168 | 1,228 | 427 | 4,969 | 1,605 | 3,791 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 2,049 | 1,249 | 800 | 444 | 1,695 | 1,095 | 954 | 3,873 | 2,499 | 1,374 | 615 | 3,258 | 2,353 | 1,520 |
| 444 | 240 | 204 | 248 | 1,106 | 1,311 | 313 | 2,693 | 2,087 | 606 | 315 | 2,378 | 241 | 2,452 |
| 5,699 | 3,515 | 2,184 | 901 | 4,798 | 4,341 | 1,358 | 14,340 | 10,966 | 3,374 | 1,133 | 13,207 | 7,409 | 6,931 |
| 776 | 518 | 258 | 204 | 572 | 344 | 432 | 3,689 | 3,202 | 487 | 229 | 3,460 | 743 | 2,946 |
| 7 | 6 | 1 | | 7 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 2 | | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| 347,702 | 204,568 | 143,134 | 71,646 | 276,056 | 278,782 | 68,920 | 959,626 | 682,337 | 277,289 | 102,014 | 857,612 | 509,278 | 450,348 |
| 257,506 | 140,683 | 116,823 | 54,859 | 202,647 | 188,620 | 68,886 | 738,408 | 520,381 | 218,027 | 71,435 | 666,973 | 288,815 | 449,593 |
| 67 | 49 | 18 | 24 | 43 | 33 | 34 | 1,227 | 870 | 357 | 124 | 1,103 | 472 | 755 |
| 90,129 | 63,836 | 26,293 | 16,733 | 73,366 | 90,129 | | 219,991 | 161,086 | 58,905 | 30,455 | 189,536 | 219,991 | |
| 342,600 | 201,950 | 140,650 | 57,847 | 284,753 | 254,251 | 88,349 | 723,018 | 481,846 | 241,172 | 80,789 | 642,229 | 396,040 | 326,976 |
| 349,471 | 211,644 | 137,827 | 69,717 | 279,754 | 263,585 | 85,886 | 867,686 | 611,938 | 255,748 | 96,892 | 770,794 | 436,070 | 431,618 |
| 353,890 | 208,666 | 145,224 | 74,117 | 279,773 | 275,149 | 78,741 | 969,182 | 689,398 | 279,784 | 102,710 | 866,472 | 463,699 | 505,483 |
| 347,702 | 204,568 | 143,134 | 71,646 | 276,056 | 278,782 | 68,920 | 959,626 | 682,337 | 277,289 | 102,014 | 857,612 | 509,278 | 450,348 |

TABLE XIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED
TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED, 1890-1909.

| Year ended June 30— | Cabin passengers. | | | | | | Total cabin. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| | Under 12 years of age. | | | 12 years of age and over. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1890..... | 5,297 | 4,099 | 9,396 | 66,130 | 30,359 | 96,489 | 105,885 |
| 1891..... | 5,604 | 3,756 | 9,360 | 65,056 | 32,692 | 97,748 | 107,108 |
| 1892..... | 5,717 | 3,706 | 9,423 | 61,763 | 33,966 | 95,729 | 105,152 |
| 1893..... | 5,503 | 3,727 | 9,230 | 57,904 | 27,995 | 85,899 | 95,129 |
| 1894..... | 7,622 | 4,834 | 12,456 | 70,864 | 38,611 | 109,475 | 121,931 |
| 1895..... | 5,828 | 3,812 | 9,640 | 64,887 | 38,366 | 103,253 | 112,893 |
| 1898 ¹ | 5,111 | 3,780 | 8,891 | 54,533 | 31,130 | 85,663 | 94,554 |
| 1899..... | 6,418 | 4,624 | 11,042 | 76,106 | 41,099 | 117,205 | 128,247 |
| 1900..... | 10,315 | 7,443 | 17,758 | 87,041 | 51,096 | 138,137 | 155,895 |
| 1901..... | 7,646 | 6,326 | 13,972 | 84,853 | 49,739 | 134,592 | 148,564 |
| 1902..... | 7,757 | 5,277 | 13,034 | 91,308 | 53,770 | 145,078 | 158,112 |
| 1903..... | 6,965 | 4,994 | 11,959 | 99,432 | 57,293 | 156,725 | 168,684 |
| 1904..... | 8,235 | 6,112 | 14,347 | 109,469 | 60,797 | 170,266 | 184,613 |
| 1905..... | 8,544 | 6,231 | 14,775 | 119,287 | 67,146 | 186,433 | 201,208 |
| 1906..... | 8,798 | 6,060 | 14,858 | 125,340 | 74,471 | 199,811 | 214,669 |
| 1907..... | 13,008 | 8,336 | 21,344 | 130,276 | 73,273 | 203,549 | 224,893 |
| 1908..... | 13,489 | 8,181 | 21,670 | 136,981 | 78,130 | 215,111 | 236,781 |
| 1909..... | 11,200 | 7,581 | 18,781 | 136,781 | 89,238 | 226,019 | 244,800 |

¹ For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 135

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913—Continued.

TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED, 1890-1909.

| Passengers other than cabin. | | | | | | Total other than cabin. | Total passengers departed. |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Under 12 years of age. | | | 12 years of age and over. | | | | |
| Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| 8,698 | 7,532 | 16,230 | 83,110 | 32,914 | 116,024 | 132,254 | 238,139 |
| 9,268 | 6,004 | 15,272 | 89,034 | 35,092 | 124,126 | 139,398 | 246,506 |
| 9,999 | 5,969 | 15,968 | 96,834 | 38,602 | 135,436 | 151,404 | 256,556 |
| 8,352 | 5,444 | 13,796 | 88,315 | 33,338 | 121,653 | 135,495 | 230,624 |
| 15,798 | 9,307 | 25,105 | 112,941 | 52,794 | 165,735 | 190,840 | 312,771 |
| 17,257 | 10,612 | 27,869 | 123,845 | 64,951 | 188,796 | 216,665 | 329,553 |
| 10,001 | 5,789 | 15,790 | 78,621 | 36,446 | 115,067 | 130,857 | 225,411 |
| 8,836 | 6,447 | 15,283 | 78,061 | 34,417 | 112,478 | 127,761 | 256,008 |
| 13,906 | 9,095 | 23,001 | 78,230 | 36,268 | 114,498 | 137,499 | 293,394 |
| 10,968 | 8,042 | 19,010 | 96,797 | 42,353 | 139,150 | 158,160 | 306,724 |
| 12,067 | 8,256 | 20,323 | 99,966 | 48,359 | 148,325 | 168,648 | 326,760 |
| 13,395 | 9,082 | 22,477 | 132,894 | 51,206 | 184,100 | 206,577 | 375,261 |
| 18,249 | 13,086 | 31,335 | 209,191 | 83,065 | 292,256 | 323,591 | 508,204 |
| 22,104 | 15,335 | 37,439 | 210,270 | 87,234 | 297,504 | 334,943 | 536,151 |
| 16,591 | 11,144 | 27,735 | 179,869 | 74,464 | 254,333 | 282,068 | 496,737 |
| 25,704 | 16,203 | 41,907 | 214,997 | 88,085 | 303,082 | 344,989 | 569,882 |
| 63,751 | 27,430 | 91,181 | 378,246 | 168,478 | 546,724 | 637,905 | 874,686 |
| 30,249 | 17,400 | 47,649 | 199,851 | 94,152 | 294,003 | 341,652 | 586,452 |

136 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913.

| | 1912 | | 1913 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Continental U. S. | Hawaii. | Continental U. S. | Hawaii. |
| Applications for admission..... | 5,461 | 3,294 | 6,859 | 5,081 |
| Admitted..... | 5,358 | 3,231 | 6,771 | 4,901 |
| Debarred from entry..... | 103 | 63 | 88 | 180 |
| Deported after entry..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Departures..... | 5,437 | 2,593 | 5,647 | 2,793 |

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912 AND 1913, BY MONTHS.

| Month. | Continental United States. | | | Hawaii. | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | Admitted. | Departed. | Increase(+) or decrease (-). | Admitted. | Departed. | Increase(+) or decrease (-). |
| 1911-12. | | | | | | |
| July..... | 354 | 269 | + 85 | 181 | 158 | + 23 |
| August..... | 509 | 397 | + 112 | 327 | 282 | + 45 |
| September..... | 466 | 471 | - 5 | 240 | 352 | - 112 |
| October..... | 319 | 621 | - 302 | 228 | 395 | - 167 |
| November..... | 370 | 1,037 | - 667 | 210 | 79 | + 131 |
| December..... | 287 | 782 | - 495 | 244 | 146 | + 98 |
| January..... | 399 | 405 | - 6 | 280 | 73 | + 207 |
| February..... | 329 | 348 | - 19 | 187 | 109 | + 78 |
| March..... | 367 | 373 | - 6 | 336 | 126 | + 210 |
| April..... | 561 | 136 | + 425 | 331 | 378 | - 47 |
| May..... | 538 | 256 | + 282 | 349 | 58 | + 291 |
| June..... | 859 | 342 | + 517 | 318 | 437 | - 119 |
| Total..... | 5,358 | 5,437 | - 79 | 3,231 | 2,593 | + 638 |
| 1912-13. | | | | | | |
| July..... | 650 | 273 | + 377 | 328 | 437 | - 109 |
| August..... | 646 | 256 | + 390 | 410 | 259 | + 151 |
| September..... | 380 | 532 | - 152 | 385 | 246 | + 139 |
| October..... | 624 | 718 | - 94 | 466 | 259 | + 207 |
| November..... | 580 | 919 | - 339 | 565 | 226 | + 339 |
| December..... | 626 | 764 | - 138 | 612 | 332 | + 280 |
| January..... | 332 | 513 | - 181 | 411 | 136 | + 275 |
| February..... | 385 | 387 | - 2 | 399 | 76 | + 323 |
| March..... | 497 | 280 | + 217 | 367 | 137 | + 230 |
| April..... | 663 | 400 | + 263 | 283 | 137 | + 146 |
| May..... | 654 | 396 | + 258 | 337 | 215 | + 122 |
| June..... | 734 | 209 | + 525 | 338 | 333 | + 5 |
| Total..... | 6,771 | 5,647 | +1,124 | 4,901 | 2,793 | +2,108 |

TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| Occupation. | Continental U. S. | | Hawaii. | | Occupation. | Continental U. S. | | Hawaii. | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Admitted. | Departed. | Admitted. | Departed. | | Admitted. | Departed. | Admitted. | Departed. |
| PROFESSIONAL. | | | | | SKILLED—continued. | | | | |
| Actors..... | 6 | 7 | 15 | 8 | Millers..... | 1 | | | |
| Architects..... | 9 | 4 | | | Miners..... | 3 | 10 | | |
| Clergy..... | 30 | 19 | 13 | 9 | Painters and glaziers..... | 2 | 4 | | 1 |
| Editors..... | 20 | 21 | 4 | | Photographers..... | 8 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Electricians..... | 5 | 5 | | | Plasterers..... | | | | 1 |
| Engineers (professional)..... | 73 | 68 | 2 | | Plumbers..... | | 1 | 1 | |
| Lawyers..... | 3 | 2 | | | Printers..... | 11 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Literary and scientific persons..... | 9 | 5 | | 1 | Seamstresses..... | 13 | 1 | 6 | |
| Musicians..... | | 1 | 3 | | Shoemakers..... | 7 | 15 | | 2 |
| Officials (Government)..... | 56 | 50 | 1 | 1 | Tailors..... | 23 | 29 | 30 | 23 |
| Physicians..... | 19 | 16 | 14 | 6 | Tinners..... | | | | 1 |
| Sculptors and artists..... | 11 | 6 | | | Watch and clock makers..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Teachers..... | 53 | 40 | 47 | 13 | Weavers and spinners..... | | | | 7 |
| Other professional..... | 15 | 15 | 110 | 8 | Other skilled..... | 55 | 83 | 3 | 1 |
| Total professional | 309 | 259 | 209 | 46 | Total skilled..... | 301 | 357 | 126 | 93 |
| SKILLED. | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Bakers..... | 6 | 6 | | | Agents..... | 17 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Barbers and hairdressers..... | 33 | 39 | 4 | 7 | Bankers..... | 23 | 25 | | |
| Blacksmiths..... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 6 | Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters..... | 2 | | 5 | 4 |
| Cabinetmakers..... | 14 | | | | Farm laborers..... | 472 | 227 | 3,725 | 572 |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 1 | 17 | 26 | 18 | Farmers..... | 927 | 1,886 | 7 | 2 |
| Clerks and accountants..... | 78 | 75 | 16 | 14 | Fishermen..... | 23 | 35 | 14 | 8 |
| Dressmakers..... | 2 | 2 | | 1 | Hotel keepers..... | 118 | 140 | 4 | 5 |
| Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)..... | 9 | 8 | 5 | 7 | Laborers..... | 542 | 1,211 | 29 | 1,520 |
| Gardeners..... | 20 | 37 | 1 | 2 | Manufacturers..... | 5 | 6 | 2 | |
| Hat and cap makers..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | | Merchants and dealers..... | 483 | 492 | 101 | 117 |
| Iron and steel workers..... | 3 | | | | Servants..... | 82 | 78 | 118 | 46 |
| Jewelers..... | 3 | 2 | | | Other miscellaneous..... | 783 | 365 | 56 | 44 |
| Machinists..... | 5 | 3 | | | Total miscellaneous | 3,477 | 4,477 | 4,062 | 2,319 |
| Mariners..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | No occupation (including women and children)..... | 2,684 | 554 | 504 | 335 |
| Masons..... | | | 3 | | Grand total..... | 6,771 | 5,647 | 4,901 | 2,793 |
| Mechanics (not specified)..... | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| From Japan. | Reported by Japan. | Reported by U. S. | To Japan. | Reported by Japan. | Reported by U. S. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| To Hawaii..... | 5,358 | 4,925 | From Hawaii..... | 4,410 | 2,782 |
| To continental U. S..... | 6,465 | 6,400 | From continental U. S..... | 6,682 | 5,378 |
| Total..... | 11,823 | 11,325 | Total..... | 11,092 | 8,160 |

¹ Embarked within the year.

² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL JAPANESE

| | Came from— | | | | | | In possession of proper passports. | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Japan. | Hawaii. | Canada. | Mexico. | Europe. | Other countries. | Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement: Former residents. | | |
| | | | | | | | Nonlaborers. | Laborers. | Total. |
| Total applications..... | 6,381 | 87 | 46 | 76 | 232 | 37 | 1,661 | 1,176 | 2,837 |
| Admitted: | | | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 3,608 | 66 | 29 | 59 | 221 | 29 | 1,506 | 1,154 | 2,660 |
| Female..... | 2,721 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 153 | 21 | 174 |
| Total..... | 6,329 | 80 | 32 | 62 | 231 | 37 | 1,659 | 1,175 | 2,834 |
| Debarred: | | | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 42 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Female..... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 52 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Housewives without other occupation. | 2,425 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 146 | ..... | 146 |
| Children under 14 without occupation. | 160 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Came from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan..... | 6,381 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,561 | 1,161 | 2,722 |
| Hawaii..... | ..... | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Canada..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Mexico..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Europe..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 232 | ..... | 56 | ..... | 56 |
| Other countries..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| Resided in continental United States: | | | | | | | | | |
| After Jan. 1, 1907..... | 2,712 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 50 | 11 | 1,621 | 1,165 | 2,786 |
| Prior to Jan. 1, 1907..... | 11 | ..... | 7 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 40 | 11 | 51 |
| Total former residents..... | 2,723 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 72 | 12 | 1,661 | 1,176 | 2,837 |
| How related to resident: | | | | | | | | | |
| Parents..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wives..... | 2,387 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children..... | 614 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total parents, wives, and children of residents..... | 3,045 | 34 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kind of passport: | | | | | | | | | |
| Limited to United States..... | 6,142 | 75 | 20 | 27 | 37 | 14 | 1,616 | 1,176 | 2,792 |
| Limited to other countries..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 47 | 6 | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| Limited to United States and other countries..... | 154 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 119 | 7 | 28 | ..... | 28 |
| Unlimited..... | 44 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| Passports dated during— | | | | | | | | | |
| Month covered by this report..... | 2,312 | 72 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 12 | 694 | 515 | 1,209 |
| First month preceding..... | 2,602 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 4 | 563 | 544 | 1,107 |
| Second month preceding..... | 742 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 184 | 57 | 241 |
| Third month preceding..... | 345 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 1 | 87 | 24 | 111 |
| Fourth month preceding..... | 150 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 19 | ..... | 43 | 11 | 54 |
| Fifth month preceding..... | 87 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| Sixth month preceding..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907..... | 47 | ..... | 11 | 11 | 95 | 7 | 29 | 7 | 36 |
| Prior to Mar. 14, 1907..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| Occupations mentioned in passports: | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonlaboring occupations..... | 956 | 41 | 8 | 2 | 167 | 18 | 463 | 33 | 496 |
| Laboring occupations..... | 166 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 17 | 131 | 148 |
| Occupations not mentioned in passports..... | 5,219 | 35 | 11 | 25 | 45 | 4 | 1,181 | 1,012 | 2,193 |

¹ 18 nonlaborers and 25 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 2 laborers held passports not their own; 25 nonlaborers and 13 laborers claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan; 10 nonlaborers and 41 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 139

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE AGREEMENT.

| In possession of proper passports—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | Without proper passport. | | | With and without proper passport. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued. | | | | | | Total with proper passports. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parents, wives, and children of residents. | | | Settled agriculturists—nonlaborers. | Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers. | Total entitled to passports. | Not entitled to passport: Not for—residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers. | | | | Nonlaborers. | Laborers. | Total. | Nonlaborers. | Laborers. | Total. | Nonlaborers. | Laborers. | Grand total. |
| Nonlaborers. | Laborers. | Total. | | | | | Nonlaborers. | Laborers. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,905 | 178 | 3,083 | 14 | 739 | 6,673 | 42 | 5,319 | 1,306 | 6,715 | 63 | 81 | 144 | 5,382 | 1,477 | 6,859 | | | |
| 468 | 76 | 544 | 14 | 697 | 3,915 | 26 | 2,685 | 1,256 | 3,941 | 60 | 11 | 71 | 2,745 | 1,267 | 4,012 | | | |
| 2,423 | 102 | 2,525 | ..... | 41 | 2,740 | 15 | 2,617 | 138 | 2,755 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2,619 | 140 | 2,759 | | | |
| 2,891 | 178 | 3,069 | 14 | 738 | 6,655 | 41 | 5,302 | 1,304 | 6,606 | 62 | 13 | 75 | 5,364 | 1,407 | 6,771 | | | |
| 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 65 | 66 | 8 | 67 | 75 | | |
| 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 13 | | | |
| 14 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 1 | 18 | ..... | 1 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 68 | 69 | 18 | 70 | 88 | | |
| 2,288 | ..... | 2,288 | ..... | 10 | 2,444 | ..... | 2,444 | ..... | 2,444 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,445 | ..... | 2,445 | | |
| 156 | ..... | 156 | ..... | 2 | 163 | ..... | 163 | ..... | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 | ..... | 163 | | |
| 2,868 | 178 | 3,046 | 14 | 533 | 6,315 | 26 | 4,976 | 1,365 | 6,341 | 3 | 37 | 40 | 4,979 | 1,402 | 6,381 | | | |
| 32 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 29 | 77 | ..... | 1 | 75 | 3 | 78 | ..... | 9 | 75 | 12 | 87 | | | |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 20 | ..... | 6 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 46 | | | |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 8 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 45 | 31 | 76 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 156 | 212 | ..... | 212 | ..... | 212 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 20 | 232 | ..... | 232 | | |
| 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 10 | 21 | ..... | 9 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 37 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,786 | ..... | 1,621 | 1,165 | 2,786 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 1,642 | 1,168 | 2,810 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | ..... | 40 | 11 | 51 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 45 | 18 | 63 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,837 | ..... | 1,661 | 1,176 | 2,837 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 1,687 | 1,186 | 2,873 | | | |
| 33 | 11 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | 33 | 11 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 11 | 44 | | | |
| 2,294 | 103 | 2,397 | ..... | ..... | 2,397 | ..... | 2,294 | 103 | 2,397 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,295 | 103 | 2,398 | | |
| 578 | 64 | 642 | ..... | ..... | 642 | ..... | 578 | 64 | 642 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 578 | 64 | 642 | | | |
| 2,905 | 178 | 3,083 | ..... | ..... | 3,083 | ..... | 2,905 | 178 | 3,083 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,906 | 178 | 3,084 | | | |
| 2,904 | 178 | 3,082 | 14 | 395 | 6,283 | ..... | 4,929 | 1,386 | 6,315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 55 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 249 | 277 | ..... | 9 | 277 | 9 | 286 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 53 | 58 | ..... | 1 | 58 | 1 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 973 | 65 | 1,038 | 9 | 135 | 2,391 | 19 | 1,811 | 599 | 2,410 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 1,207 | 80 | 1,287 | 4 | 232 | 2,630 | 8 | 2,006 | 632 | 2,638 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 332 | 19 | 401 | 1 | 106 | 749 | 3 | 673 | 79 | 752 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 185 | 5 | 190 | ..... | 65 | 366 | 2 | 337 | 31 | 368 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 77 | 2 | 79 | ..... | 36 | 169 | 1 | 156 | 14 | 170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 32 | 2 | 34 | ..... | 34 | 98 | 2 | 88 | 12 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 27 | 2 | 29 | ..... | 16 | 64 | 1 | 62 | 3 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 22 | 3 | 25 | ..... | 107 | 168 | 3 | 157 | 14 | 171 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 38 | 3 | 29 | 12 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 272 | ..... | 272 | 12 | 406 | 1,186 | 6 | 1,153 | 39 | 1,192 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 6 | 5 | 11 | ..... | 1 | 160 | 24 | 24 | 160 | 184 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| 2,627 | 173 | 2,800 | 2 | 332 | 5,327 | 12 | 4,142 | 1,197 | 5,339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |

time of leaving Japan; 3 nonlaborers were diplomats holding no passport and 1 nonlaborer holding no passport was a resident of the United States, and as to 6 nonlaborers the reason for not being in possession of proper passports are not known.

TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

| | Came from— | In possession of passports. | | | | | | | | | | | | Without passport. | | With and without passport. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|--|
| | | Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement. | | | | | | Not entitled to passport. | | | | | | Total with passports. | | Non-laborers. | Total. | Non-laborers. | Total. | | |
| | | Former residents of Hawaii. | | Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents. | | Total entitled to passports. | | Not former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents. | | Non-laborers. | | Laborers. | | | | | | | | | |
| Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | Laborers. | Total. | | | | |
| Total applications... | 5,078 | 304 | 1,281 | 489 | 3,182 | 743 | 4,159 | 4,902 | 147 | 20 | 167 | 890 | 4,179 | 5,069 | 4 | 8 | 112 | 894 | 4,187 | 5,081 | |
| Admitted: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,173 | 177 | 760 | 229 | 879 | 406 | 1,639 | 2,045 | 109 | 16 | 125 | 515 | 1,655 | 2,170 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 518 | 1,658 | 2,176 | |
| Female | 2,725 | 124 | 338 | 186 | 2,130 | 320 | 2,364 | 2,684 | 35 | 4 | 39 | 355 | 2,368 | 2,723 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 355 | 2,370 | 2,725 | |
| Total | 4,898 | 301 | 974 | 425 | 3,029 | 726 | 4,003 | 4,729 | 144 | 20 | 164 | 870 | 4,023 | 4,893 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 873 | 4,028 | 4,901 | |
| Debarred: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 57 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 47 | 41 | 52 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 13 | 41 | 54 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 43 | 57 | |
| Female | 123 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 115 | 120 | 115 | 121 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 115 | 122 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 116 | 123 | |
| Total | 180 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 167 | 156 | 173 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 20 | 156 | 176 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 159 | 180 | |
| Housewives without other occupation. | 79 | 35 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 42 | 77 | 77 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 79 | ..... | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | ..... | 79 | |
| Children under 14 without occupation. | 208 | 17 | ..... | 17 | 189 | 189 | 206 | 206 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 208 | ..... | 208 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 208 | ..... | 208 | |
| Resided in Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| After Jan. 1, 1907. | 1,069 | 232 | 837 | 1,069 | ..... | 232 | 837 | 1,069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 232 | 837 | 1,069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 232 | 837 | 1,069 | |
| Prior to Jan. 1, 1907. | 212 | 72 | 140 | 212 | ..... | 72 | 140 | 212 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 | 140 | 212 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 | 140 | 212 | |
| Total former residents. | 1,281 | 304 | 977 | 1,281 | ..... | 304 | 977 | 1,281 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 304 | 977 | 1,281 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 304 | 977 | 1,281 | |

| How related to resident: | 308 | | 301 | | 7 | | 308 | | 7 | | 301 | | 7 | | 308 | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2,198 | 1,115 | 2,103 | 778 | 95 | 337 | 2,198 | 1,115 | 2,103 | 778 | 95 | 337 | 2,198 | 1,115 | 2,103 | 778 |
| Parents..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wives..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total parents, wives, and children of residents..... | 3,621 | | 439 | 3,182 | 439 | 3,182 | 3,621 | | 439 | 3,182 | 439 | 3,182 | 3,621 | | 439 | 3,182 |
| Kind of passport: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Limited to Ha- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Limited to U. S. residents..... | 5,052 | | 295 | 977 | 1,272 | 439 | 3,182 | 3,621 | 4,893 | 139 | 20 | 159 | 873 | 4,179 | 5,052 | |
| Limited to United States..... | 13 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 5 | | 5 | 13 | | 13 | |
| Limited to other countries..... | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 | |
| Passports dated during: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month covered by this report..... | 2,304 | | 139 | 517 | 656 | 180 | 1,395 | 1,575 | 319 | 1,912 | 2,231 | 59 | 14 | 73 | 378 | 1,926 |
| First month preceding..... | 2,513 | | 100 | 423 | 523 | 228 | 1,097 | 1,925 | 328 | 2,120 | 2,448 | 60 | 5 | 65 | 388 | 2,125 |
| Second month preceding..... | 146 | | 39 | 22 | 61 | 20 | 56 | 76 | 59 | 78 | 137 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 67 | 79 |
| Third month preceding..... | 49 | | 15 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 9 | | 9 | 29 | 20 |
| Fourth month preceding..... | 30 | | 6 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 7 | | 7 | 18 | 12 |
| Fifth month preceding..... | 22 | | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 2 | | 2 | 8 | 14 |
| Sixth month preceding..... | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Occupations mentioned in passports: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonlaboring occupations..... | 84 | | 46 | | | 2 | | 2 | 48 | | | 35 | 1 | 36 | 83 | 1 |
| Laboring occupations..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Occupations not mentioned in passports..... | 4,984 | | 288 | 977 | 1,235 | 487 | 3,182 | 3,619 | 695 | 4,159 | 4,854 | 112 | 18 | 130 | 807 | 4,177 |

14 nonlaborers and 3 laborers claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan, and 5 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan.

142 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908-1913, BY CLASSES.

| Class alleged. | 1908 | | 1909 | | | 1910 | | | 1911 | | 1912 | | | 1913 | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Admitted. | Deported. | Admitted. | Deported. | Escaped. | Admitted. | Deported. | Escaped. | Admitted. | Deported. | Admitted. | Deported. | Died. | Admitted. | Deported. | Escaped. |
| United States citizens | 1,609 | 127 | 2,530 | 254 | 16 | 2,109 | 490 | 5 | 1,639 | 284 | 1,756 | 170 | 1 | 2,171 | 121 | .... |
| Wives of United States citizens..... | 37 | 2 | 98 | 2 | .... | 110 | 14 | .... | 80 | 5 | 88 | 5 | .... | 126 | 9 | .... |
| Returning laborers.... | 883 | 36 | 950 | 3 | .... | 1,037 | 12 | .... | 1,113 | 19 | 1,103 | 1 | .... | 1,036 | 5 | .... |
| Returning merchants | 773 | 55 | 947 | 20 | 5 | 869 | 31 | .... | 1,092 | 33 | 1,093 | 18 | 1 | 986 | 13 | 1 |
| Other merchants..... | 216 | 11 | 292 | 19 | .... | 228 | 29 | .... | 199 | 28 | 170 | 8 | .... | 105 | 16 | .... |
| Members of merchants' families..... | 806 | 128 | 1,242 | 237 | 10 | 1,029 | 332 | .... | 559 | 259 | 558 | 133 | .... | 738 | 92 | .... |
| Students..... | 157 | 3 | 161 | 6 | .... | 268 | 31 | .... | 213 | 25 | 413 | 20 | .... | 370 | 11 | .... |
| Travelers..... | 13 | .... | 27 | .... | .... | 83 | 3 | .... | 52 | .... | 80 | 7 | .... | 19 | .... | .... |
| Teachers..... | 23 | .... | 14 | .... | .... | 24 | 1 | .... | 32 | .... | 33 | 1 | .... | 33 | 1 | .... |
| Officials..... | 83 | .... | 82 | .... | .... | 145 | .... | 1 | 87 | .... | 47 | 1 | .... | 38 | .... | .... |
| Miscellaneous..... | 24 | 2 | 52 | 23 | .... | 48 | 26 | .... | 41 | 39 | 33 | 36 | .... | 40 | 116 | .... |
| Total..... | 4,624 | 364 | 6,395 | 564 | 31 | 5,950 | 969 | 6 | 5,107 | 692 | 5,374 | 400 | 2 | 5,662 | 334 | 1 |

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.

| Class or port. | Applications. | | | Disposition. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|---------|--------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | New applications. | Pending July 1, 1912. | Total. | Preliminary. | | | | Admitted. | | | | Deported. | | | | | Escaped. | Pending June 30, 1913. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | By Inspectors. | Appeals dismissed by department. | Writs dismissed by courts. | By Inspectors. | By department. | By courts. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | | | Total. | Before Inspectors. | Before department. | Before courts. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rejected. | By department. | By courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | | | | |
| | | | | Final. | | Admitted. | | Deported. | | Pending June 30, 1913. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By classes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U. S. citizens..... | 2,382 | 74 | 2,456 | 166 | 62 | ..... | 2,149 | 21 | 1 | 2,076 | 95 | 126 | 2,171 | 121 | ..... | ..... | 121 | ..... | ..... | 127 | 35 | 2 | 164 | ..... | ..... | 127 | ..... | 2 | 164 | 2,456 | |
| Wives of U. S. citizens..... | 153 | 5 | 158 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 123 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 158 |
| Returning laborers..... | 1,047 | 4 | 1,051 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,033 | 3 | ..... | 1,035 | ..... | 1,036 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1,051 |
| Other merchants..... | 1,011 | 14 | 1,025 | 17 | 7 | ..... | 980 | 6 | ..... | 984 | 2 | 986 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 1,025 |
| Mechants' wives..... | 122 | 9 | 131 | 19 | 17 | ..... | 98 | 7 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 106 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 131 |
| Merchants' children..... | 176 | 3 | 179 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 153 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 179 |
| Students..... | 723 | 69 | 792 | 104 | 43 | ..... | 593 | 4 | ..... | 555 | 28 | 583 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | 792 |
| Travelers..... | 345 | 53 | 398 | 12 | 5 | ..... | 366 | 4 | ..... | 351 | 19 | 370 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 398 |
| Teachers..... | 19 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 2 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 19 |
| Officials..... | 33 | 2 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 1 | ..... | 32 | 1 | 33 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 40 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 2 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 40 |
| ..... | 199 | 9 | 208 | 100 | 36 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 11 | 40 | 107 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 208 |
| Total..... | 6,250 | 242 | 6,492 | 442 | 178 | ..... | 5,594 | 67 | 1 | 5,220 | 442 | 5,662 | 358 | 26 | 384 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 445 | 6,492 |
| By ports: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 3,696 | 200 | 3,896 | 220 | 93 | ..... | 3,340 | 43 | 1 | 3,145 | 239 | 3,884 | 162 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 342 | 3,896 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 1,264 | 22 | 1,286 | 67 | 26 | ..... | 1,171 | 5 | ..... | 1,128 | 48 | 1,176 | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 1,286 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii..... | 797 | ..... | 797 | 81 | 35 | ..... | 694 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 698 | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 797 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 46 | 2 | 48 | 12 | 1 | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | 33 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 48 |
| Vancouver, B. C..... | 391 | 16 | 407 | 50 | 18 | ..... | 328 | 15 | ..... | 316 | 27 | 343 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 407 |
| Montreal, Canada..... | 23 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 25 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Mexican border stations..... | 14 | ..... | 14 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 11 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 14 |
| Total..... | 6,250 | 242 | 6,492 | 442 | 178 | ..... | 5,594 | 67 | 1 | 5,220 | 442 | 5,662 | 358 | 26 | 384 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 445 | 6,492 |
| Section 6 cases..... | 489 | 83 | 572 | 31 | 22 | ..... | 494 | 11 | ..... | 489 | 16 | 505 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 572 |

TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY PORTS.

| Port. | Foreign-born children of natives. | Native born. | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | | No record of departure (known as "raw natives"). | Record of departure (known as "returning natives"). | | |
| | | | Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission. | Status not previously determined. | |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 435 | 75 | 578 | 184 | 1,272 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 19 | 2 | 291 | 6 | 318 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | | | 6 | | 6 |
| New York, N. Y..... | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Vancouver, B. C..... | 28 | 1 | 139 | 3 | 171 |
| Montreal, Can..... | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| Mexican border..... | 2 | | | 1 | 3 |
| Total continental United States..... | 484 | 79 | 1,017 | 194 | 1,774 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii..... | 11 | 162 | 63 | 38 | 274 |
| Grand total..... | 495 | 241 | 1,080 | 232 | 2,048 |
| BY WHOM ADMITTED. | | | | | |
| Inspection officers..... | 479 | 240 | 1,078 | 230 | 2,027 |
| Department..... | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 21 |

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY PORTS.

| Action taken. | San Francisco, Cal. | Seattle, Wash. | Honolulu, Hawaii. | Mexican border. | New York, N. Y. | Vancouver, B. C. | Montreal, Canada. | Total. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Number of appeals..... | 136 | 31 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 245 |
| Disposition: | | | | | | | | |
| Sustained (admitted)..... | 43 | 5 | 4 | | | 15 | | 67 |
| Dismissed (rejected)..... | 93 | 26 | 35 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 178 |

TABLE 5.—DISPOSITION OF CASES OF RESIDENT CHINESE APPLYING FOR RETURN CERTIFICATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| Class. | Applications submitted. | Primary disposition. | | Disposition on appeal. | | Total number of certificates granted. | Total number of certificates finally refused. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | | Granted. | Denied. | Sustained. | Dismissed. | | |
| Native born..... | 1,261 | 1,180 | 81 | 6 | 28 | 1,186 | 75 |
| Exempt classes..... | 1,055 | 990 | 65 | 3 | 10 | 993 | 62 |
| Laborers..... | 847 | 826 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 827 | 20 |
| Total..... | 3,163 | 2,996 | 167 | 10 | 45 | 3,006 | 157 |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 145

TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Until order of deportation or discharge: | |
| Arrests..... | 191 |
| Pending before hearing at close of previous year..... | 163 |
| Total..... | <u>354</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Discharged..... | 71 |
| Pending before hearing at close of present year..... | 120 |
| Ordered deported..... | <u>163</u> |
| After order of deportation: | |
| Ordered deported..... | 163 |
| Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year..... | 35 |
| Total..... | <u>198</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Deported..... | 103 |
| Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year..... | 14 |
| Appealed to United States district courts..... | <u>81</u> |

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Until order of deportation or discharge: | |
| Appealed to United States district courts..... | 81 |
| Pending before trial at close of previous year..... | 139 |
| Total..... | <u>220</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Forfeited bail..... | 11 |
| Discharged..... | 45 |
| Pending before trial at close of present year..... | 85 |
| Ordered deported..... | <u>79</u> |
| After order of deportation: | |
| Ordered deported..... | 79 |
| Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year..... | 5 |
| Total..... | <u>84</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Deported..... | 47 |
| Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year..... | 19 |
| Appealed to higher courts..... | <u>18</u> |

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Until order of deportation or discharge: | |
| Appealed to higher United States courts..... | 18 |
| Pending before trial at close of previous year..... | 6 |
| Total..... | <u>24</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Discharged..... | 1 |
| Pending before trial at close of present year..... | 17 |
| Ordered deported..... | <u>6</u> |

146 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

After order of deportation:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Ordered deported..... | 6 |
| Awaiting deportation at close of previous year..... | 23 |
| Total..... | 29 |
| Disposition: | |
| Escaped..... | 1 |
| Deported..... | 15 |
| Awaiting deportation at close of present year..... | 13 |

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Arrests..... | 191 |
| Pending at close of previous year, including those waiting deportation or appeal.. | 371 |
| Total..... | 562 |
| Disposition: | |
| Died, escaped, and forfeited bail..... | 12 |
| Discharged..... | 117 |
| Deported..... | 165 |
| Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal..... | 268 |

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY MONTHS.

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Arrests made..... | 12 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 191 |
| Died, escaped, and forfeited bail..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 12 |
| Discharged..... | 13 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 117 |
| Deported..... | 34 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 22 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 27 | 8 | 165 |

TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909–1913, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

| Judicial district. | 1910 | | 1911 | | 1912 | | 1913 | |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| | Arrests. | Deportations. | Arrests. | Deportations. | Arrests. | Deportations. | Arrests. | Deportations. |
| Vermont..... | | 1 | | | 4 | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | |
| Connecticut..... | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Northern New York..... | 36 | 15 | 58 | 12 | 13 | 24 | 2 | 5 |
| Southern New York..... | 5 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 12 |
| Western New York..... | | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Eastern New York..... | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 8 | |
| Eastern Pennsylvania..... | 1 | | | | 5 | | | |
| Western Pennsylvania..... | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 | |
| Middle Pennsylvania..... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| District of Columbia..... | 4 | 2 | | | | | 1 | |
| South Carolina..... | 6 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Eastern Virginia..... | 1 | | | | 3 | | | |
| Northern Georgia..... | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Southern Florida..... | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Middle Alabama..... | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Mississippi..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Southern Mississippi..... | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Eastern Louisiana..... | 8 | 6 | 4 | | | | 1 | |
| Western Louisiana..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Western Tennessee..... | | | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Middle Tennessee..... | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Northern Ohio..... | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 2 |
| Southern Ohio..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Indiana..... | | | | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Northern Illinois..... | 22 | 1 | 27 | 13 | 43 | 7 | 10 | 22 |
| Southern Illinois..... | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Eastern Michigan..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | |
| Western Michigan..... | 21 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Minnesota..... | 7 | | | | 6 | | 5 | |
| Western Wisconsin..... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Wisconsin..... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota..... | | | 1 | | | | | |
| South Dakota..... | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Eastern Missouri..... | 7 | 7 | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Nebraska..... | | | 8 | 4 | | 1 | | |
| Idaho..... | 13 | 7 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Montana..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Wyoming..... | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas..... | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Eastern Washington..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Western Washington..... | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Oregon..... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | 1 |
| Nevada..... | | | | | | | | |
| Utah..... | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| Northern California..... | 29 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 49 | 25 | 42 | 27 |
| Southern California..... | 19 | 20 | 172 | 135 | 170 | 120 | 33 | 57 |
| Colorado..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 302 | 349 | 85 | 74 | 52 | 49 | 10 | 11 |
| New Mexico..... | 93 | 73 | 56 | 65 | 23 | 27 | 3 | 6 |
| Northern Texas..... | 32 | 29 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 3 |
| Southern Texas..... | 18 | 18 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Eastern Texas..... | | | | | 6 | 6 | | |
| Western Texas..... | 272 | 226 | 157 | 168 | 137 | 69 | 10 | 6 |
| Oklahoma..... | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Eastern Arkansas..... | 3 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Hawaii..... | 30 | 25 | 8 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | |
| First Alaska..... | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Total..... | 977 | 825 | 669 | 522 | 616 | 397 | 191 | 165 |

TABLE 8.—MISCELLANEOUS CHINESE TRANSACTIONS, BY PORTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| Class. | San Francisco, Cal. | Seattle, Wash. | Honolulu, Hawaii. | Montreal, Canada. | Vancouver, B. C. | New York, N. Y. | Mexican border. | New Orleans, La. | Baltimore, Md. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| United States citizens (Chinese) admitted..... | 1,372 | 318 | 296 | 3 | 172 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2,176 |
| Alien Chinese admitted..... | 2,012 | 859 | 402 | 7 | 171 | 31 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,487 |
| Alien Chinese debarred..... | 170 | 61 | 81 | 9 | 34 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 384 |
| Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States..... | 966 | 2 | ..... | 587 | ..... | 373 | 216 | 124 | ..... | ..... | 2,268 |
| Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States..... | 128 | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | 188 |
| Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water..... | 620 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 2 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 676 |
| Chinese denied the privilege of transit by water..... | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 |
| Chinese laborers with return certificates departing..... | 346 | 349 | 271 | ..... | 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,064 |
| Chinese merchants with return certificates departing..... | 723 | 250 | 56 | 1 | 49 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,080 |
| Chinese students with return certificates departing..... | 11 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 |
| Chinese teachers with return certificates departing..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing..... | 875 | 267 | 44 | 1 | 134 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,323 |

APPENDIX II

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF
THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1913.

Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Division of Information for the year ended June 30, 1913.

As in former years, tables are presented showing a part of the activities of the division. They give the number applying in person for information, the number directed to opportunities, the callings of those applying, together with their races and the States to which they were directed.

Table I deals with those applying directly at the branches of the division. As in former years many applicants stated that they represented groups all the members of which could not find it convenient to call in person.

While these tables do not deal with those applying by mail for information concerning the purchase, rental, or character of lands, the number so applying is considerable and constantly increasing. Such correspondence is turned over to the State, or group of States, concerning which inquiry is made and the writers so informed. They are also supplied with the division's bulletin of Agricultural Opportunities which relates to the locality indicated by the correspondent.

In this connection it is worthy of mention, and consideration also, that correspondence received from residents of Euporean countries indicate a growing desire to know more about the opportunities for the agriculturist in the United States. Those who write for themselves and in behalf of groups of their fellow countrymen are, apparently, of an exceptionally industrious class. In nearly every instance they are men who own their farms, but wish to dispose of them, migrate to and invest in farm lands in the United States. As a rule the writers express a preference for some particular State, group of States, or locality near good markets. They also indicate what kind of crops they have been accustomed to growing. They state explicitly that they wish to migrate to the United States to engage in agriculture, the amount of capital they possess, and how well equipped they are to prosecute the work in this country. Under existing law no encouragement can be extended to those residing abroad to come to the United States for the purpose indicated, but their letters are referred to the officials of the States most likely to offer the inducements they seek. These inquiries come principally from Germans, Hollanders, Poles, and Belgians. The writers possess means, the fruit of agriculture, and should prove desirable

acquisitions to the rural population of this country. In all probability such people will migrate anyway, and it would be far better to direct them to the place and the kind of land they desire than have them waste time and means in seeking the proper locality after landing here. The following is a translation of a letter received in May from Piotrowska, Russia Poland:

We take the liberty of writing to you for information in regard to farm lands which we wish to purchase for cash in the United States of America. There will be about 207 prospective settlers who would be ready to start to emigrate to America, North or South, in next fall. We would like to know the laws governing settlers of foreign birth. Also we would like to get information as to the kind of land there is for sale, where, price per acre, whether for cash or installment plans. Please give us the prices in dollars and rubles. We would also like to know whether the section of the country where the land is for sale is inhabited. The majority of us would like to buy land and own it. * * * We would also like to know whether there is any difficulty of hiring farm hands and what the current wages are.

If the officials of the various States have given the required information as suggested by the division, it is probable this country will be the gainer, for those who are far-seeing enough to settle the question of where the right kind of land may be had before migrating will undoubtedly make good farmers and citizens.

Others writing from foreign countries state, among other things, what capital they possess. A resident of Bavaria writes that he has 8,000 marks (\$1,904) with which to buy land here.

It appears that the bulletins of the division, which dwell briefly on the agricultural opportunities of the United States, have found their way to agriculturists in Europe, and as a result the advantages of farm life in the United States are being considered abroad.

Reference to Table I will show that among foreigners the Germans lead all others in applying for information, 2,411 having applied in person. The Poles come next, with 2,268 applicants. Spain furnishes 1,125, while Swedish applicants number 1,306. Information was given to 2,552 native-born citizens of the United States. Many of these, as in former years, represented groups of men who could not apply in person. The number of naturalized citizens applying was 534, making a total of 3,086 citizens who sought the aid of the division in obtaining information concerning agricultural or common-labor opportunities.

Among those who went direct to places indicated by the division, the Polish and German are in the lead among foreigners, but American citizens furnish the largest number of those directly benefited. See Table III.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the number of complaints received from those directed by the division was less than in former years, and in each case the cause was traced and a satisfactory remedy applied.

TABLE I.—APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

| Race or people. | Bakers. | Barbers. | Blacksmiths. | Bookbinders. | Butchers. | Carpenters. | Clerks. | Domestics. | Drivers. | Electricians. | Engineers (civil). | Engineers (mechanical). | Engravers. | Factory hands. | Farmers. | Farm laborers. | Firemen. | Fishermen. | Furriers. | Gardeners. | Hat and cap makers. | Hotel porters. | Interpreters. | Iron and steel workers. | Jewelers and watchmakers. | Laborers. | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Arabian (Morocco) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| Armenian | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 38 |
| Bohemian | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 26 | | 5 | | | | | | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Bosnian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bulgarian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| Canadian | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | | 38 |
| Croatian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| Cuban | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| Dalmatian | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| Danish | 3 | | 3 | | 2 | 25 | 18 | 33 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 62 | 2 | 237 | 89 | 11 | | 6 | | 2 | 1 | | | 100 | |
| Dutch | 6 | | 1 | | 2 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 23 | 3 | 82 | 15 | | | 7 | | 15 | | | | 44 | |
| Egyptian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| English | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| Finnish | 1 | | 6 | | | 5 | 8 | 13 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 28 | 1 | 117 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | 255 |
| Flemish | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | | | | | 10 | 1 | 47 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| French | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 8 | 4 | 14 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| German | 26 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 17 | 64 | 64 | 70 | 81 | 26 | 2 | 2 | | 208 | 10 | 642 | 118 | | | 63 | | 3 | | 8 | | | 48 |
| Greek | 5 | | 3 | | 2 | 23 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 2 | | | 45 | 38 | 38 | 161 | | | | | 172 | | 32 | 1 | | 389 |
| Hebrew | | | | | 2 | | 19 | 17 | 12 | 15 | | | | 171 | 76 | 76 | | | | | | 34 | | 20 | | | 212 |
| Herzegovinian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 |
| Irish | | 4 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 40 | 72 | 8 | 2 | | | 18 | 13 | 13 | 2 | | | 1 | | 34 | | 1 | | | 63 |
| Italian | | | | | | 27 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 73 | 58 | 245 | 29 | | | | | 2 | | | | | 5 |
| Lithuanian | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 142 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | 316 |
| Lettish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 206 |
| Magyar | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Mexican | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | 8 | 4 | 3 | | | | 12 | 62 | 62 | 8 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 72 |
| Montenegrin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 1 | 74 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Norwegian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| Persian | | | | | | | 6 | 24 | 15 | 1 | 1 | | | 59 | 3 | 208 | 151 | | | | | 13 | | | | | 144 |
| Polish | 7 | | 14 | 3 | 9 | 41 | 6 | 76 | 18 | 7 | | | | 188 | 2 | 550 | 74 | | | | | 101 | | | | | 765 |
| Porto Rican | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | | | 13 | 6 | 6 | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 27 |
| Portuguese | | | | | | 2 | | 6 | 1 | | | | | 6 | | 34 | 75 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 127 |

TABLE I.—APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Race or people. | Bakers. | Barbers. | Blacksmiths. | Bookbinders. | Butchers. | Carpenters. | Clerks. | Domestics. | Drivers. | Electricians. | Engineers (civil). | Engineers (mechanical). | Engravers. | Factory hands. | Farmers. | Farm laborers. | Firemen. | Fishermen. | Furriers. | Gardeners. | Hat and cap makers. | Hotel porters. | Interpreters. | Iron and steel workers. | Jewelers and watchmakers. | Laborers. |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Roumanian..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| Russian..... | 1 | | 2 | | | 7 | | 11 | 4 | 1 | | | | 55 | 1 | 302 | 34 | | | 10 | 3 | 32 | | 8 | | 468 |
| Ruthenian..... | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 55 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| Scotch..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 19 | 3 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 20 |
| Servian..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| Slovak..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | | 81 |
| Slovenian..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 13 |
| Spanish..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 21 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 7 | | 2 | | 40 | | 94 | 417 | | | 1 | | 6 | | 38 | | 256 |
| South American..... | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | 2 | | 8 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Swedish..... | | 1 | 11 | | 3 | 81 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 3 | | 90 | 2 | 298 | 130 | | | 45 | | 22 | 29 | | 235 | |
| Swiss..... | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 46 | 1 | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 16 |
| Syrian..... | 2 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | 8 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 57 |
| Turkish..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| United States born..... | | | | | | 55 | 54 | 81 | 152 | 17 | | 5 | | 300 | 12 | 607 | 62 | | | 35 | 1 | 150 | | 79 | | 571 |
| United States born (negroes) | 11 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 25 | 10 | | | | | 3 | | | 31 | |
| United States naturalized citizens..... | | | | | | 5 | 8 | 14 | 24 | | | | | 46 | 2 | 206 | 13 | | | 17 | | 27 | | 7 | | 146 |
| Total..... | 70 | 9 | 101 | 9 | 55 | 786 | 299 | 515 | 432 | 135 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 1,601 | 42 | 4,465 | 1,564 | 11 | 1 | 300 | 23 | 833 | 2 | 488 | 4 | 5,344 |

TABLE I.—APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

| Race or people. | Literary and scientific persons. | Locksmiths. | Machinists. | Mariners. | Masons. | Merchants. | Metal workers (other than iron and steel). | Millers. | Miners. | Painters. | Plasterers. | Plumbers and pipe fitters. | Printers. | Saddlers and harness makers. | Shipwrights and joiners. | Shoemakers. | Stonecutters and drillers. | Tailors. | Tanners and curriers. | Tinners. | Tobacco workers. | Upholsters. | Weavers. | Wheelwrights. | Woodworkers, turners, etc. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Roumanian..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| Russian..... | | | 4 | 15 | | | | | 28 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 1,030 |
| Ruthenian..... | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 159 |
| Scotch..... | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 |
| Servian..... | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Slovak..... | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 161 |
| Slovenian..... | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| Spanish..... | | 1 | 38 | 46 | 9 | | 15 | 3 | 66 | 8 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1,125 |
| South American..... | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| Swedish..... | | 1 | 82 | 156 | | | 4 | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,306 |
| Swiss..... | | 1 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96 |
| Syrian..... | | | 6 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 18 | | | | 120 |
| Turkish..... | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| United States born..... | | 1 | 109 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 27 | | 10 | 36 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | 7 | | | 3 | | 2 | 2,475 | |
| United States born (negroes)..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 |
| United States naturalized citizens..... | | | 4 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 534 |
| Total..... | 3 | 23 | 683 | 926 | 97 | 13 | 165 | 15 | 258 | 146 | 11 | 61 | 53 | 6 | 97 | 27 | 14 | 44 | 3 | 16 | 23 | 7 | 54 | 6 | 42 | 19,891 |

TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR 1913, BY STATES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

| State. | Bakers. | Bakers, assistant. | Blacksmiths. | Blacksmith helpers. | Boarding-house keepers. | Cabinetmakers. | Carpenters. | Carpenters' apprentices. | Children (unemployed). | Deck hands. | Domestics. | Factory workers. | Farmers. | Farm workers. | Firmen. | Foremen. | Fishermen. | Gardeners. | Garden workers. | Harness makers. | Hostlers. | Hotel workers. | Interpreters. | Janitors, assistant. | Labors (common). | Machinists. | Miscellaneous. | Painters. | Porters. | Seamen. | Seeking employment. | Shoemakers. | Stable hands. | Tailors. | Teamsters. | Upholsterers. | Waiters. | Watchmen. | Wives (employed). | Wives (unemployed). | Woodsmen. | Total. | |
|--------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Alabama..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| California..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 220 |
| Connecticut..... | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 103 |
| Illinois..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Indiana..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| Iowa..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| Kansas..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 190 | |
| Louisiana..... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Maine..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Maryland..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | |
| Massachusetts..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 112 | |
| Michigan..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | |
| Minnesota..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| Mississippi..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | |
| Missouri..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | |
| Montana..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Nebraska..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 114 | |
| New Jersey..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,114 | |
| New York..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,707 | |
| North Dakota..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 388 | |
| Ohio..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 134 | |
| Pennsylvania..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 978 |
| Rhode Island..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| South Dakota..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Tennessee..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Texas..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | |
| Vermont..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | |
| Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 99 | |
| Washington..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| West Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Wisconsin..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| Total..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 56 | 2 | 49 | 25 | 90 | 49 | 1 | 1,920 | 13 | 3 | 13 | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2,482 | 5 | 31 | 4 | 81 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 53 | 17 | 38 | 5,025 |

TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY STATES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

| State. | Arabian. | Argentinian. | Armenian. | Australian. | Austrian. | Belgian. | Bohemian. | Bosnian. | British West Indian. | Brazilian. | Canadian. | Chilean. | Costa Rican. | Croatian. | Cuban. | Dalmatian. | Danish. | Dutch. | Egyptian. | English. | Estonian. | Finnish. | Flemish. | French. | German. | Greek. | Hebrew. | Hindoo. | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------|------------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| California..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 6 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 6 | 29 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Illinois..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 3 | | | 31 | | 4 | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| Iowa..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | |
| Kansas..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | | | | 3 | 50 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 16 | 16 | 1 | | | | | |
| Maine..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | | 9 | | | 9 | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 9 | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Mississippi..... | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | | | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Montana..... | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | | 1 | | | | 2 | 9 | | 3 | | 8 | | | 1 | | | 50 | 8 | | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 185 | 9 | 12 | | | | |
| New York..... | | 6 | | | | 1 | 9 | | 8 | 1 | 7 | | | 4 | | 4 | 63 | 18 | | 27 | | 88 | 1 | 11 | 286 | 11 | 17 | | | | |
| North Dakota..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | | 23 | | | 37 | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2 | 3 | 7 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 4 | 119 | 1 | | | | |
| Rhode Island..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vermont..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 11 | 7 | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 65 | 5 | 36 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 16 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 157 | 35 | 2 | 52 | 8 | 212 | 2 | 55 | 688 | 154 | 32 | 1 | | | |

It is the opinion of the Division of Information that on July 1, the date of this report, no man, able and willing to work, need be out of employment in the United States, for the demand for farm laborers, common laborers, and other kinds of workers was much more in evidence than the supply.

It happens every year, however, and at various times during the year, that men of a given calling are idle in one locality while workmen of that calling are needed elsewhere. This is due to two causes: Lack of information among the idle workmen and the employers who need them, and lack of means to defray transportation expenses in getting from the place of idleness to a place of employment.

One of the best means of "promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens" would be to keep American workmen constantly and profitably employed. By promptly notifying men who are thrown out of work where it may be had, the opportunities for the alien are increased and his presence in this country need not be regarded as a menace to American workmen.

In 1882, when what is now called the new immigration was on its initial move to the United States, the statement was made that the unemployed in this country numbered 2,000,000. Each year since then that same number of unemployed is given as current. These figures tell little and explain nothing. They are unreliable and at best only guesswork.

No real, intelligent effort has ever been made to ascertain the number out of work and the causes of unemployment. This can and should be done. It can be made possible for the Division of Information to state at any time the number of unemployed, and where they are unemployed; also the number that may obtain employment, and where it may be had throughout the United States.

The Government does excellent work in indicating to manufacturers where they may find markets for the finished product. The Government has not as yet undertaken the much easier and equally as important task of providing the manufacturers' partner in production—the workman—with information which may keep him steadily employed.

The promotion of a beneficial "distribution of admitted aliens" is not, as many believe, solely in the interest of the aliens. It would not be beneficial to the United States to have any considerable number of the aliens who are admitted remain in idleness or sell their labor in ruinous competition with American workmen. The Division of Information is in no way responsible for the presence of the alien in this country, for, up to the hour of landing, the division can have no dealings with him; but after he lands he should not be permitted to wrong himself and others through ignorance of opportunities about which he can know nothing, but which could be made known to him on landing and afterwards, when he will be in a more receptive mood than when, anxious and worried, he is passing examination for admission.

Thousands of immigrants go at once, on being admitted, to localities where their labor is not in demand and have to remain indefinitely awaiting employment. Even if not educated in our language or their own, they are surely intelligent, and it would be a reflection on that intelligence to attribute their remaining idle in one place to being at work in another to choice or a previous knowledge of exist-

ing conditions. It came under the personal observation of the chief of this division that a number of aliens passing through Ellis Island were destined to a certain locality in Pennsylvania where they could not obtain employment without displacing others. Such as these furnish a supply for the labor agent, the employment agent, and the padrone to direct later on, and it is a well-known fact that many of these, through collusion with corporation foremen, practically sell the same workmen over and over again for a fee of \$1 or \$2 a head. This can not be other than detrimental to American labor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Division of Information believes that every private employment agency, every agent for a corporation, and every other person directing men to employment across State lines, should be subject to the supervision of this division.

A Federal Weather Bureau, receiving its information from many sources throughout the world, is enabled to inform the inhabitants of the United States of coming storms and other changes in the weather. The work of the Weather Bureau was not deemed necessary at first and not appreciated until long after that bureau was in operation. It is just as important to all the people of the United States, and more especially the working people, that changes or coming changes in industrial life should be speedily and accurately recorded.

BRANCHES OF THE DIVISION.

The division wishes to commend the New York branch for the effective and practical manner in which not only admitted aliens and other residents are directed to opportunities for employment, but also for the assistance it thus renders employers of agricultural and common laborers in obtaining necessary additional help. Before this report goes to press the New York branch of the division will have moved to quarters in the new United States Barge Office, Battery Park, near South Ferry, New York City, and it is believed that the facilities afforded by the new location will increase the usefulness and efficiency of that office.

There should be a branch of the Division of Information in every industrial center in the United States. Through cooperation with the Post Office Department this can be successfully done and without great expense.

The Division of Information can at the present time, through the assistance rendered by the Post Office Department, state the labor requirements of the farmers of the United States. A system of postal-card inquiry, inaugurated some years ago, enables the division to keep in touch with agriculturists, and details of their wants may be made known to applicants for positions on farms.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In each city and town of sufficient population to maintain a post office a daily registration of those out of work should be made without expense to the unemployed. Registration should consist of such detail as to enable an employer to make selection. Employers in need of

workmen could register their needs at the same place. By this means and part of the time of a single clerk in the post offices, the tide of the unemployed could be turned toward places of employment.

A classified list of names of unemployed workmen, giving occupations and such other details as might be necessary, exhibited for public inspection at the post office, would enable the employer to secure help and also give employed workmen an opportunity of notifying idle men of opportunities for employment. The unemployed could in this way first advertise his need in his own locality, then have a record sent on to a State information bureau and also to the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration.

Through the cooperation of labor unions and brotherhoods the danger of directing men to points where strikes or lockouts might be in progress or contemplation would be obviated, and these organizations could materially assist in furnishing accurate information concerning unemployment of others as well as of their own members.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

At present when a new industry or enterprise is about to begin operations advertisements appear in the papers of different cities stating the number and kind of workmen required. It frequently happens, and this division has had abundant evidence of it, that more than double the number of men advertised for apply. Many of these give up employment and at much expense travel to the place indicated, only to be disappointed in not securing work and to find themselves financially embarrassed as well. All this can be avoided by a proper system of registration and notification.

The details of the plan above referred to can be worked out in a short time and, when perfected, it will be possible to prevent any considerable number of men remaining idle for any great length of time in any part of the United States.

Employers throughout the United States are supplied through labor agencies with information concerning the laying off or dismissal of workmen in their lines of business. Business foresight appears to require this. Those in need of workmen know from day to day where men of the class they require are out of work. Workingmen who lose their positions through dull times in one locality have no ready means of ascertaining, without loss of time and money, just where they may be needed. The plan herein suggested will change this.

PREPAID TICKETS.

The sending of money abroad to defray the expenses of aliens emigrating from Europe and the prepaid ticket are responsible for much of the crowding of already overpopulated industrial centers.

Though difficult of proof, the charge has been made that labor agents enlist the aid of aliens in this country to induce the coming of relatives, or alleged relatives, to the United States, and in this way endeavor to evade the immigration laws.

The sending of money and prepaid tickets should be subject to Federal supervision. Where the end in view is legitimate no harm may follow the sending of money or prepaid tickets. Where a doubt exists, the sender may prove to be a violator of the immigration laws.

With the record of money advanced and prepaid tickets filed with the Bureau of Immigration, and the destination of intending immigrants known, it will be an easy matter for the Division of Information to tell what conditions exist in the place designated, and the attention of the aliens directed to other points if deemed best.

BULLETINS OF THE DIVISION.

The work of translating the bulletins into foreign languages progresses slowly, owing to lack of sufficient appropriation to pay for the work. These bulletins are growing in favor, but the demand for their publication in many languages can not readily be complied with for the reason stated. The Polish edition is nearly ready. Inquiries for it are numerous and becoming more so.

When these bulletins in foreign languages are ready for distribution they should be read to immigrants aboard ship en route to the United States. They may be the means of turning many agriculturists toward the land and away from crowded centers.

It is a well-authenticated fact that hundreds of thousands of immigrants were farmers in Europe; it is natural to suppose that they would prefer following agriculture in the United States. Two causes combine to prevent this. One is lack of funds, the other lack of information concerning the agricultural possibilities of this country. That immigrants come here with their pockets bursting with money is a fallacy. They are driven here, in the main, by economic necessity, and their capital is a combination of ambition, muscle, and hope. All three are good, but not sufficient to make a farm productive. To educate them as quickly as possible in the ways of this country and as to its superiority over others in its agricultural opportunities would seem to be the part of wisdom, if not of necessity. The work of reclaiming our immigration and turning its attention to the land can not be done in a day or a year, but it can and should be done. One great cause of the high cost of living, so much complained of, is the drift from farm to city. To increase the number of producers of foodstuffs and keep the stream of idle city workers at low ebb by properly directing them to employment is the sanest and best way of solving the high-priced food problem.

Men who were farmers in Europe and save their earnings with which to buy land would more willingly buy cheap, productive land in the United States than high-priced land elsewhere, and to the end that they may invest their savings in land here they should be fully and frequently informed of what the various States have to offer to one in earnest in his desire to till the soil for a livelihood. With a branch of the division in each industrial center, always open and ready to impart information, it is probable that the greater part of the vast amount of money taken abroad each year by aliens returning to Europe would be invested in land in the United States.

The port of entry is not the only place to tell the alien about the United States. Every industrial center should have its representative of this division prepared to tell alien and citizen the things they do not know about farm life in this country.

Many men who came to the United States with but little money and who were directed to the land as farm laborers by this division

have invested their savings in American land and now own or are paying for farms of their own. The man who lacks capital, but who knows how, will often succeed where the man who has plenty of money to invest may fail because he does not know how.

FARM TESTING STATIONS.

The tendency of American life is away from the farm. The first object the immigrant's eyes focus on is the skyscraper, the many-storied factory, or the coal mine. Nothing to indicate that agriculture is carried on here is disclosed to the immigrant on landing. The Chief of the Division of Information has for years entertained the opinion that no immigrant whose occupation is shown by the manifest to be a farmer or farm laborer should be allowed to pass final examination inside of a week after arrival and that during his stay he should be required to demonstrate his ability to work on a trial farm to be stationed near the immigrant station. Such a plan, fully worked out in detail, would serve a double purpose—test the immigrant's industrial fitness and enable him to learn something about the United States, for each evening should be devoted to giving lantern-slide lectures on subjects which would educate the new arrival and stimulate the desire to become the owner of "a piece of land."

The information gathered by this division pertaining to agricultural opportunities could be given these probationers at our gates.

A DIVISION OF GENERAL INFORMATION.

Inquiries come to the Division of Information on every conceivable subject. They come from all parts of the country and are of such importance to the writers, who are entitled to the information they seek, that they should receive full consideration and prompt attention.

People residing away from Washington are unfamiliar with the official titles of the many divisions, bureaus, offices, and departments, and the respective scope and duties of each, and do not know therefore just which one should act upon the matters submitted by them. Owing to its title, they naturally infer that ours is a division of general information. Knowing where each inquiry may obtain proper attention and reply, this division forwards the letter to the place where the citizen may secure the information he seeks. The division performs this service now as a matter of necessity because the work is forced on it, due to its designation as a division of information. It is therefore suggested that the title of this division be changed to Division of General Information, its scope and duties enlarged as suggested in the foregoing, and publicity given to the fact that inquiries may be addressed to it on general matters as well as on the subjects with which it deals at present.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

APPENDIX III

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND
INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF
DISTRICTS

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR CANADA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING ALL CANA- DIAN SEAPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CANADIAN BORDER.

As in previous reports of like character, the aliens examined have been so classified as to show at a glance the character of immigration being received via Canada.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports..... | 47,647 |
| Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports..... | 916 |

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Total..... | 48,563 |
|------------|--------|

Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports, 0.70.

Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports, 0.00.

Causes for exclusion:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Feeble-minded..... | 6 |
| Insane..... | 2 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 1 |
| Trachoma..... | 18 |
| Favus..... | 1 |
| Other dangerous contagious diseases..... | 6 |
| Likely to become public charges..... | 105 |
| Surgeon's certificate..... | 60 |
| Contract laborers..... | 62 |
| Accompanying aliens..... | 8 |
| Under 16 years..... | 29 |
| Assisted aliens..... | 0 |
| Criminals..... | 17 |
| Prostitutes..... | 10 |
| Procurers..... | 8 |

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Total..... | 333 |
|------------|-----|

Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada and who sought entry to the United States within 1 year from date of arrival:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Total number examined..... | 14,132 |
| Total number debarred..... | 895 |

Percentage debarred, 6.33.

Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within 1 year:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Total number examined..... | 16,304 |
| Total number debarred..... | 878 |

Percentage debarred, 5.37.

Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than 1 year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Total number examined..... | 2,666 |
| Total number debarred..... | 209 |

Percentage debarred, 7.84.

168 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than 1 year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Total number examined..... | 11,311 |
| Total number debarred..... | 804 |

Percentage debarred, 7.11.

Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Total number examined..... | 44,701 |
| Total number debarred..... | 1,936 |

Percentage debarred, 4.33.

Aliens debarred at border stations, but not included in above figures, who applied for admission to the United States for a temporary sojourn.....

499

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Total number examined at border stations..... | 89,613 |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|

Causes for exclusion:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| Idiots..... | 8 |
| Imbeciles..... | 13 |
| Feeble-minded..... | 35 |
| Epileptics..... | 12 |
| Insane..... | 53 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 80 |
| Trachoma..... | 440 |
| Favus..... | 3 |
| Other dangerous contagious diseases..... | 65 |
| Professional beggars..... | 5 |
| Paupers..... | 5 |
| Likely to become public charges..... | 3,035 |
| Surgeon's certificate..... | 127 |
| Contract laborers..... | 405 |
| Accompanying aliens (sec. 11)..... | 63 |
| Under 16 years..... | 169 |
| Assisted aliens..... | 121 |
| Criminals..... | 228 |
| Polygamists..... | 5 |
| Anarchists..... | 2 |
| Prostitutes, etc..... | 186 |
| Procurers, etc..... | 144 |
| Receiving proceeds of prostitution..... | 6 |
| Passport provision, section 1..... | 11 |
| Total..... | 5,221 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Chinese examined..... | 838 |
| Number debarred..... | 58 |

Percentage debarred, 6.92.

For the year covered by this report 2,008 aliens were refused examination owing to nonreceipt of guaranty of payment of head tax. There were also 1,161 returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing who failed to present themselves for such examination, and these two classes may very properly be added to the number debarred.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Grand total of border class debarred..... | 8,448 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|

Percentage debarred, 9.02.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Grand total examined..... | 142,183 |
| Grand total debarred..... | 8,781 |

Percentage of grand total debarred, 6.17.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of United States citizens returning after residence in Canada..... | 54,497 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 169

For handy comparison of immigration to Canada with the records of immigration to our own country, the following table is appended through the courtesy of Hon. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, Ottawa, Canada:

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY MONTHS.

| Year and month. | British. | Conti- nental, etc. | From United States. | Total. |
|-----------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1912. | | | | |
| July..... | 13,399 | 8,340 | 12,557 | 34,296 |
| August..... | 11,824 | 7,734 | 13,309 | 32,867 |
| September..... | 13,189 | 7,501 | 10,450 | 31,140 |
| October..... | 10,166 | 6,545 | 10,481 | 27,192 |
| November..... | 6,316 | 6,006 | 7,895 | 20,217 |
| December..... | 3,062 | 4,200 | 5,763 | 13,025 |
| 1913. | | | | |
| January..... | 2,634 | 3,238 | 5,028 | 10,900 |
| February..... | 3,202 | 3,574 | 5,572 | 12,348 |
| March..... | 16,831 | 13,659 | 14,611 | 45,101 |
| April..... | 25,566 | 28,459 | 19,260 | 73,285 |
| May..... | 31,374 | 27,517 | 14,247 | 73,138 |
| June..... | 37,365 | 24,927 | 11,491 | 63,783 |
| Total..... | 164,928 | 141,700 | 130,664 | 437,292 |

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, BY MONTHS.

| Year and month. | Farming class. | Common laborers. | Skilled laborers. | Female servants. | Not classified. | Total. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1912. | | | | | | |
| July..... | 3,271 | 3,566 | 3,376 | 387 | 1,957 | 12,557 |
| August..... | 3,694 | 4,528 | 3,799 | 183 | 1,105 | 13,309 |
| September..... | 2,483 | 3,936 | 2,027 | 274 | 1,730 | 10,450 |
| October..... | 2,297 | 3,750 | 2,430 | 323 | 1,681 | 10,481 |
| November..... | 2,138 | 2,491 | 1,479 | 295 | 1,492 | 7,895 |
| December..... | 1,621 | 1,184 | 1,687 | 136 | 1,135 | 5,763 |
| 1913. | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,130 | 1,044 | 1,713 | 202 | 939 | 5,028 |
| February..... | 1,607 | 1,672 | 1,221 | 194 | 878 | 5,572 |
| March..... | 6,763 | 2,918 | 3,166 | 162 | 1,602 | 14,611 |
| April..... | 7,481 | 3,798 | 4,780 | 299 | 2,902 | 19,260 |
| May..... | 3,860 | 3,095 | 4,225 | 328 | 2,739 | 14,247 |
| June..... | 3,296 | 2,263 | 3,195 | 346 | 2,391 | 11,491 |
| Total..... | 39,641 | 34,245 | 33,098 | 3,129 | 20,551 | 130,664 |

170 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The following table shows the immigration movement from the United States to Canada, and from Canada to the United States, for the last two fiscal years:

1912.

| Month. | Canada to the United States. | | | | United States to Canada. | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | United States citizens. | Canadian citizens. | Other aliens. | Total. | United States citizens. | Canadian citizens. | Other aliens. | Total. |
| Pending from previous year..... | | 13 | 21 | 34 | | | | |
| 1911. | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 2,752 | 3,126 | 2,055 | 7,933 | 7,055 | 1,656 | 2,301 | 11,012 |
| August..... | 2,633 | 3,705 | 2,968 | 9,306 | 11,719 | 1,954 | 3,346 | 17,019 |
| September..... | 3,176 | 3,609 | 2,256 | 9,041 | 7,921 | 1,447 | 2,116 | 11,484 |
| October..... | 4,058 | 4,164 | 2,452 | 10,674 | 7,414 | 1,396 | 1,446 | 10,256 |
| November..... | 5,994 | 4,039 | 3,160 | 13,193 | 5,476 | 1,322 | 1,315 | 8,113 |
| December..... | 3,680 | 2,867 | 2,335 | 8,882 | 3,689 | 1,280 | 710 | 5,679 |
| 1912. | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2,249 | 2,842 | 1,574 | 6,665 | 2,830 | 964 | 547 | 4,341 |
| February..... | 1,956 | 2,723 | 1,527 | 6,206 | 3,884 | 1,179 | 689 | 5,752 |
| March..... | 2,486 | 3,290 | 1,619 | 7,395 | 12,555 | 1,820 | 1,877 | 16,252 |
| April..... | 3,202 | 2,993 | 2,164 | 10,359 | 15,779 | 2,183 | 3,532 | 21,494 |
| May..... | 2,667 | 4,236 | 2,280 | 9,183 | 11,317 | 2,894 | 3,890 | 18,101 |
| June..... | 3,464 | 3,042 | 2,566 | 9,072 | 8,312 | 19,991 | 3,445 | 13,748 |
| Total..... | 38,317 | 42,649 | 26,977 | 107,943 | 97,951 | 38,086 | 25,214 | 143,251 |

1913.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Pending from previous year..... | | 13 | 20 | 33 | | | | |
| 1912. | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 3,735 | 3,042 | 2,880 | 9,657 | 7,553 | 1,902 | 3,102 | 12,557 |
| August..... | 3,384 | 3,073 | 3,564 | 10,021 | 8,603 | 1,753 | 2,953 | 13,309 |
| September..... | 4,235 | 4,118 | 3,727 | 12,080 | 6,894 | 1,276 | 2,280 | 10,450 |
| October..... | 5,619 | 4,641 | 4,041 | 14,301 | 6,886 | 1,511 | 2,084 | 10,481 |
| November..... | 7,273 | 4,674 | 4,420 | 16,367 | 5,166 | 1,323 | 1,406 | 7,895 |
| December..... | 6,139 | 3,761 | 3,678 | 13,578 | 3,739 | 1,252 | 772 | 5,763 |
| 1913. | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 3,139 | 2,975 | 2,629 | 8,743 | 3,235 | 890 | 903 | 5,028 |
| February..... | 3,493 | 2,628 | 2,452 | 8,573 | 3,726 | 926 | 920 | 5,572 |
| March..... | 3,538 | 3,146 | 2,726 | 9,410 | 10,851 | 1,690 | 2,070 | 14,611 |
| April..... | 4,496 | 4,903 | 3,926 | 13,325 | 13,847 | 2,430 | 2,983 | 19,260 |
| May..... | 4,452 | 4,055 | 4,990 | 13,497 | 9,345 | 2,494 | 2,408 | 14,247 |
| June..... | 4,994 | 3,672 | 5,360 | 14,026 | 7,815 | 1,832 | 1,844 | 11,491 |
| Total..... | 54,497 | 44,701 | 44,413 | 143,611 | 87,660 | 19,279 | 23,725 | 130,664 |

NOTE.—Above figures show applications for admission to the United States, but do not include aliens arriving at Canadian seaports having United States destinations.

It will be observed from the foregoing that a total of 142,183 aliens sought entry to the United States through and from Canada during the past year, an increase of 98 per cent at the seaports, of 27 per cent at border ports of entry, and of 42 per cent in citizens of the United States who, after residence in Canada, have returned to resume residence in their own country. Heavy immigration to North America generally, augmented steamship service to Canadian ports by the regular lines, and the introduction of a steamship service by the Canadian Pacific and Austro-Americana Lines from Mediterranean ports direct to Quebec and Montreal are the principal causes for the unusual increase in immigration to the United States via Canadian seaports.

The increase in the number shown to have entered the United States after residence in Canada, however, is not so easily accounted for. Reference to the Dominion records shows that during our last fiscal year transoceanic immigration to Canada totaled 306,628. There has been the suggestion of immigrants coming to Canada in unassimilable numbers and of a money stringency in that country retarding development enterprises, thus lessening demand for workmen, but to what extent these

alleged conditions have stimulated migration to the United States of aliens previously resident in Canada must be left to conjecture. The movement has been neither spasmodic nor sectional in character, but has been general throughout the year and quite evenly distributed as regards border ports of entry to the United States, and it would therefore seem that at least a portion of such influx must be attributed to the steady enlargement of steamship service to Canada, bringing, as such service no doubt does, many aliens of the roving, prospecting class, who are never satisfied to remain in one country until they have tried conditions in the other.

As to the fitness of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports destined to the United States, exclusions for medical reasons amount to but one-fifth of 1 per cent of the number examined, while exclusions for other causes represent one-half of 1 per cent of such number. From this satisfactory showing it will be seen that the various Canadian steamship lines with which our department is in agreement have exercised care with regard to the class of immigrants allowed to embark on their steamers. * * *

The agreement under which we are working (and the ends of good administration as well) contemplate that our Government shall at all times supply sufficient help to render possible the prompt examination of arriving aliens having United States destinations, but the fact is that for many months our staff of help at the seaports has been inadequate to meet the needs of the situation, and as a consequence at times our service has all but broken down. Long hours of duty have almost invariably characterized the inspection at Quebec and Halifax, the officers at these ports on numerous occasions having been compelled to work 36 consecutive hours with no period for rest, and on account of the mental and physical exhaustion which must result from such a strain it is obvious that it has been simply impossible to enforce that careful inspection of aliens which the immigration laws and regulations and the interests of our country demand.

From this inadequacy of force still another unfortunate situation has arisen against which the steamship lines, arriving aliens, and finally the Dominion Government have entered vigorous protest, viz, our inability to examine immigrants promptly on arrival. During recent months, owing to the congestion at Quebec, aliens held for board of special inquiry hearing have been compelled to undergo detention in the crowded hospital for periods of from six to eight days before their cases could be heard, and thus for the prompt inspection that should have been accorded arriving aliens was substituted what amounted to annoying hardships, which were keenly felt, particularly in the cases of women and children, who, wearied from weeks of travel from their foreign homes, were anything but prepared cheerfully to endure such vexatious delay.

By the vote of a substantial majority of its Members and with no little enthusiasm, the last Congress passed a new immigration bill, which failed to become law only by reason of Executive veto. The debates attending passage of the new law left no room for doubt that the support given the measure was due almost entirely to new features calculated to restrict immigration. When we consider the fact that, owing to lack of help and funds, the restrictive features of the present immigration act have not been fully taken advantage of for several recent years, present enthusiasm for greater restriction is difficult to comprehend, and as to the desire of Congress further to restrict immigration, the futility of such legislation to that end is obvious unless such laws are enforced, a condition simply unattainable under the present limited-funds program.

In this connection, alluding to the district under my own control, owing to the constant and ever-annoying drawback of inadequate help, it has been an impossibility to enforce the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws and regulations as I believe Congress intended they should be enforced. As a result of immigration, Canada is now adding to its population (less the number outgoing) at the rate of 450,000 souls per year, approximately two-thirds of this influx being from transoceanic countries. As our records will show, there are thousands of such aliens constantly seeking access to the United States, despite any advantages Canada may have to offer. For the purpose of our immigration laws, aliens of this class are immigrants precisely as if they were landing at New York, and their examination should be as carefully conducted as at any other point of ingress; but to illustrate how insufficient help and lack of funds operate in the inspection of aliens entering the United States along the Canadian border, I may state that during the eight months subsequent to August, 1912, no less than 54,000 passengers entered the United States at one point by ferry, shortage of help rendering it impossible to question even one of these aliens as to his status under the immigration laws.

It seems needless to dwell upon the inefficiency of an inspection system whereby the Government expends no inconsiderable amount of money to enforce the immigration laws at one point and at the same time maintains a wide-open door but a short distance away. An analogous situation would be presented by the enforcement of

proper inspection at the port of New York, leaving the port of Philadelphia an unguarded gateway for all the aliens who might care to enter.

As to the importance of strengthening and protecting our border inspection, one has but to consult the tables herewith transmitted, which show that practically 9 per cent of all aliens seeking entry at the boundary are debarred, whereas at the four principal Atlantic seaports of the United States, according to the bureau's records for recent years, the number debarred has represented but $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total arrivals.

Adverting to conditions above described existing at Canadian ocean ports, so far as our own service is concerned, it may also be said that there is scarcely an important substation on the border where employees are not required to observe hours of duty never contemplated in present-day Government service. The department already having been the recipient of numerous petitions looking to a termination of such practice, and in view of the situation portrayed, it is earnestly hoped that steps may be taken to provide such additional help as the constantly growing importance of the Canadian border branch of the bureau's service may demand.

It is gratifying to know that it is the purpose of the new department to contend for an Immigration Service that will be efficient throughout, and in this connection it is my personal belief that nothing would be more conducive to the strengthening and betterment of our inspection work than a radical change in the present policy relating to promotions, so that officers of ability who are doing conscientious work might be assured that promotions will be made on the basis of merit and length of service, and that advancements would not be left to the uncertainties of change in the service caused by death, dismissal, resignation, or transfer. It is generally conceded that the matter of selecting prospective citizens of the United States at the gateways of the Nation is a serious and important work, and that our inspection system should aim at the highest possible standard. It would involve no great task, however, to show that the present policy with regard to promotions has operated to retard rather than to stimulate efficiency; hence my earnest conviction that a change should be urged.

There are at present employed in this district 182 inspectors. As a large majority of the inspectors employed are now in the lower-salaried grades, and as the changes from those grades must be decidedly more numerous than from the higher grades (this condition also holding good as regards interpreters and clerks), it will be seen that promotion prospects for those employed in the lower grades are anything but encouraging, and it would seem that no further comment is necessary to support my contention that the present policy pertaining to promotions does not make for efficiency in the service. In most instances appointees enter the Immigration Service having in view permanency in such employment, and in justice to such employees, and as an incentive to intelligent and conscientious endeavor, it would seem of the greatest importance that some plan be devised as to promotions that will eliminate the element of doubt and uncertainty, and that will place faithful officers of the bureau in a position to determine without longer delay whether or not it is for the interests of themselves and the families dependent upon them for support that they continue their connection with the Immigration Service.

The border inspectors have earned special commendation for the important work done in the way of preventing violations of the immigration, Chinese, and white-slave acts by, in many instances, accomplishing the arrest and prosecution of the offenders. The following table gives the number of arrests made, cause for arrest, and termination of each case:

CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1913 (OTHER THAN THOSE RELATING TO CHINESE CASES).

[Table only includes those where the Government was sustained.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

| Name of defendant. | Section violated. | Result. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| George McDonald..... | 3, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended and defendant turned over to military authorities for prosecution for desertion. |
| George Saunders..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended. |
| Giuseppe Zackeo..... | 8, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; fined \$50. |
| William Francis Ronen..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; fined \$500. |

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 173

CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913 (OTHER THAN THOSE RELATING TO CHINESE CASES)—Contd.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

| Name of defendant. | Section violated. | Result. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Harry Patterson..... | 3, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; 9 months Erie County Penitentiary. |
| Tomasso Giannacono..... |do..... | Forfeited \$1,000 bond. |
| Bernardo Giannacono..... |do..... | Do. |
| Elmer E. Smith..... | 8, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; fined \$25. |
| George Smith..... | 3, immigration act.... | Do. |
| Charles Lemontchek..... | 79, Federal Penal Code. | Pleaded guilty; fined \$50. |
| Juzeffa Derusz..... | 3, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended. |
| Frank Charles Ter Reace..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; fined \$1 and sentenced to 6 months Erie County Penitentiary. |
| Nicola Pantaleo..... | 8, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; fined \$50. |
| Jan Spinalski..... | 3 and 8, immigration act. | Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended. |
| John Mates..... |do..... | Do. |

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Emma Foubert..... | 3, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; 2 years Detroit House of Correction. |
| Edward Hill..... | White-slave traffic act. | Pleaded guilty; 2 years Federal Prison, Leavenworth, Kans. |
| Chas. S. Phillips..... | 3, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; 9 months Detroit House of Correction. |
| Herbert L. Newcomb..... |do..... | Convicted; 16 months Federal Prison, Leavenworth, Kans. |
| Ignate Van Middel..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 6 months Detroit House of Correction. |
| J. L. Grant..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 2 years Federal Prison, Leavenworth, Kans. |
| Stojan Boric..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 6 months Detroit House of Correction. |
| Gaston Cardinal..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 60 days Detroit House of Correction. |
| Maxim Motylinska..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 3 months Detroit House of Correction. |
| Emil Neiriux..... |do..... | Do. |
| Chas. H. A. Anderson..... |do..... | Convicted; 4 years Detroit House of Correction. |
| William Menary..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 4 months Detroit House of Correction. |
| Sadie Nall or Mall..... |do..... | Pleaded guilty; 3 months Detroit House of Correction. |

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| George Sullivan..... | 3, immigration act.... | Convicted; 1 year and 6 months Federal Prison, Leavenworth, Kans. |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Marc Autun Raus..... | White-slave traffic act. | Convicted; 2 years and 6 months Federal Prison, Leavenworth, Kans. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Charles Anderson..... | 3, immigration act.... | Pleaded guilty; 7 months Chittenden County Jail, Burlington, Vt. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ercole del Grande..... | 79, Federal Penal Code. | Pleaded guilty; fined \$100. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|

174 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, FOR CHINESE SMUGGLING, IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 8 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT AND SECTION 11 OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT, HANDLED BY OFFICERS IN THE MONTREAL JURISDICTION.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

| Name. | Result. |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Charles Buffa..... | Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 2 months in jail. Judge Martin. |
| Yeolande R. Brown (alias Q. R. Maggie)..... | Convicted on two offenses; sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary. Judge Martin. |
| Bert Smith..... | Convicted; sentenced to 3 months in jail. Judge Martin. |

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| George Copp..... | Convicted; sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. Judge Sessions. |
| Fred O'Neill..... | Convicted; sentenced to pay a fine of \$100; in jail 3 months awaiting trial. Judge Sessions. |
| Ovla Latour, alias "Bay City" Latour..... | Do. |
| John Geiser..... | Convicted; sentence suspended. Judge Sessions. |
| Harry Freeman..... | Convicted; sentenced to 6 months in jail. Judge Sessions. |
| William Anderson..... | Do. |
| Jack Clydesdale..... | Convicted; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor. Judge Sessions. |
| Franklin T. Hargrave..... | Convicted; sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Judge Tuttle. |
| John Humphrey..... | Convicted on 2 offences; sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment in Detroit House of Correction and to pay fine of \$2,000. Judge Tuttle. |
| Robert Haskins..... | Convicted; sentence suspended. Judge Tuttle. |
| Charles Rose..... | Do. |
| Jack McGraw, alias Bertrand..... | Convicted; sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment in Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle. |
| Edward Dunford..... | Convicted; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle. |
| Percy (alias Philip) Deneau..... | Convicted; sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in Detroit House of Correction and to pay \$1,000 fine. Judge Tuttle. |
| Ray McLean, alias Lounsbury..... | Do. |
| Lee Ah Hoon..... | Convicted; sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and to pay \$1,000 fine; jail sentence suspended upon payment of fine. Judge Tuttle. |
| Roy Beckerson..... | Convicted; sentence suspended. Judge Tuttle. |

PROSECUTIONS FOR CHINESE SMUGGLING PENDING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, JUNE 30, 1913.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Northern New York..... | 7 |
| Eastern Michigan..... | 6 |

The foregoing table is not, of course, intended to represent all the smuggling with which our officers have had to contend, for in many instances aliens who set out to effect unlawful entry to the United States proceeded upon their own initiative and without leaders, in which event, when arrests were made, deportation, not prosecution, was the result.

In this connection, along practically the entire northern border officers of the bureau meet with much trouble in arranging for the temporary detention of aliens who surreptitiously enter the country pending receipt of department warrant authorizing arrest. The only aid at all available is derived from local police officers, who * * * arrange for the temporary commitment of such aliens to local jails. It may be said, however, that in most instances such assistance to our service is rendered with reluctance through fear of legal complications, and as the matter is one of a strictly Federal character, it would seem that our department's officers should be relieved of the necessity of constantly calling upon sheriffs and police officers to assist in the detention of aliens whose examination by immigration officials is surely contemplated under the present immigration law, and for whose temporary detention pending receipt of warrant the authority should be made clear and unequivocal in any new immigration legislation that may be enacted. The heavier the immigration to Canada, the greater need for an amendment to our law such as is suggested in the foregoing, and it is earnestly hoped that the bureau may be pleased to urge adoption of the change recommended.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 175

Of the warrants of arrest issued by the department during the past fiscal year, officers in this district served no less than 848, and the aliens involved were disposed of as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| Pending July 1, 1912..... | 178 |
| Reported during year..... | 966 |
| Total..... | 1,144 |
| Deported from United States ports..... | 285 |
| Deported from Canadian ports..... | 78 |
| Deported to Canada..... | 208 |
| Warrants canceled..... | 235 |
| Pending June 30, 1913..... | 220 |
| Deported by other districts to Canada..... | 118 |
| Total..... | 1,144 |

Of the foregoing, 253 male and 110 female aliens were deported to trans-Atlantic countries for the following causes:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Insane..... | 84 |
| Public charges..... | 134 |
| Criminals..... | 49 |
| Entered without inspection..... | 20 |
| Prostitutes..... | 51 |
| Procurers..... | 25 |
| Total..... | 363 |

Divided as to occupations, our records show the following:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Laborers..... | 217 |
| Domestics..... | 75 |
| Mechanics..... | 8 |
| Professional..... | 10 |
| Not given..... | 41 |
| Clerks..... | 8 |
| Prostitutes..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 363 |

LITERACY.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Can read and write..... | 250 |
| Can not read or write..... | 105 |
| No record..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 363 |

These figures indicate but meagerly the Government funds expended and the time spent by our officers in investigations, travel, and handling of clerical work which execution of the above-mentioned warrants involved, all of such expense and labor, to my mind, constituting unassailable support of the contention that our inspection of aliens at time of entry to the country is not what it should be. Economically, it seems far from good management to * * * admit aliens at the ports only later to expel them at heavy expense and with increased hardship. * * *

During the past year 433 citizens of the United States residing in Canada were found to be deportable under Dominion laws, and the following are the causes prompting expulsion of these citizens from Canada:

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Criminals..... | 277 |
| Procurers..... | 7 |
| Prostitutes..... | 16 |
| Insane..... | 42 |
| Public charges..... | 85 |
| Illegal entry..... | 2 |
| "Industrial Workers of the World"..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 433 |

Regarding citizens of our own country who are ordered deported from Canada, and who are helpless because of physical or mental defects, and arranging for their proper care in the United States constitutes one of the most difficult problems that this office has to deal with. Frequently cases are presented where the dependent has been absent for many years from the State of which once a citizen, affording basis for the claim by the particular State that citizenship has been relinquished, no settled residence in any State having subsequently been acquired. As a citizen of the United States, deportation within the period prescribed by the Canadian act must be assented to, and a suitable institution to which to return such dependent must be found, in which quest it may be taken for granted no encouragement or aid is received from any State in the United States, the practice being, regardless of how many different States the dependent may have resided in before crossing into Canada, for each State to vie with the other in disclaiming or shirking all responsibility with regard to any such dependent.

The question may be asked, Is this really an immigration matter? Possibly not, but it devolves upon immigration officers to pass upon the question of citizenship, and in cases of insanity, illness, and infancy, protection to helpless citizens precludes desertion of such dependents immediately upon their reaching United States territory, hence necessity for an investigation in each instance which will show the actual State and county to which the dependent should be delivered.

From previous figures it will be observed that 326 citizens of Canada were deported from the United States during the fiscal year just past, our deportation orders being enforced only after the Canadian authorities, as the result of investigation, had assented thereto. The following shows the causes for deportation and the occupations of those deported:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Criminals..... | 58 |
| Procurers..... | 25 |
| Prostitutes..... | 81 |
| Insane..... | 49 |
| Public charges..... | 92 |
| Entered without inspection..... | 21 |
| Total..... | <u>326</u> |
| Laborers..... | 132 |
| Domestics..... | 90 |
| Mechanics..... | 2 |
| Professional..... | 10 |
| Not given..... | 68 |
| Clerks..... | 15 |
| Prostitutes..... | 9 |
| Total..... | <u>326</u> |
| LITERACY. | |
| Can read and write..... | 247 |
| Can not read or write..... | 44 |
| No record..... | 35 |
| Total..... | <u>326</u> |

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

As to the conditions outlined in the foregoing with regard to regular immigration, their counterpart is found in connection with our efforts to enforce the Chinese exclusion laws along the northern border.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1913, 8,122 Chinese entered Canada. Of this number 7,760 were admitted upon payment of the \$500 capitation tax; the remainder entered as members of the exempt classes named in the Dominion act relating to Chinese. The Dominion census of 1911 shows a Chinese population of 27,000. In the past three years 23,866 Chinese have been admitted to Canada, 18,809 being taxable, and yielding a revenue of more than nine millions to the Dominion Government. No one familiar with the line of employment followed by the Chinese would be likely to maintain that this large number of Chinese found ready and profitable employment in Canada. The fact is, in their determination to get into the United States in defiance of law, Canada is but a vantage ground for the Chinese; and, as thousands effect entry to Canada yearly, it is obvious that in its efforts to enforce the

exclusion laws along the Canadian border, the bureau has on its hands a task of gigantic proportions, demanding very serious consideration.

Referring to Chinese who are admitted to Canada, it has often been facetiously remarked that "Canada gets the head tax and the United States gets the Chinese." At the present rate of admissions to Canada and on account of inadequate help in our service to check the operations of the smugglers, I feel we may reasonably expect a more disquieting verification of the above-quoted saying than has ever manifested itself in the past. The operations of the smugglers now involve the use of fast motor boats, high-power automobiles, and bonded freight cars, to cope with which means of smuggling, officers especially fitted for the work should be provided, for, while the bureau is already maintaining quite a numerous force of help in this district, it is of course well known that there are less than a half-dozen officers whose entire time is devoted to enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, the efforts of other inspectors being necessarily devoted to the inspection of aliens coming within the terms of our immigration laws who seek entry to the United States in a lawful manner.

Until the Dominion Government regulates the introduction of Chinese into Canada by the adoption of laws more restrictive in character than those now in use, the above described will be the conditions with which our Government will have to deal along our northern border, and, if it be the intention of the department to render thoroughly effective our Chinese-exclusion laws, then additional inspectors and a more generous allotment of funds for this work are a necessity.

EXAMINATION OF CHINESE AT VANCOUVER.

June 30, 1913, ended the second statistical year of enforcement of the exclusion laws under an agreement entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the United States Government, whereby all Chinese from the Orient destined to the United States via Canadian border ports arriving on said transportation company's steamers are inspected by United States officers at Vancouver, British Columbia, instead of, as formerly, at the eastern border ports and later at Boston, Mass.

As conditions at Vancouver have continued very much the same (except for a slight decrease in the number of applicants) as during the previous year, and as the practical working of the law was covered in the report of last year, it is not deemed necessary to enter now into a further discussion thereof. The methods employed in handling Chinese applicants at Vancouver differ very little, if any, from those employed at Chinese ports of entry in the United States, and all rights and privileges there accorded them can be taken advantage of at the former port. As during the previous year, no Chinese found inadmissible to the United States by our officers at Vancouver have been allowed by the Canadian Government to resort to payment of the \$500 head tax and thereby secure admission to Canada, from which country surreptitious entry could later be made into the United States; neither have the requirements of the law as to deportation failed of enforcement in respect of Chinese who, after exhausting their rights before the department, were of the class to be returned to the country whence they came.

While there has been a small decrease in the number of Chinese applying for admission at Vancouver during the last year, when compared with the previous year, a large proportion of the same appears in the so-called "son cases." In my previous report comment was made upon the large number of "sons" applying for admission, it being felt at that time that this condition was due to the fact that Vancouver was a newly organized port and interested parties were taking advantage of that fact. The decrease in this class of cases has tended to prove that our suspicions were correct, as it would now seem that no special effort is being made to divert this class of immigration to the above port, it having been found that the inspection there is no less rigid than at the ports in the United States.

Somewhat of an increase will be noted in the number of Chinese women applying for admission. However, after a very careful examination in each case, we were satisfied that the claim set forth was bona fide, except in a very few instances when denial was entered, but in each case, upon appeal to the department, the applicant was allowed to land. There have, though, been several Chinese women deported from Vancouver under the immigration law during the past year for the reason that they were certified by the medical examiner as being afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. No "raw natives" have been admitted during the past year, and but few section 6 applicants have applied. Those of the latter class have all been promptly admitted.

In the handling of Chinese business at Vancouver our officers come into close contact with those of the Dominion immigration service, and their assistance in con-

sulting old Canadian records of prior landings of Chinese has on many occasions been found of material value to this office, and we have thus been able to furnish officials of our service in the United States with information which they would otherwise find it difficult to secure.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s officials have continued to carry out the terms of the agreement made with the Government in all its details, and our relations with this company have been most pleasant. This company has recently added to their trans-Pacific service two vessels of considerably greater carrying capacity than the three now in operation, and there is no doubt that the number of Chinese applicants at Vancouver will thereby be increased in the near future.

* * * * *

The second year of the existence of Vancouver as a United States port of entry for Chinese has only tended further to demonstrate the wisdom of the plan from an administrative standpoint and appears to have fully justified the arrangement.

* * * * *

JOHN H. CLARK,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The annual report of the New England district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, is the record of a district containing, in respect to volume of immigration, the second, fifth, and sixth ports of the United States. The total inward passenger movement, aggregating 119,811, represents an increase of 45 per cent over the preceding year, while an increase of 50 per cent is denoted by the total of 106,585 in relation to alien passengers. Appended to this report, also, are the usual statistical statements showing, among other matters, the year's record of penalties incurred by steamship companies under section 9 and an account of aliens landed under the provisions of sections 19 and 37 for hospital treatment. The report of the Chinese division follows in due course.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The problem of conducting the business of the port of Boston in the quarters which have been rented during the past 10 years becomes increasingly difficult. These quarters form part of the second or top story of a wooden building (sheathed on the outside with tin) used for the purposes of a steamship dock. The administrative offices, detention rooms, and dormitories, which were prepared for occupancy at considerable expense to the Government, are mainly of wooden construction. An attempt was made to protect the detention quarters by reinforcing the floors and stairways with concrete, which, it is believed, might delay materially the progress of a fire.

The task of keeping the premises in a sanitary condition becomes harder as the building ages. With a demand for accommodations which the detention quarters were never intended to meet the problem grows complex. We are unprovided with conveniences comparable to those afforded second-class passengers on trans-Atlantic liners.

In spite of the fact that the Boston immigration station long since proved inadequate to meet local demands, we are constantly under the necessity of caring for detained aliens arriving at the support of Providence. This is only an additional reason for regret, however, that no appreciable progress has been made toward erecting a new immigration station on the site purchased at East Boston several years ago.

A modern steamship dock is in process of construction at Providence, which is intended to provide suitable facilities for inspection purposes. At present, however, the inspection of immigrants is conducted aboard ship under conditions which are conducive neither to comfort nor efficiency.

An earnest attempt was made last winter by the Board of Trade at Portland, Me., to secure adequate quarters for detained aliens. It seemed impossible, however, to obtain a suitable building for use during the comparatively limited season of immigration at that support. Better success is hoped for next year.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION.

The subject of illegal immigration, with special reference to stowaways and deserting seamen, was treated at some length last year. The abuses to which reference was made continue and doubtless will continue until stopped through effective legislation by Congress.

The number of stowaways discovered this year, totaling 28, is the smallest on record. Of these, 7 were Americans and 21 aliens. There is no reason to suppose that the number of alien seamen, 636, reported by masters of vessels as deserting during the year, actually represents the total desertions. A total of 137 seamen presented themselves at this office for inspection, 15 of whom declared their intention to remain ashore.

DETENTIONS.

Cases brought before the boards of special inquiry at Boston numbered 9,266, or about 19 per cent of the total alien arrivals. The number of aliens actually deported, 397, represents seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the immigrant alien arrivals or six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total aliens.

The nightly average number of occupants in the detention quarters at Boston was 67, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the preceding year. The highest average for any one month occurred this year, as last, in June. But the average for June, 1912, was only 88 as compared with 121 for 1913. The month of January shows the lowest average in 1913 as well as 1912.

PUBLIC CHARGES.

A very important part of our duties consists of the investigation of violations of the immigration laws and the expulsion of such aliens as are found, any time within three years after landing, to be illegally in the United States. It is clear, however, that a proper observance of those sections of the law concerning public charges implies a reasonable degree of cooperation among Federal, State, and local authorities. The common interests of the community obviously demand the removal of alien criminals and public charges to the countries of which they are citizens. But the initial steps in the removal process must usually be taken by the local authorities; and it is a careless public, indeed, which permits the continuance of the prevailing indifference among local officials charged with the care of the delinquent and defective classes. The results now achieved in ridding the country of "undesirables" are only a suggestion of what might be accomplished by efficient coordination of the various governmental agencies. But even the highest degree of efficiency will be unavailing fairly to meet the issue under the handicaps presented by the existing law. The problem can never be satisfactorily solved until the law is amended to provide for the expulsion of aliens who demonstrate their "undesirability" at any time within five years after arrival.

BOND CASES.

Enforcement of the provisions of the so-called school bonds, which are sometimes accepted to permit the landing of children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parents, is attended with constant friction. Among the provisions of the school bond is one specifying the submission of quarterly reports of school attendance until the alien reaches the age of 16. Seldom, however, are the reports furnished voluntarily. It often becomes necessary to enter into a protracted correspondence with the bondsmen or persons responsible for the alien's care. Sometimes an officer is specially detailed to investigate the conditions under which the child is living and to ascertain whether or not it has been placed at work unsuited to its years. On several occasions there has been no alternative to enforcing the conditions of the bond but by deporting the alien involved.

Occasionally a child under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent, but going to a close relative who satisfies the immigration officers of his trustworthiness, is deemed a "meritorious case" and allowed to land without bond. A recent investigation in a New England mill city, however, of a group of five such cases, demonstrates the need of great care in dealing with alien children. In only one of the five cases were the conditions found to be satisfactory. Two of the aliens, both girls, were at work in the mills; one was serving as a domestic in the home of her relatives, one had disappeared altogether and, as was subsequently learned, had proceeded to California with relatives shortly after arrival—the New England address being fictitious; the fifth alien was attending school according to agreement.

It would not be difficult to point out abuses in connection with ordinary public-charge bonds which are accepted by the Government to permit landing in certain cases of aliens who are decrepit or diseased. It is believed that the new form of bond recently adopted, which provides for a limited degree of surveillance in the case of a bonded alien during a period of one year after landing, will prove of advantage.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

According to the existing method of inspecting arriving immigrants, it is often desirable to make a second inspection at the proposed destination. This is particularly the case in reference to young women, children, and groups of men going to a single address. Practical experience demonstrates the need of this second inspection also to cover affiants from whom are received affidavits in behalf of immigrants destined to remote sections of the country. New England has a large Canadian population and at some seasons the demand for investigations of cases of aliens entering the United States from Canada is most insistent. Under existing conditions the burden of proof in doubtful matters too often is placed upon the Government. Cases of suspected contract labor, immorality or other delinquencies, concerning which direct evidence is lacking, are perforce landed and, owing to pressure of routine business, may be lost to sight. It is believed that a considerable proportion of such aliens are actually in the country in violation of law.

The solution of the problems suggested in the foregoing paragraph may be met by the creation of a permanent field force for continuous investigation. The regular or routine work of the port must take precedence over outside matters; and during busy seasons of immigration it is entirely impracticable to spare men for special details, no matter how great the need.

CHINESE.

Investigations of Chinese have been made in 376 cases. Of these 204 were applications for return certificates, 71 were applications for entry (on which reports were made to other officers in charge), and 101 were miscellaneous investigations. Moreover, it was necessary during the year to keep watch over 1,459 Chinese laborers who came into the ports of the district as employees of vessels. Four of these "seamen" escaped, bonds given on account of three of them being forfeited.¹

PERSONNEL.

The difficulties of supervising several widely separated ports of entry with the limited force at my command were mentioned in last year's report. Great praise is due the personnel in this district for the spirit in which it has met the extraordinary demands of the year 1913. In spite of a remarkable expansion of business there has been no corresponding increase in the number of employees. Under the circumstances our force has resembled a small army overwhelmed by superior numbers, and it has been impossible at times thoroughly to enforce the statutes.

Geo. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN
CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY,
AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK
HARBOR.

As a result of another period of heavy immigration there have been inspected under the immigration law at the port of New York approximately 1,033,000 aliens during the past fiscal year. The practice has continued of inspecting those traveling as first and second cabin passengers on the vessels between the quarantine station and the dock, ordering to Ellis Island such of them as were not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" or could not be conveniently and fully inspected on board. Of these there were a large number, composed mostly of second-cabin passengers, many such passengers requiring quite as careful inspection as do those traveling in the steerage, commonly known as immigrants. All of the latter were brought to Ellis Island for inspection as a matter of course. On a great many days during the last year the arrivals at Ellis Island have numbered from four to five thousand, taxing to the utmost its facilities for examination and detention. Over 60,000 cases have

¹ Other details regarding Chinese transactions in the New England district are shown in the bureau's report.

been considered by boards of special inquiry. Many additional cases were "temporarily detained," usually for the receipt of funds, to verify addresses, or to hear from relatives. The monthly percentages of exclusions have been as high as 1.90 and as low as 1, the variations being due principally to the differences in the classes of immigrants brought during the several months. In considering such figures it must always be borne in mind that they alone do not furnish a correct index of the work of the service in keeping ineligible aliens out of the United States, for they fail to show the large numbers of such aliens who refrain from taking ship through knowledge of the fact that under the prevailing standards of inspection they would be unable to secure admission.

It is impracticable here to do more than indicate some of the larger matters arising out of or related to the peculiar and interesting work done at Ellis Island, and that is all that this report purports to do. Some of these matters were so fully dealt with in the last annual report that nothing further will be said concerning them here. This is true as to "Cabin passengers and the immigration law," "Fraudulent use of ships' articles to land ineligible aliens," "Alien criminals," "Fraud and deceit practiced by and on behalf of immigrants," and "Reports of Ellis Island cases."

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The officers of the Public Health Service are required to "certify for the information of the immigration officers and boards of special inquiry any and all physical and mental defects and diseases" observed by them in arriving immigrants. The magnitude of this task as applied to some eight or nine hundred thousand immigrants a year speaks for itself. Some of these defects are obvious, but many of them can be detected only upon thorough and painstaking examinations. Included in these are arterio sclerosis, chronic progressive diseases of central nervous system, double hernia, locomotor ataxia, psoriasis, lupus, valvular disease of the heart, varicose veins, and poor physical development and numerous other physical defects, which while not being grounds for exclusion per se (as are loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases) yet when present in aggravated form seriously affect the immigrant's ability to earn a living and thus operate to bring him within one of the excluded classes. Hence it is of great importance that where these defects exist they be detected. A thorough physical examination of immigrants ought to be regarded as a very necessary incident to a correct enforcement of the law, in fact without such examination there can be no real enforcement of the same. The conduct of examinations necessary to disclose mental defects is usually even more difficult than where physical defects are concerned. For both kinds of examinations it goes without saying that there must be an ample corps of medical officers with adequate quarters in which to do their work, yet there are at Ellis Island only 26 medical officers. The number should be at least 60. Nor will these officers be in a position to conduct mental examinations in a thorough-going manner until they are able (as is not now the case) to command the services of interpreters. The statute excludes idiots, imbeciles, insane persons and feeble-minded persons, and it is often a most delicate task to ascertain whether or not an immigrant comes within one of these classes, especially where the question is as to feeble-mindedness. It is well to realize that Ellis Island is not as fully equipped as it should be to do this work thoroughly. Nothing is gained by closing one's eyes to this fact, on the contrary, a great deal of harm is done. In the face of every effort on the part of the executive authorities to prevent the entry of the insane and the feeble-minded, unquestionably a number of immigrants of this class do enter the country every year who would be detected and excluded if the medical officers were able to conduct a more comprehensive examination. A word as to the feeble-minded. Not only are they likely to become a public charge on the community, but they are also quite likely to join the ranks of the criminal classes. In addition they may leave feeble-minded descendants. Many immigrant children who are feeble-minded or mentally backward may be found in the public schools of our large eastern cities. In both of my last annual reports (to which I refer) I dealt with this subject, with the result that numerous chambers of commerce throughout the United States passed resolutions calling upon Congress to furnish the executive authorities with all means necessary to enable them to execute the law. These means, however, are in part still lacking.

THE INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS.

Correctly and promptly to "inspect" an immigrant is an art of which not all of the officials known as immigrant inspectors are masters. Under this term is included both what is known as primary inspection and examination by boards of special inquiry. To inspect means to view closely and critically; and to do this as to some

900,000 immigrants a year under a statute which requires the detection of such difficult matters, amongst others, as pauperism, likelihood of becoming a public charge, what physical defects will affect ability to earn a living, criminality and contract labor, is a task truly gigantic, calling for industry, intelligence, ability to examine and cross-examine with a view to ascertaining relevant and (what is almost equally important) omitting irrelevant facts, some knowledge of human nature, and constant exercise of sound judgment. This work would be difficult enough if it could be done through the medium of the English language, in place of which it must be performed through some forty foreign languages and dialects; also it is usually done under heavy pressure, especially during periods when the monthly arrivals are from 80,000 to 100,000. The work of the boards of special inquiry is perhaps even more difficult than that of the primary inspectors. Annually they dispose of over 60,000 cases. Often 8 boards are in session, calling for the services of 24 inspectors (in addition to clerks, stenographers, interpreters, and messengers). It is believed that a correct execution of the immigration law, with its indefinite tests applicable to human beings, calls for work as difficult as that required of any executive officers in any country; and yet the inspectors available both for primary inspection and special inquiry duty are too few, with the result that they are required to work too rapidly and sometimes during too long hours. Also the primary inspectors are burdened with too many clerical duties while "inspecting" immigrants; for instance, they are, for lack of proper assistance, required to make corrections in long hand on the manifests for as many as six hours a day, thus rendering it impossible for them to put their whole mind on the larger matters before them. And yet these men are executing a statute which the Supreme Court has declared to be one of "police and public security." (Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86, 97.) We have here another instance of Congress creating the work, but persistently neglecting to furnish many of the facilities required for its correct execution.

While our immigrant inspectors as a body are able, conscientious, and intelligent, yet it is not unnatural that there should be amongst them some who lack the peculiar talent necessary to inspect immigrants. This is something for which civil-service examinations alone do not determine their fitness. They are a very proper preliminary, but those who, having passed them, become immigrant inspectors should thereafter be subjected to frequent tests by experienced officers with a view to determining whether or not they are really doing inspection work and are able and willing to assume the responsibility for exercising the judgment which the statute calls for, or whether (when acting as primary inspectors) they are principally engaged in registering the immigrant's answers, often at the outset false, to the questions on the manifest; or (when sitting on boards of inquiry) whether they fail to do independent thinking and merely join in the decisions suggested by others. The men who are found fit and competent to do real inspection work should receive better remuneration than is now given men of this class.

There is a general impression that the primary inspector errs only by passing the unfit. He is just as likely to err the other way and through unwillingness or inability really to inspect to delay the admission of the eligible immigrant and transfer to the board of special inquiry work which he should do. In this connection I desire to point out something that is very often overlooked, namely, that the protection which the immigrant receives against improper exclusion is infinitely greater than that which the Government receives against improper admission, for an immigrant can be excluded only as a result of the concerted action of a number of officials, whereas a single official has power to admit. If this be right, it is a most convincing argument in favor of placing none but competent and reliable officials at primary inspection work. If a proper number of inspectors were available I should be in favor of placing two at each line, one of them charged with the power to act as examining inspector and the other to be there to exercise the statutory privilege which every inspector has of challenging an admission at primary inspection, which privilege, through lack of officials, is now exercised only a few times in each year.

THE EXPULSION OF ALIENS ALREADY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This occurs under sections 20 and 21 of the immigration law. Concerning the same the Supreme Court has said that "the power to exclude aliens and the power to expel them rest upon one foundation, are derived from one source, are supported by the same reasons, and are in truth but parts of one and the same power," and that "deportation is the removal of an alien out of the country simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare." (*Fon Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U. S., 698.)

The law and procedure applicable to this class of cases is widely different from that applicable to aliens seeking admission, but the two have this in common, that they both cast upon the authorities a great deal of difficult and delicate work. Aliens who

have become established here resent being disturbed in their residence and are often in a position to command the sympathy and support of their neighbors. The statute is silent as to any hearing to be granted before expulsion occurs, but under a decision of the Supreme Court they are entitled to and always receive one. Of this hearing it has been said (Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86):

"It is not necessarily an opportunity upon a regular set occasion and according to the form of judicial procedure, but one that will secure the prompt, vigorous action contemplated by Congress and at the same time be appropriate to the nature of the case upon which such officers are required to act."

During the past year there have occurred over 1,100 such hearings, and they have related to insane persons, criminals, inmates of reformatories, persons who have become public charges, prostitutes, and others found in the United States in violation of law. Deportation was subsequently ordered by the department in about 90 per cent of these cases. Sometimes the conduct of the hearings is simple, but often it is complicated, partly through the efforts of counsel for the alien to treat it as a judicial trial, whereas, in fact, it is merely an executive hearing, and to introduce matter which is irrelevant or inconclusive upon the only issue, which is whether the alien should be deported. It is not usually practicable for the commissioner to preside in person at these hearings and it is necessary for him to delegate this duty to some official who has a grasp of the nature of these proceedings and who will act with fairness to both sides and yet with firmness, so that they may be kept within proper limits and a record created which shall on its face justify the action subsequently taken thereon.

This office has frequently called attention to a serious defect in one of the statutory provisions relating to this subject, namely, that which limits the expulsion of those who become a public charge to cases due to a "cause existing prior to landing." The language quoted places upon the Government a burden of proof which it should not be called upon to sustain. In the cases of those who have come down with insanity and become public charges in insane asylums it is often impossible for the Government to learn the original cause of the insanity. It is usually without means of ascertaining their mental condition abroad or their heredity, and it is likely to have arrayed against it relatives and friends who are desirous that the aliens remain in the United States at public expense. At least the burden of proof should be shifted, so that all aliens becoming public charges within a given period (five years preferable to three years, as now provided) should be subject to deportation, unless it can be affirmatively shown on their behalf that the cause arose subsequent to landing. The principal sufferers from the objectionable phraseology of the present law are the many State and municipal institutions throughout the country which are burdened with the care of aliens who are unable to support themselves or whom it is necessary to hold in confinement in hospitals, jails, and elsewhere. If these institutions were to unite in an effort to induce Congress to change the law to meet the requirements of the situation, it can hardly be doubted that such effort would be crowned with success.

DEFECTS IN THE LAW.

There is great lack of precision on the part of those who speak of the law as defective. The layman who says that it is usually means that in his opinion it fails to designate enough classes of immigrants as excludable. He has no knowledge of the defects which inhere in the administrative machinery of the law and render it difficult for administrative officers to exclude those who under the terms of the law as it is are subject to exclusion. There will always be differences of opinion (many of them honest) as to whether or not there should be additional excluded classes. That is a subject which concerns primarily the legislators. But there can be no honest differences of opinion as to the necessity for perfecting the machinery through which the present law is to be enforced. My last annual report mentioned a number of the defects of this class which I shall not repeat here. They will be found discussed in that report under the headings "Mentally defective immigrants," "Fraudulent use of ship's articles to land ineligible aliens," "Alien criminals," and "Important defects in the law." Legislators perform only a part of their duty when they place laws on the statute books without providing executive officers with adequate means to enforce them. The machinery for the collection of customs duties is far more complete than that through which the immigration authorities are expected to enforce a much more difficult and delicate law. Speaking for myself, I have never been able to see why the differences of opinion as to whether or not there should be more excluded classes should be permitted to delay remedying the obvious defects in the administrative machinery of the present law. With these defects cured and adequate appropriations a great deal could be accomplished for the benefit of the country under this law (excellent so far as it goes) which is now necessarily left undone.

HOLDING IMMIGRANTS WITH LOATHSOME AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The law excludes immigrants of these classes from admission, yet their resident relatives frequently urge that they be held at Ellis Island for cure and not deported. It is easy to phrase these requests in language which will appeal to one's sympathies, but there is another side to this matter to which executive officials must give serious consideration. The diseases usually involved are trachoma and tinea tonsurans (ringworm of scalp), and as a rule these are either ineradicable or they yield to treatment only after a very long period. In the meantime the patients, who are in other respects bodily sound, become discontented; in fact, almost from the start they make bad hospital patients, and as time goes on confinement becomes more and more irksome. They become a disturbing element and add to the difficulty of maintaining hospital discipline. Their relatives employ physicians who, acting the part of advocates, often seek to raise false or irrelevant issues with the Government medical officers. In many cases the hospital expenses become burdensome to the relatives, who after a while decline to make further payments. As a matter of fact it has often happened that after six months the same relatives who at the outset were most anxious to have the executive authorities stretch their discretionary powers to the limit to save the immigrant from deportation change their attitude and beg to have him returned to his home country.

Petitions for hospital treatment are addressed to the discretion of the department, and there are now being held at Ellis Island for treatment under its orders 14 cases of the foregoing character. Some of them have been under treatment as long as 10 months without cure having been effected, and unless in the meantime deportation occurs several may be here another year. Each case of this class held for treatment invites attempts to bring here other immigrants with loathsome and contagious diseases in the hope that the executive authorities may be induced to show them a similar favor. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to know where to draw the line without showing partiality.

This office does not desire to take the position that no case of loathsome or contagious disease should ever be held for treatment, but in its opinion no case should be held which does not come within the plain terms of section 37 of the law. This would exclude holding any case where our medical officers have declared that treatment will at best be prolonged and tedious, with the final outcome uncertain, and this would be in accordance with the intent of the law. Abroad is the place where cure in such cases should be effected, if it can be effected at all. If the presence here of the diseased person's relatives is to be made the test of detention, an easy way is indicated to embarrass the authorities. The healthy members of the family have merely to come here first, leaving the diseased member to come later with some friend, and that this course has been frequently pursued for the express purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the authorities the records amply show. In considering this subject the importance must be borne in mind of not permitting the hardship of individual cases to break down a correct administration of the law—though it is very questionable whether it is really a hardship to an immigrant to refuse to detain him at Ellis Island for nine months or a year with the possibility of eventual deportation even after such lengthy detention.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PLANT.

In each of my last three annual reports much has been said on this important subject. Partly out of specific appropriations and partly out of the general allotment many additions and improvements to the plant have been made during the last three years. The main building in particular has undergone numerous and important changes. A fine new story has been erected on its west wing, the special inquiry detention room has been completely remodeled and eight appropriate board rooms now exist where formerly there were only three. The information office, to which thousands come every year from New York City and elsewhere to inquire concerning immigrants, has been quadrupled in size and the new area tiled and wainscoted so that it presents an attractive appearance. Immigrants marked for "temporary detention" are now for the first time held in a large and well ventilated room, which has been newly floored, partly wainscoted, and provided with adequate and modern toilets. Adjoining this room is an open courtyard, which has been cemented and made available for the reception of detained immigrants out of doors during warm weather. The registry or main inspection floor has been completely remodeled in appearance by removing the pipe railing partitions along which immigrants had to pass and substituting therefor appropriate benches, also by removing the stairway, which created

a large opening in the middle of the floor, and installing a new one at the easterly end. At the same time the medical offices have been removed from this floor, the whole of which is now available for the inspection of immigrants, its capacity therefor having been thus doubled. New medical offices have been created on the ground floor, and while for lack of space they are still far from being what they should be, yet they are at least four times as large as the former ones and of better appearance. The whole main building has been rewired within and repointed without, the steam-heating apparatus has been repaired at an expense of \$40,000, the old copper roof has been replaced with a new one of tile, and a new passenger elevator has been installed. A number of further changes have been made in the main building which need not be recited here. Improvements elsewhere consist in the installation of a new and more powerful electric apparatus in the power house, a new floor, wainscoting and ceiling, an automatic oiling system, a new hot-water circulating system, and an ash conveyor.

Near the powerhouse there have been erected a complete ice plant and a garbage crematory. The oldest hospital building has been repointed. Much dredging has been carried on, the great quantity of silt deposited by the waters surrounding Ellis Island rendering it necessary frequently to dredge our channels. Approximately \$50,000 have during the last three years been spent for this purpose. A most important contract now being executed concerns the erection at a cost of \$115,000 of a cement sea wall with granite facing at a section of Ellis Island. Eventually it will be desirable in the interest of economy thus to encase the three islands, the life of the existing crib work above high water being very limited. An improvement of the first order will be the erection of an additional story on the dormitory building with outside porches at a cost of \$350,000. Bids for this work were recently opened and the contract will be awarded shortly. This improvement will greatly ameliorate the conditions in both the day and night quarters of detained immigrants and permit the substitution of two-tier for three-tier beds. Continued effort has been made to add to the attractive appearance of the grounds by setting out additional privet hedges and hardy plants. A small greenhouse has been erected by our own mechanics from old material, so that the Government is now able to propagate nearly all of the flowering plants needed for beds. The recent sundry civil bill makes appropriations for several important improvements, including a new story on the east wing of the main building, a fireproof carpenter shop, paint shop, and bakery, renovation of interior of the old hospital, and inclosure in glass of long passageway connecting the various units of the contagious disease hospital plant on No. 3 island. Two important additions for which Congress still declines to grant appropriations, though repeatedly urged to do so, are (a) for the creation of quarters in which cabin passengers may be detained (so that they need not be confined with what are commonly known as immigrants—many of them persons of filthy habits); and (b) an additional ferryboat; these are matters which have been specifically mentioned in both of my two last annual reports and I refrain from repeating what is there said concerning them. Since the Government derives a large annual revenue from aliens arriving at New York (this year over \$3,800,000) there is no reason why Congress should refuse to grant for the use of Ellis Island any reasonable appropriation requested. Even with the best of facilities the work of Ellis Island will always be a difficult one to transact, and the executive officers should not be hampered by lack of any tools they may require. It is unfortunate that so few legislators visit Ellis Island during the periods of great pressure. Were they to do so they would obtain a realizing sense of the vast amount of business which must be dispatched, and it is hardly to be supposed that they would thereafter withhold any necessary appropriations.

In closing this topic I desire to mention two things: (a) The Ellis Island plant is a costly one, subject to extraordinary wear and tear and, owing to the situation of Ellis Island, its buildings are exposed to the action of the weather to a greater extent than are most Government structures. A great deal more money should be spent on general upkeep than is now the case under the inadequate appropriations available for general maintenance and repairs. While the condition of the plant is on the whole good, yet a great many things are necessarily left undone which would be done if it belonged to private individuals intent on maintaining it at the highest condition of efficiency, all of which is in the end poor economy; (b) we have always experienced great difficulty in securing temporary draftsmen to assist our regular force in preparing the plans and specifications for extraordinary improvements. There seems to be a great lack of properly trained men who will accept short terms of employment at the salary which the department has thus far been willing to pay. The result is poor work, which must be gone over at great trouble by the chief engineer and superintendent of repairs before bids can be solicited thereon. This in turn means delay where expedition is often important.

CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION.

I know of no other Government institution where the maintenance of cleanliness is a more important consideration than at Ellis Island, and no effort is spared to bring this about. But the problem is a difficult one, not only because of the thousands of immigrants and other persons who pass through or come to Ellis Island daily, but (principally) because it is so often necessary to detain overnight from 1,200 to 1,800 immigrants, many of them possessing low standards of living and habits which are truly filthy. The most difficult portions of Ellis Island to keep clean are, therefore, the rooms in which immigrants of this type are detained. These rooms have tile flooring and wainscoting, and a large force of laborers is engaged in cleaning them as many times a day as seems necessary, including scouring them with hot water and disinfectants at least once each day. Their condition, all things considered, is remarkably good. Blankets used by immigrants are cleaned and disinfected daily. From time to time, however, some one discovers that a detained immigrant has been bitten by vermin and critics proceed to blame the immigration authorities for allowing vermin to exist in the detention quarters, overlooking the fact that they do not originate here but are brought by immigrants both on their persons and in their baggage, some of which contains perishable food. Considering the characteristics of many of the people who occupy the detention rooms every night, it is rather surprising that complaints of this nature should be as rare as they are. One thing is certain: So long as immigration continues certain classes of immigrants will continue to arrive with vermin, and the question before the Government is how far it will go in its efforts to exterminate such vermin. I think it should adopt all reasonable means to do so. One such means is to compel detained immigrants to take baths appropriate to exterminating the vermin on their bodies and by fumigating their clothing and baggage at the same time. To carry out these measures a special plant will be required. It can and should be erected. With such a plant in existence the likelihood of transmission of disease would be reduced to a minimum, detained immigrants accustomed to cleanliness would not run the risk of contamination from immigrants of filthy habits, and complete cleanliness could be maintained in all detention rooms.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The statute makes it the duty of the immigration authorities to protect immigrants "from fraud and loss." This is a high duty and the opportunity to perform it should be regarded as a privilege. Few persons are more contemptible than those who will exploit the ignorant immigrant, and yet an immense amount of such exploitation occurs, particularly by the immigrants' own countrymen in the United States. Until widely different facilities are provided by Congress it will be beyond the power of the immigration authorities to afford the immigrant much protection after he is landed, though in the long run most protection of this character must come from State and municipal authorities, some of whom could advantageously display more zeal than they do in the welfare of our newcomers. But prior to the time when they leave the control of the Federal authorities the latter have various opportunities to afford them protection. During years of heavy immigration those who pass through Ellis Island may bring with them as much as \$30,000,000, and there are various devious ways in which they will be relieved of a portion thereof unless great vigilance is exercised on their behalf by the commissioner and his subordinates. One of the ways in which, in the past, this has occurred was through the false missionary, who, after receiving immigrants at Ellis Island, thereafter conducted them to boarding houses where they were detained unnecessarily at high charges and subjected to numerous other impositions. To these matters reference has been made in my annual reports of 1909, 1910, and 1911. Now the false missionary has been banished, and it is not believed that any missionary now at Ellis Island would act in a manner detrimental to an immigrant. Furthermore, the practice gradually instituted during the past four years of detaining here those whose inspection can not be completed until some responsible person shall call for them, or until addresses can be verified or corrected, works very well indeed and has reduced materially the number whom it is necessary to send to mission houses.

At Ellis Island there are many contractors or privilege holders with numerous employees. One of the most important is the contractor for the privilege of furnishing food, and in times past much exploitation of immigrants has occurred through maladministration of his office. The best guaranty that the Government can have that they shall receive proper meals, that the boxes of food sold them shall contain full measure, and that they shall neither be overcharged therefor nor forced to buy excessive amounts is the presence here of a contractor of standing and character. But it is desirable also that the food furnished at meals be frequently tasted and the contents

of the boxes frequently investigated (both before and after they have been sold) by Government agents in order that the authorities shall have positive and direct knowledge of what is done under the contract. Twice (in 1902 and again in 1909) the present commissioner found that the food furnished immigrants at meals was bad and that they were systematically overcharged for the contents of the boxes. The action taken against the then privilege holders is a matter of record. Similarly it has twice been found that the contract for the delivery of immigrants' baggage was being maladministered, a subject upon which this office in 1902 and 1911 had occasion to make some pointed remarks.

There are other ways in which immigrants may be imposed upon at Ellis Island. It is now a large place, and sometimes it may be necessary to permit as many as 2,000 persons to come here in one day in connection with the arriving immigrants. Notwithstanding the exercise of all reasonable care some unscrupulous strangers find their way to the island, and while there, as well as on the ferryboat, seek in various ways to exploit the ignorant immigrant bound for New York. A class of person who does little credit to his profession is the lawyer who charges immigrants or their relatives (often recent immigrants themselves) exorbitant sums for services he does not render, and who sues out writs of habeas corpus in bad faith and where there is no chance of success. Happily most of the "guides" and "runners" who used to waylay the immigrant at the Barge Office have been driven to cover, and this is due in part to the establishment by the North American Civic League for Immigrants of its excellent guide and transfer system at Ellis Island.

It is not the purpose hereof to do more than point out the great necessity for the exercise of vigilance at many points if Ellis Island is to be what it should be, namely, a place where justice under the law shall be done both to the people of the United States and to the immigrants and where the latter shall receive proper general treatment and protection against extortion. While, as already stated, most of the protection required after landing should properly come from State and municipal authorities, yet the immigration authorities should at least be put in a position where from time to time they may send out officials on the trains, even to considerable distances from New York, so as to obtain accurate knowledge at first hand of what happens to the immigrants on their journey westward and whether or not they reach their destinations safely. There is a great opportunity for evil-minded persons to deflect from their destinations some classes of immigrants, particularly young girls. Again, many girls arrive with addresses of improper places, some of which we uncover by timely investigations, but many of them necessarily pass unnoticed. Officials have occasionally been sent out on trains by this office and their reports filed, but the practice should become an established one, and that can only be in case of larger appropriations.

CONCLUSION.

While the duties of the commissioner at Ellis Island are purely executive, yet it is impossible for anyone to hold this position for a number of years without forming an opinion as to whether or not the present law reaches all undesirable aliens who seek to enter this country. That this is not the case must be the inevitable conclusion of any disinterested observer; nor is this surprising when the low requirements of the law are considered. It is good so far as it goes, but excludes only manifestly objectionable classes, such as idiots, imbeciles, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, criminals, procurers and prostitutes. At the same time that the requirements of the law are low, a large portion of the immigrants are from backward races and from the poorer classes of some of the poorer countries in Europe; the best laborers and artisans of the best countries and races are not coming to us in large numbers. To enact a statute which shall reach the undesirables now permitted to enter the country will be no easy matter. Many of them are illiterate, but others are not. Still less is it possible to state accurately what proportion of the present immigration is made up of such undesirables, though it is believed to be small as compared with the number of immigrants of the right sort who are coming to our shores. It is precisely because the undesirable minority comes as a part of and is mingled with a lot of desirable immigrants that it fails, unfortunately, to attract the attention it deserves and is thus still permitted to enter. The writer is one of those who believe that in determining what additional immigrants we shall receive, we should remember that our first duty is to our own country. These are matters which I discussed at some length in my last annual report under the heading "Some aspects of immigration," and another year's experience confirms me in the correctness of the views therein expressed.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

REPORT OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.¹

I have the honor to submit my report covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, appending for statistical purposes three schedules, marked A, B, and C, respectively, showing the disposition of cases arising under the jurisdiction of this office during the said period. The work of this office in enforcing the Chinese exclusion law may be considered as of two classes, administrative and judicial.

Schedule A appertains to cases included in the administrative class, and shows that there were 47 applicants for admission at this port, of whom 33 were admitted and 14 denied admission, 13 of the latter number being actually deported and 1 awaiting deportation at the close of the year; also, that the privilege of transit through the United States was granted to 398, and the departure verified of 744 to whom a like privilege was granted at other ports. In addition to the work involved in connection with these cases, Schedule B shows that there were 10 applications for return certificates for departure via this port (the small number being by reason of the fact that we have no direct line of vessels leaving this port for China), while there were 297 applications for return certificates filed in and investigated by this office for departure via other ports and investigations made in 201 cases where Chinese were applying for admission to the United States at other ports, making a total of 555 cases of this character, necessitating the examination of from 1,200 to 1,500 witnesses.

In the judicial class may be included the cases covered by Schedule C, which shows the disposition of cases of Chinese persons arrested in this district upon the charge of being unlawful residents, and from which it will be noted that there were 36 arrests made during the year, which, with the 26 pending from the previous year, make a total of 62 considered by the courts, of which number 11 were discharged, 19 actually deported, 20 pending, and 12 awaiting deportation at the close of the year. Of the latter 12 cases, however, only 1 defendant is in custody, the other 11 having been released several years ago upon their personal recognizance and nominal bail through an arrangement entered into by their counsel and the United States attorney at Buffalo whereby they were used as witnesses against the parties who assisted in smuggling them into the United States, since which time no further action has been taken in their cases.

During the past year, as during the previous fiscal year, no Chinese submitted to arrest at the Canadian border for the purpose of having their alleged citizenship passed upon by United States commissioners, as had been the custom for years prior to that time. This, of course, is accounted for by reason of the Wong You decision of the Supreme Court holding that Chinese are amenable to the general immigration laws and that they could therefore be taken into custody upon warrants of arrest issued by the Secretary and deported to the trans-Pacific or trans-Atlantic port of original embarkation, on the ground of having entered the country without inspection. Notwithstanding this decision, however, in a number of cases in which the Chinese had entered the country from Canada and were therefore taken into custody upon Secretary's warrants and later ordered deported to China, writs of habeas corpus were secured; and while the district court dismissed them, the circuit court for the second circuit, on appeal, recently reversed the action of the lower court, sustaining the writs on the ground that while there was sufficient evidence to show that the petitioners had entered the country unlawfully from Canada and were therefore illegally within the United States, they could not be deported to China for the reason that there was no evidence in the record to show that they originally embarked from that country for the United States, and directed that the warrants of deportation be amended to deport them to Canada. We will be unable to carry out the mandate of the court to deport them to Canada, for the reason that that country requires a \$500 head tax, and hence I presume we will be compelled to file complaints and have the cases finally passed upon by a United States commissioner. I understand that the Attorney General has under consideration at the present time the question of applying to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari for a review of this decision, and unless it is reversed I am reasonably certain that the conditions, at least in the Northern District of New York, of Chinese submitting to arrest and having their cases established before United States commissioners by fraudulent testimony to the effect that they were born in the United States, will soon be revived, as the Chinamen will naturally be instructed by the local attorneys and "steerers" engaged in this work to stand mute, knowing that we will then be unable to establish the fact that they embarked from China. This situation I feel can be effectually met only by new legislation.

¹ The magnitude of the work in district No. 3 necessitates conducting the Chinese separately from the immigration portion thereof.

This office is also called upon to verify the arrival and departure of all vessels at this port having aboard Chinese crews, of which during the past year there were 239, having aboard 4,277 Chinese. Of this number 39 escaped, and while the circumstances of each case were investigated by this office and reported to the United States attorney for the proper district, we were invariably advised that in view of decisions rendered in both the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York the facts were not considered sufficient to warrant the prosecution of the master. As the bureau knows, United States Judge Hand, sitting in this district, has held that the Chinese exclusion law does not apply to seamen, and while United States Judge Chatfield, in the Eastern District, has held to the contrary, United States Judge Veeder, in that district, following the decision of Judge Chatfield, has held that it is necessary for us to show an actual landing, which is almost impossible, and, further, that being a penal statute, it should be construed strictly, and consequently it would be necessary to establish that the act was committed with the knowledge of the master. The present statute is therefore inadequate, and I can not too strongly urge the necessity of new legislation, imposing a fine upon the owners, agents, masters, etc., for every alien Chinaman brought into this port on their vessels as a member of the crew and who is not aboard at the time of departure.

All of the officers serving under my direction have been faithful in the performance of their duties, and I have received the hearty cooperation of each, which accounts for the results obtained.

H. R. Sisson, *Inspector in Charge.*

SCHEDULE A.—APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO AND THE PRIVILEGE OF TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| Class. | Before inspector. | | | Before Department. | | | Summary. | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Applicants. | Admitted. | Denied. | Appealed. | Sustained. | Dismissed. | Admitted. | Deported. | Awaiting deportation. |
| American citizens..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Wives of American citizens..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Section 6, travelers..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Section 6, students..... | 14 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 12 | 2 | ..... |
| Section 6, merchants..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Other merchants..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Officials..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ¹ | 11 | ..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| Total..... | 47 | 33 | 14 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 33 | 13 | 1 |

Applicants for transit by land..... 373
 Applicants for transit by water..... 25
 Transits passing out..... 744

SCHEDULE B.—TABLE SHOWING DISPOSITION OF CASES OF RESIDENT CHINESE APPLYING FOR RETURN CERTIFICATES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK UNDER RULES 13, 15, AND 16, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| Class. | Before inspector. | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Applications submitted. | Granted. | Denied. | Pending. |
| Natives..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| Exempts..... | 7 | 3 | ..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 10 | 5 | ..... | 5 |

¹ 1 Chinese holding naturalization paper; 10 stowaways.

190 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

SCHEDULE C.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND STATUS OF CHINESE ARREST CASES IN THE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913.

| Commissioner. | Before commissioner. | | | | | Before district court. | | | | | Before circuit court of appeals. | | | | | Summary. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Pending from 1912. | Arrested 1912-13. | Total. | Discharged. | Ordered deported. | Pending close 1913. | Pending from 1912. | Appealed 1912-13. | Total. | Commissioner affirmed. | Commissioner reversed. | Pending close 1913. | Pending from 1912. | Appealed 1912-13. | Total. | Lower court affirmed. | Lower court reversed. | Pending close 1913. | Awaiting deportation from 1912. | Discharged. | Deported. | Pending close 1913. | Awaiting deportation close 1913. |
| Shields, J. A. | 7 | 18 | 25 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | ... | 3 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 12 | ... |
| Keating, G. P. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Block, L. W. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Mills, B. H. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Benedict, B. L. | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Morle, R. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Cahoone, J. G. | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Cochran, J. G. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Stockton, R. | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Joline | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | 12 | 36 | 48 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | ... | 3 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 20 | 12 |

¹ This case awaiting deportation June 30, 1912, was appealed to circuit court of appeals during fiscal year 1913.

² These Chinese not in custody, 10 having been released on personal recognizance and 1 awaiting action on bond.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

I respectfully submit herewith report of the workings of the immigration service at this port and in this district during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

ARRIVALS.

There were examined and inspected during the year 68,424 persons from foreign ports who arrived at the port of Philadelphia. This number includes cabin as well as steerage passengers, and is itemized as follows:

First-cabin arrivals, 621; second-cabin arrivals, 8,659; and steerage arrivals, 59,144. This number includes 4,019 United States citizens; 997 aliens in transit; 32 tourists; 158 citizens of Canada, Cuba, and Mexico; 15 returning cattlemen; 23 bird men; 4 diplomatic officers; and 32 persons who arrived as passengers for the purpose of reshipping outbound as members of crews. Also 420 aliens who were excluded on arrival, and deported. However, in addition to this total number, there were 1,471 alien seamen who deserted at this port.

DEPARTURES.

During the fiscal year 7,658 emigrant aliens, 2,285 nonemigrant aliens, and 4,837 United States citizens departed from this port, making a total of 14,780.

* * * * *

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

Seven thousand three hundred and forty-five persons were before the board of special inquiry, and, in addition to this number, 7,342 persons were temporarily detained for minor causes, making a total of 14,687.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 191

In connection with these cases, there were prepared, executed, and forwarded to the bureau, under instructions from the bureau, 42 bonds that aliens shall not become public charges, Form 554; 52 children's bonds, with school and public-charge clauses, Form 579; and 51 bonds for hospital treatment in institutions other than those maintained by the Immigration Service, Form 578.

Four hundred and twenty aliens were excluded by board of special inquiry and deported.

FINES.

One hundred and thirty-seven fines, in the sum of \$100 each, amounting to \$13,700, were imposed upon the steamship companies for bringing in the following mentally or physically afflicted aliens:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) Mental afflictions: | |
| Imbecility..... | 2 |
| Idiocy..... | 1 |
| (2) Tuberculosis..... | 1 |
| (3) Other loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases: | |
| Syphilis..... | 1 |
| Trachoma..... | 132 |

when the existence of the disease or disability might have been detected by competent medical examination at the port of foreign embarkation, and so certified by the United States Public Health Surgeon.

In addition to this number fines were imposed in 3 cases of trachoma, but were later refunded—2 on account of United States citizenship being proven and 1 on account of it being shown that the alien's father had declared his intention to become a United States citizen.

CASES OF ALIENS ACCORDED HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Hospital treatment was granted under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration laws in 51 cases; this number does not include 4 cases pending from the previous fiscal year.

* * * * *

DESERTING AND DISCHARGED SEAMEN.

A complete record of all deserting and discharged seamen was kept by this office. Said record shows that 1,471 alien seamen deserted at this port during the fiscal year (exclusive of United States citizens); and that 413 discharged seamen were inspected, each person being examined under oath and given a medical examination by a public health surgeon before being released, 44 of them desiring to remain in this country, and 369 stating that they intended to reshipe.

I am informed that many seamen sign on at foreign ports for the purpose of deserting when they come to a United States port, so that they can sign on another vessel here, as the wages paid to seamen signed on in the United States are greater than those paid to seamen signed on in most foreign ports, and I am of the opinion that this method of entry into the United States, under the present regulations regarding seamen, is being employed by many aliens who are ineligible to be admitted.

* * * * *

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ARRIVING ALIENS.

Of the total number of aliens examined on arrival, also seamen examined either for the purpose of landing to reshipe or for the purpose of remaining in the United States, the Public Health surgeon on duty at this station keeping no separate record of alien passengers and seamen examined, 2,359 were certified for or noted as having physical or mental defects, 283 of whom were deported.

During the fiscal year there were 104 cases of diseased and injured aliens treated by the Public Health surgeons at the detention house at this station. There were also 1 childbirth and 6 deaths, the causes of the latter were as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|---|
| Pneumonia, following measles (children)..... | 4 |
| Pleuro-pneumonia (adult)..... | 1 |
| Convulsions (infant)..... | 1 |

HOSPITAL CASES.

There were reported to this office by the various hospitals as receiving treatment 297 aliens. These were fully investigated. In numerous cases the aliens' landing could not be verified, or the cost of care and maintenance in the hospital was paid by

the alien or relatives or friends, or they did not appear to be proper subjects for treatment under the Immigration Laws and Regulations, and the hospital authorities were so advised. However, those cases were reported to the bureau in which, after investigation, the facts warranted such procedure, and 79 public charges were deported on instructions contained in warrants issued by the department.

This number does not include hospital cases arising in the Pittsburgh district, which are treated separately in this report.

DEPORTATIONS.

Of the total number of arrivals at this port during the fiscal year there were 420 aliens excluded and deported. With the exception of the North German Lloyd arrivals, these excluded aliens were deported from this port.

* * * * *

There were 208 aliens deported under departmental warrants of deportation, issued as a result of investigations conducted by this office—114 via this port, 84 via the port of New York, 7 via the port of Baltimore, 1 via the port of Norfolk, 1 via the port of Boston, and 1 via Toronto. This number does not include the deportations arising in the Pittsburgh district, which are treated separately in this report.

* * * * *

CONTRACT LABOR.

There were 24 cases (involving 124 aliens) of suspected violations of the contract labor law investigated in this district during the fiscal year, 19 cases prior to the admission of the aliens, they being detained at port of arrival pending investigation at destination, and 5 cases subsequent to the admission of the aliens, as a result of which 2 aliens were deported.

“WHITE-SLAVE” TRAFFIC, PROSTITUTES, AND PROCURERS.

There were 85 cases of prostitution, importation, and immorality investigated by this office during the fiscal year. As a result of these investigations 51 warrants of arrest were issued by the department, and 29 aliens deported, exclusive of 1 alien who died while under order of deportation. This does not include cases arising in the Pittsburgh district, which cases are included under heading “Pittsburgh sub-station.”

This number, when compared with that for the previous fiscal year, shows an increase of over 30 per cent in cases investigated, over 100 per cent in warrants of arrest executed, and almost 300 per cent in deportations of prostitutes and importers effected. This increase should be ascribed to the hearty cooperation of this office with the local office of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice, whose increased activity during the past fiscal year developed many of the cases. The number of deportations of prostitutes could have been still further increased, but several cases offered opportunity for testing a policy of giving them another chance to demonstrate their fitness to remain in the United States, and it must be said that, with the exception of two or three, they are doing so. * * * It is believed that the action of this office in securing the deportation at Government expense of a number of prostitutes who had been in the United States for a period longer than three years has caused a considerable number of foreign prostitutes to seek other employment.

During the year there were 2 prosecutions brought against procurers or importers. Each received a sentence of one year imprisonment and \$100 fine.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Miscellaneous investigations to the number of 170 were conducted by this office during the fiscal year. This number includes cases of alleged criminals, persons likely to become public charges, persons who entered the United States without inspection, etc., and alleged to be in the United States in violation of law, reported to this office direct, or referred to this office by the bureau or other stations, and also includes cases of aliens detained at other ports pending investigation in this district as to their eligibility to be admitted. It does not include cases arising in the Pittsburgh district.

PROSECUTIONS.

During the fiscal year there were instituted by this office the following prosecutions in connection with immigration cases, in which decision was rendered favorable to the Government:

(1) Case of Piotr (Peter) Czeslicki, for having brought one Helene Dombek into the United States for immoral purposes; sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fine of \$100.

(2) Case of Donato Scarano, for having imported and harbored one Matilda Tartaglia for immoral purposes; sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fine of \$100.

(3) Prosecution of the International Mercantile Marine Co. and the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. for permitting escape of aliens from detention house; fine of \$100 imposed.

(4) Prosecution of Theodore Rzepski, steamship agent, subornation of perjury in connection with the case of Mateusz Ciupak and Maryanna Gryzb; reprimanded by the United States commissioner and discharged.

(5) Prosecution of Pavlo Lesciak, for having imported one Kataryna Krawczuk for immoral purposes; held by United States commissioner, but United States attorney agreed to defendant's offer of self-deportation at own expense.

PITTSBURGH SUBSTATION.

* * * * *

(1) *Investigations prior to admission of aliens.*—These investigations usually originate at the various ports of entry, and are conducted with a view to determining the admissibility of the applicants for admission. There were 238 cases of this class investigated during the year.

(2) *Investigations subsequent to admission of aliens.*—There were 313 investigations subsequent to the admission of the aliens, consisting of 141 public-charge or hospital cases and 172 cases of alleged illegal entry, such as suspected alien contract laborers entered without inspection, aliens afflicted with loathsome or contagious diseases, persons of alleged immoral character, prostitutes, procurers, criminals, persons likely to become public charges at the time of entry, etc.

There were 128 aliens deported during the year from the Pittsburgh district—91 via New York, 27 via Philadelphia, and 10 via Baltimore. Following are the causes of deportation:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Alien contract laborers | 2 |
| Entered without inspection | 4 |
| Criminals | 2 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 17 |
| Favus | 1 2 |
| Likely to become public charge at time of entry | 41 |
| Prostitutes | 13 |
| Procurers | 2 |
| Insanity | 22 |
| Other mental conditions | 7 |
| Pregnancy | 1 |
| Physical conditions | 6 |
| Syphilis | 7 |
| Other causes | 2 |
| Total | 128 |

This number does not include 11 American-born children accompanying alien parents who were deported.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS IN STATION.

Since last report the new detention building was opened and occupied, although not entirely equipped at the time, August 19, 1912, and after nearly a year's experience in caring for detained aliens, including emergency hospital treatment, it is more than gratifying to be able to report the success of the new arrangements. The new detention building is absolutely sanitary, and, while it was an entirely new proposition for this office to assume the care and responsibility of aliens, yet by earnest effort and constant work all difficulties have been met and overcome, so that at the present time it can be safely said that the detained aliens are being cared for at the Philadelphia Immigration Station in the best possible manner. * * * An emergency disinfecting plant has been in operation for the purpose of disinfecting blankets after the departure of detained aliens, and emergency hospital rooms have been fully equipped. The services of an additional commissioned officer of the United States Public Health Service, who resides in Gloucester City, and who is available day or night, have been secured. A nurse has also been detailed for duty at the station, also an assistant nurse. Experience has shown that certain changes are imperatively necessary—in-

¹ Includes 1 case deported after having been admitted for hospital treatment.

stallation of an electric light plant, ice plant, elevator, suitable disinfecting plant, laundry facilities, and additional plumbing and heating facilities, and sinking an artesian well—and recommendations along these lines will be duly submitted for the approval of the bureau. Since the opening of the detention building all aliens who are excluded or who must be detained temporarily pending investigation after inspection at the respective piers of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, which are located on the Pennsylvania side, have been delivered by the steamship companies at the new detention house, using special ferryboat to Gloucester City and suitable busses from Gloucester Ferryhouse to this station. Owing to the failure of the contractor to finish the new pier at the station within the contract period (and even at the close of the fiscal year it was still unfinished), this system of delivering detained aliens is still continued, but as soon as the pier is completed the special ferryboat carrying the detained aliens will land them on the pier of this station, thus avoiding the transfer by busses from the Gloucester ferry, through the streets, to this station.

It is very much to be regretted that the Supervising Architect's Office could not see its way clear to prepare plans for the inspection building to be erected upon the new pier until an additional appropriation of \$15,000 was secured from Congress, and it is hoped that every effort will be made by the department to secure the needed amount in order that the completion of the entire plant may not be retarded, or at least placed on a working basis, so that the inspection of arriving aliens may be made at this station instead of, as now, at the several wharves of the trans-Atlantic lines on the Pennsylvania side.

The cordial relations which have heretofore existed between the officials of the customs service at this port and this office still continue. I desire to especially commend the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for his valuable assistance in the establishment of emergency hospital quarters in the detention building by detailing an assistant surgeon to reside in Gloucester City and by the appointment of a nurse and an assistant nurse for hospital duty.

In closing this report it is very gratifying to be able to state that the rank and file of the employees at this station have by their faithful, earnest, and efficient work been of inestimable assistance in making the new station (so far as completed) an undoubted success.

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner*.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There is submitted herewith annual report of the port of Baltimore for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| United States citizens (including 5 stowaways)..... | 1, 106 |
| Alien passengers..... | 33, 912 |
| Alien stowaways..... | 41 |
| Alien deserters..... | 328 |
| Total arrivals..... | <u>35, 387</u> |

DEPORTATIONS.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Likely to become public charge..... | 74 |
| Favus..... | 12 |
| Trachoma..... | 34 |
| Other loathsome contagious diseases..... | 21 |
| Surgeon's certificates..... | 45 |
| Contract laborers..... | 4 |
| Section 11 (guardians)..... | 15 |
| Convicted of crime..... | 5 |
| Immoral purpose..... | 2 |
| Assisted aliens..... | 1 |
| Under 16 years of age..... | 3 |
| Prostitute..... | 1 |
| Feeble-minded..... | 1 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 1 |
| Insane..... | 1 |
| Total..... | <u>220</u> |

APPEALS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of cases forwarded to bureau on appeal, including applications for special permission for hospital treatment. | 113 |
| Appeals sustained, aliens admitted outright. | 23 |
| Appeals sustained, aliens admitted, school bond. | 11 |
| Appeals sustained, aliens admitted, straight bond. | 12 |
| Total admitted. | 46 |
| Applications for treatment granted. | 7 |
| Application for treatment denied, alien deported. | 1 |
| Appeals denied, aliens deported. | 53 |
| Cases pending close of fiscal year. | 6 |
| Total. | 67 |

* * * * *

As against 15 cases for the previous year, there was granted during the fiscal year just closed special permission for hospital treatment in 7 cases, involving 11 aliens, 2 of whom were suffering with favus, 5 with ringworm of scalp, and 4 with trachoma. The 2 favus cases have been cured and admitted; 2 of the trachoma were cured and admitted and 2 are still under treatment; all 5 certified for ringworm of scalp are still under treatment, very slow progress toward a cure having been effected.

At the close of last year there were undergoing treatment in the hospitals of Baltimore, Md., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, and Dickinson, N. Dak., 8 cases, involving 14 aliens. Of this number, during the year 13 have been landed, leaving Sure Gecht, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the only pending case from the fiscal year closing June 30, 1912. In this girl's case there has been some difficulty in obtaining prompt payment of the hospital expenses. In addition to the pending Gecht case at Pittsburgh, it will be noted that the following cases are still under treatment: Marta Zirotzki, at Jackson, Mich.; Solomon children, Stanislaw Bialek, Barszis children, at Baltimore, Md.

It is interesting to note the expense involved in the treatment of the various diseases, and there are tabulated hereunder some of the cases where the cost has been large:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 3 Solomon children (pending)..... | \$1,728 |
| 3 Katz children (cured)..... | 869 |
| Berl Talpis (cured)..... | 517 |
| 2 Barszis children (pending)..... | 390 |
| Itzig Sobelmann (cured)..... | 281 |
| Stanislaw Bialek (pending)..... | 270 |

The Solomon case is a striking example of the enormous expense which is likely to be encountered by interested relatives and friends when they undertake to guarantee the payment of the cost of treatment.

The hospitals of this city are loth to accept cases of favus and ringworm of the scalp and, as stated in my last annual report, generally refuse to receive them. I understand that the Hebrew Hospital, where the Solomon children are, would be very glad to be relieved of their care, as other patients object to being in the same hospital with such diseases.

* * * * *

Another year's experience but emphasizes the inadvisability of granting hospital treatment except in cases of exceeding merit, where the assurances for payment are beyond question.

Another feature of the hospital cases, which it seems almost impossible to make the interested relatives and friends understand, is that payments must be made 15 days prior to the expiration of the time the last remittance covers. Practically, without exception, every time a payment is due it is necessary, in order that the hospital charges may be promptly paid, to write (what should be needless) letters urging the parties to comply with the requirements of the bond.

I would like to say at this point that, in my judgment, much of the suffering and distress caused by these cases would be obviated if the steamship companies were required to make a more efficient and careful medical inspection prior to embarkation.

¹ In addition to the 113 cases forwarded there was 1 case (covering 3 aliens) transmitted in which the following action was taken by the department: One alien admitted outright, one alien admitted on school bond, one alien deported.

² Included in the 23 cases admitted outright are the following: One feeble-minded landed by department, one favus landed by department, one alien admitted upon adoption.

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| Total cases investigated..... | 59 |
| <hr/> | |
| At Washington: | |
| Merchants..... | 13 |
| Natives..... | 10 |
| Laborers..... | 2 |
| Students..... | 1 |
| Wives and minor children of merchants..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 30 |
| <hr/> | |
| At Baltimore: | |
| Merchants..... | 3 |
| Natives..... | 9 |
| Laborers..... | 14 |
| Sons of natives..... | 2 |
| Duplicate certificates..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 29 |

There were 11 Chinese seamen brought to this port under bond to reship and 15 taken from Baltimore to other ports under bond for the same purpose.

During the year there were 4 Chinese arrest cases taken before United States commissioners, of whom 2 were returned to the jurisdiction of this office for the action of the board of special inquiry, and deported; the other 2 are still pending, 1 in Baltimore before the United States commissioner and 1 in Washington before the United States court.

There arrived 95 vessels with a total of 1,370 Chinese seamen members in crew, all of whom were checked in and out and descriptive lists prepared, being an increase over last year of 29 ships and 499 seamen. Quite a number of investigations have been made of matters referred to this office from other districts. One Chinese seaman died in a local hospital.

* * * * *

Four Chinese stowaways were brought to this port from Jamaica and deported thereto. These 4 Chinese were evidently smuggled aboard fruit steamers at Jamaican ports by stevedores loading bananas, but were discovered by the captains before reaching the United States and reported as stowaways. Masters of these fruit steamers are fully aware of the penalty imposed in Chinese smuggling cases and I believe their ships are now thoroughly searched before leaving foreign ports to avoid legal proceedings should any smugglers be discovered by us upon arrival. A strict watch has also been kept by the immigration officers here, the customs officials cooperating with us in this respect, and steamers have been searched for Chinese and stowaways.

* * * * *

FINES IMPOSED.

For violation of section 9, bringing diseased aliens to the United States, there were 9 cases certified to the collector of customs, and the amount involved, \$900, was covered into the Treasury.

One conviction was secured under section 24 for perjury before a board of special inquiry in connection with the landing of an alien.

STOWAWAYS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|
| Total number of stowaways arrived..... | 46 |
| United States citizens arriving as stowaways..... | 5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Alien stowaways landed..... | 4 |
| Alien stowaways deported..... | 36 |
| Alien stowaways escaped..... | 1 |
| Total alien stowaways arrived..... | 41 |

While negro stowaways from the West Indies continue to come, their prompt exclusion and deportation has largely discouraged the practice.

DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

There were boarded and inspected during the year 1,024 vessels; 328 seamen were reported as having deserted, of which number 42 were apprehended. As stated in previous annual reports, statistics with regard to alien seamen prove of very little value, for it is a known fact that many seamen desert when by so doing they can reshipe to advantage and avoid being caught or identified as deserters, and there is yet to be devised a practical way or method by which they may be traced. It is claimed that over 95 per cent of deserting seamen reshipe for various reasons.

* * * * *

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Baltimore is fortunate in having an able, painstaking and congenial medical examiner who is always willing to cooperate in every way for the prompt and efficient dispatch of the public business of the port.

* * * * *

There were 454 aliens detained in the detention house and local hospitals for observation, care, and treatment, this being an increase over the previous year of nearly 50 per cent. It is obvious that the entire time of one surgeon is taken up in visiting the detention house and hospitals in order that the aliens may be promptly certified or released, as the circumstances warrant. * * *

As set forth in my last report, the small capacity of Suydenham Hospital, of Baltimore, for the care of cases of infectious diseases leaves no other alternative but to treat them at the detention house, as no other hospitals in Baltimore accept such cases.

DETENTION HOUSE.

The detention house at Locust Point is kept in as cleanly and sanitary condition as possible, when we consider the habits and absence of hygienic standards of the majority of the aliens necessary to detain. Good and wholesome food is served, and there have been no complaints during the past year worthy of consideration.

LANDING STATION.

Passengers are still disembarked at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad pier, Locust Point, generally known as the "Landing station." The pier is kept clean; and while the registration floor is ample for our needs, we should have more space for detention rooms and for a second board of special inquiry. The pier is, however, more or less of a "fire trap," it being of wooden construction, with corrugated iron sides and no exterior fire escapes or adequate provision for getting out in case of fire.

SPECIAL-INQUIRY CASES.

There were approximately 1,604 special-inquiry cases tried by your boards, exclusive of rehearings which oftentimes develop situations requiring investigations that result in voluminous records. This is an increase of nearly 400 cases over last year.

The operation of the law with respect to children under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by either parent, has been widely circulated by the steamship companies and their subagents, with the result that fewer children are detained.

In the matter of affording treatment to diseased aliens, where certification makes exclusion mandatory under the law, I am quite satisfied the clear-cut position taken by the new administration has materially decreased much unprofitable correspondence, with advantages to this office in the prompt disposal of such cases, and also eventually as beneficial to the aliens themselves.

Just how many aliens traveling as man and wife, although not lawfully married, enter the United States every year is difficult to estimate, but every effort is made to determine the bona fides of the marital relationship.

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HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

During the year the records show there were two cases in which writs of habeas corpus were taken out in behalf of aliens, as follows:

Noach Katz, aged 21, Russian Hebrew; certified for favus; excluded and ordered deported; on the day deportation was to be effected this office was served with a writ, returnable two days thereafter; the case came on for a hearing before Judge Rose, in the United States district court; writ was dismissed and alien deported.

Chaim Moische Batlin, aged 20, Russian Hebrew; excluded as assisted alien and physically defective; appealed to department and deportation ordered; writ of habeas corpus taken out June 10, returnable June 11; Judge Rose continued hearing until June 16, 1913, at which time writ was dismissed and deportation effected.

The attitude of our Federal judge with regard to writs of habeas corpus is becoming so well known that attorneys are rather reluctant to take cases of this character before him.

WARRANT CASES.

There were handled 40 warrants of arrest and 56 warrants for deportation. State and city officials, charitable associations, missionaries, and others, reported numerous cases where they thought deportation should occur. All were fully looked into, but in many instances the facts developed proved the aliens to have been in the United States over three years, and therefore warrants could not be asked for.

* * * * *

PERSONNEL.

On June 30, 1908, under the former commissioner, considered an economical executive, the force numbered 24, with a total immigration of 32,296. Since then there has been a gradual reduction in the number of inspectors, interpreters, etc., until I am at the present time reduced to 17 employees, with a total immigration of 35,387. During these five years there has been a steady tightening up and a more strict inspection required, entailing longer hearings before the Boards of Special Inquiry, whose cases have increased approximately 33 per cent. Boarding of vessels has increased 24 per cent; verifications of landing, 40 per cent, and immigration 49 per cent. This work at times has severely taxed every employee, we having been on various occasions at the Locust Point Dock, four miles from the center of the city, from 7 in the morning until 8 and 9 o'clock at night.

* * * * *

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

There have been practically no cases of white-slave traffic, in the usually accepted term, under the immigration laws. The nearest were the following:

Alien woman, inmate of house of prostitution in Baltimore; reported to this office; found to have been in United States less than three years; deported. The keeper of the house, in the United States over five years, likewise deported, but at expense of our appropriation.

A young woman was brought to Baltimore from Philadelphia by a pimp; woman arrested by this department and man by Department of Justice; man was sentenced to but three months' imprisonment owing to girl's refusal to tell all she knew; girl was deported at New York expense of our appropriation, having been here over three years. A brother of this girl, who seemed horrified at her having anything to do with the pimp, was himself, prior to his sister's deportation, sentenced to 18 months in the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, for violating the Mann white-slave act.

The Federal white-slave act and the Maryland State pandering act are still being vigorously enforced and the convictions secured have had a most beneficial effect.

This office continues to receive the support and cooperation of the Department of Justice and the local police officials, and it is believed that the coming year may be productive of still greater results in the purifying of the moral atmosphere.

* * * * *

GENERAL.

The figures will show that immigration through Baltimore has increased almost 50 per cent, and the demand for passenger accommodations on westbound vessels from Bremen has been so great that two of the North German Lloyd steamers have returned from Baltimore practically in ballast in order to relieve the congestion at Bremen, and the local agents of the North German Lloyd predict a heavy immigration.

Coming principally from Northern and Eastern Europe, via Bremen, the general quality of immigration through this port is good and has improved somewhat over last year, there being a large percentage of women and children coming to join husbands and fathers who have been successful here and intend to make the United States their permanent home. Families prefer to come to Baltimore for the reason that, while the steamers are slower and fares consequently less, they are disembarked, inspected by both the immigration and customs officials, procure their steamship tickets and food, and are entrained on one floor. This advantage has been largely advertised, to the benefit of the port.

Practically, this port does not get first-cabin passengers, receiving only second-cabin, third-class, and steerage. Therefore, while the amount of money per capita brought makes a fair average it can never hope to compare with those where the large liners bring so many wealthy first-cabin passengers.

That there are undesirables admitted because we are unable to exclude them under the present law is conceded by all students of immigration—backward races and those of a low order of intelligence, difficult of assimilation with our own people. A more rigid statute with respect to physical examination would, in my opinion, go far toward solving this serious problem. Who can say the part this tremendous influx of aliens landed during the fiscal year is to play in the future of our country?

NEW SITE FOR IMMIGRATION STATION.

It is my pleasure to report that at last Baltimore has an ideal site for an immigration station, the War Department having turned over to the Treasury Department a portion of the grounds of Fort McHenry for that purpose and of which I am now the custodian. In this connection I quote from my last annual report:

“My understanding is that eventually the fort will be turned over to the city of Baltimore. Might it not be well to take this matter up with the War Department with a view of obtaining the necessary land that is absolutely needed if the port of Baltimore is to hold her own as a place of entry for alien passengers?”

At the close of the fiscal year, June, 1912, the bill for the sale of the site purchased at Locust Point was pending in the Senate. It was enacted during the year and the Treasury Department will no doubt now sell it.

Owing to the efforts of the Maryland Representatives, the War Department, as stated above, ceded for our use a strip of the Fort McHenry land, facing on the main water channel, of sufficient size upon which to erect a pier, office buildings, detention quarters, and hospital. There is yet to be provided an outlet from this site to the nearest city thoroughfare, but this has already been taken up and can unquestionably be arranged.

The most urgent need is for the hospital building, and if at the same time the office building could be erected, our present quarters in the Stewart Building could be vacated and the Government saved \$3,000 per annum rental.

* * * * *

In closing I wish again to commend the officers and employees at this station for their fidelity and application to their duties and painstaking care in the performance of the same.

BERTRAM N. STUMP,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

The following is a brief report of the transactions of the immigration service in the sixth district:

At this station (Norfolk), where there is but little immigration, the greater part of the work is confined to seamen, European and Asiatics. During 1913 1,271 foreign vessels arrived at Norfolk and 900 at Newport News, a total of 2,171, or 35 less than 1912. Among this number were many with Chinese aboard, and other aliens—such as those excluded at ports south of Norfolk—the vessels on which they were being deported stopping at Norfolk for coal. All of these classes had to be checked on departure of the vessels. There is a great deal of such work to be done here.

From the foregoing vessels 307 seamen deserted, 177 at Newport News and 130 at Norfolk—9 less than in 1912. It is to be noted that, while Newport News had 571 vessels less than Norfolk, they had 47 more deserters. This condition is due to a determined effort here to bring desertions down to a minimum, a work which will be carried out at Newport News should the occasion arise.

The passenger movement in this district is confined to one line from Norway. The admission of aliens in this district, counting those arriving as seamen (together with those brought by the above-mentioned line) was 390, an increase of 13 over 1912. The collections of head tax in accordance therewith totaled \$1,500, an increase of \$120 over 1912.

There were 18 exclusions, or about 4½ per cent of arrivals.

There were 17 department warrants of arrest executed, 11 aliens being deported for the following causes:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Likely to become a public charge at time of entry (1 under 16)..... | 5 |
| Insane prior to landing..... | 3 |
| Prostitute..... | 1 |
| Entered for immoral purpose..... | 1 |
| Procurer (male)..... | 1 |

Five warrants were canceled after hearing and one warrant not served on account of disappearance of alien.

Arriving United States citizens totaled 71.

The arrival of Chinese seamen during the past year has been unprecedented. On 185 vessels there arrived 3,351 Chinese, and there were in port at Norfolk one day (June 27) 6 foreign vessels with a total of 144 Chinese. Of this great number but 3 escaped during the year and these were apprehended.

We have been exceptionally fortunate in keeping Chinese crews intact and not having one escape. Twenty-four hours is the longest period a Chinese seaman has been at large. It would not be exact justice to say that fortune favored us entirely in the apprehension of Chinese deserters; the modus operandi calls for quick and effective action, to wit, the master of the vessel concerned is called to the office with his agent and requested to authorize the payment of \$50 reward. A complete description of the deserter is given in the first paper published after the desertion takes place, and a great number of typewritten descriptions are immediately prepared by this office and distributed at the various railroad and steamship agencies and to private detectives. Every patrolman is telephoned to on his beat. The result has been, so far, that with so many strings out the deserter will come to a point of contact, and that in a comparatively short time.

There were 5 preinvestigations made in the cases of departing Chinese, of which 1 was disapproved.

The Chinese population in this district is growing all the time, and I feel sure that some of those who come here have been made to feel that the chances of staying are good should they be brought into court.

There were no fines under section 9, and but one fine under section 15.

* * * * *

I want to say a word for the faithful and efficient support given the inspector in charge by the force here. It has been all that could be reasonably expected.

W. R. MORTON,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE.

In accordance with the usual custom, I have the honor to inclose, in tabulated form, a report of the principal immigration transactions in this district for the fiscal year 1913, the same having been prepared from data contained in reports submitted to the Jacksonville office by officers stationed at the various subports in district No. 7.

IMMIGRATION TRANSACTIONS IN DISTRICT NO. 7, DURING FISCAL YEAR 1913.

| Ports. | Aliens admitted. | | | United States citizens arrived. | Aliens debarred. | Total inward passenger movement. | Aliens returned. | Stowaways. | Alien seamen deserted. | Head tax collected. | Fines. | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Immigrants. | Nonimmigrants. | Total. | | | | | | | | Section 9. | Section 15. |
| Jacksonville..... | 4 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 47 | \$12 | 0 | 0 |
| Key West..... | 1,165 | 3,140 | 4,305 | 14,627 | 38 | 18,970 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4,124 | \$100 | \$120 |
| Miami..... | 1,312 | 1,529 | 2,838 | 270 | 15 | 3,123 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11,140 | 0 | 10 |
| Tampa..... | 1,344 | 1,289 | 2,632 | 1,886 | 16 | 4,535 | 8 | 4 | 104 | 2,880 | 100 | 30 |
| Mobile..... | 82 | 125 | 207 | 302 | 15 | 524 | 2 | 19 | 363 | 400 | 0 | 60 |
| Charleston..... | 13 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 92 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Pensacola..... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 246 | 40 | 0 | 20 |
| Savannah..... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 30 | 3 | 40 | 0 | 3 | 138 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Brunswick..... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boca Grande..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Fernandina..... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Inglis..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | 3,944 | 6,086 | 10,030 | 17,180 | 92 | 27,302 | 20 | 37 | 1,042 | 18,708 | 200 | 240 |

NOTE.—Fines under Section 9 segregated as follows: (1) Mental afflictions, \$000; (2) tuberculosis, \$000; (3) other loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, \$200.

It will be seen from this report, as compared with the report for the fiscal year 1912, that there is a considerable increase in the number of alien arrivals and also in the number of United States citizens arriving—the total inward passenger movement for district No. 7 for the fiscal year 1913 being 27,302.

When the volume of business done in this district is taken into consideration, I am sure that the bureau will agree with me that the service in this district has been economically administered.

The special attention of the bureau is called to the increase in immigration business at the port of Key West. The business at that port is rapidly on the increase, due to the fact of the completion of the Florida East Coast Railroad to that point, and also to the direct passenger service during the winter season between Key West and the Canal Zone. There are only two immigration officers stationed at Key West, and the appointment of another inspector for duty at that port will be an absolute necessity by the first of October next. Even at the present time, which is regarded the dull season at Key West, there is, by regular schedule, a passenger boat from Havana, Cuba, arriving at Key West every day in the week except Sunday.

* * * * *

No aliens have been admitted in this district for hospital treatment under the provisions of section 19 or section 37.

Under the Chinese-exclusion laws, 18 investigations have been made during the year, and it has been necessary to check in and out of the various ports and prevent violations of law by 2,058 Chinese seamen.

I am gratified to state that the relations existing between this office and the immigration officers throughout the district have been pleasant and harmonious for the entire year.

THOS. V. KIRK,
Inspector in charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE.

In submitting my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, I am much impressed with the belief that the actual operation of a modern and thoroughly equipped station at New Orleans is a marked advancement toward a solution of, and will in the near future play an important part in, the economic and industrial as well as social problems involved in the question of immigration and alien distribution. From information at hand, the new order of affairs has already caused much comment, and it is believed will attract many of those contemplating migrating to this country to select this as a port of entry.

There is still another phase attached to the inauguration of this new and modern method of receiving aliens at Southern ports that appeals strongly to me, and is, I believe, worthy of consideration. It will prove an object lesson and an educational feature to those heretofore unacquainted with the immigration laws and the manner pursued by our service in handling aliens. Having been so closely identified in and intimately connected with its development, I have kept in constant touch with the intense interest its construction has created amongst the people in the territory embraced in this district, from which I feel warranted in expressing the belief that many of those heretofore antagonistic to immigration are now awakening to the belief that what is most needed is people to populate lands now idle and vacant, and immigration will therefore prove an important factor in this particular form of development. * * *

* * * * *

The classes of aliens needed in this country at this time are the agriculturist, the home seeker, the dairy and truck farmer. The problem of curtailing immigration to this country and its distribution is one of the most vital and live questions before the people to-day. It is a subject that has its friends and foes. It is quite evident the present immigration law does not satisfactorily fulfill its intended mission, and we are striving to bring about a solution of this question through new and additional legislation. In my opinion, the greatest feature of all is not so much the reduction of immigration as the proper distribution and strict examination, the separating the wheat from the chaff. * * *

We have arriving in this country approximately 1,000,000 aliens annually, the great majority passing through the port of New York. It is admitted the facilities at that

port for handling this enormous influx are inadequate, in lack of space, inspectors, surgeons, and the like. Still, let all of the deficiencies be supplied, would the problem be solved? I very much doubt it. Would it not be much more effective to limit each steamship line to a certain number of passengers yearly, and to arbitrarily limit the number that should be permitted to pass through any one port? Take the period of June 9-27, this year, there passed through the port of New York 36,785 steerage passengers. Give proportionately to Galveston, New Orleans, and other ports with immigration stations a pro rata from this enormous number of aliens, and why should not their examination be much more thorough and the country at large profit thereby? Would not such legislation at least tend to reduce to a minimum the evils that now exist? And would not the class of aliens seeking admission to these shores improve accordingly?

* * * * *

STATION—CONSTRUCTION AND PLAN.

The station proper is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the limits of the city of New Orleans, but some 3 miles below its commercial center. Its construction is on the unit system, and is composed of three units—the immigration building proper, containing primary examination hall, information room, doctor’s office and laboratory, railroad ticket office, money exchange, railroad and State agents’ and missionary societies’ rooms, and toilets. The administration building is the left wing on entering, and contains the executive offices, two board rooms, witness rooms, private hearing rooms, attorney’s consultation room, showers, lockers, and toilets. The right wing, known as the detention quarters, contains male and female dormitories, two private wards, matron’s quarters, roof garden, dining hall, kitchen, pantry, cold storage, employees’ dining room, infirmary, and strong room, and ample toilet facilities.

The construction of the building is fireproof, being composed of brick and reinforced concrete. The entrance to the main building for aliens is through a long runway, or pier, leading to the dock, thus affording easy access without recourse to stairs. In front of the property is located a dock 450 feet long, with a steel shed extending over most of its length. In the main examination hall 200 aliens can be accommodated at one time. Along the runway and dock there is sufficient space to properly handle at least 2,000 persons. Sleeping quarters are provided for 144 persons, and under emergency 150 may be quartered overnight. In the dining halls 75 aliens may be seated at one time. Ventilation throughout the entire plant is excellent, and all sanitary requirements have been carefully provided.

Since the opening of the station we have examined 369 steerage passengers, 48 of whom were detained; 14 detentions under warrant, and 99 Chinese in transit. From March 15 to June 30 there were 998 first-class passengers entering the port, who were examined on shipboard.

As a result of the station, the Sea Navigation Co. (Ltd.), of Budapest, Hungary, will shortly operate a passenger line to this port; and, in September, a committee from the various States comprised under district 8 will proceed to New York for consultation with the steamship conferences, with the view of diverting certain lines to New Orleans.

* * * * *

STATISTICS REGARDING NEW ORLEANS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Immigrant aliens admitted..... | 1, 446 | |
| Nonimmigrant aliens admitted..... | 1, 941 | |
| | | 3, 387 |
| Aliens debarred..... | | 62 |
| Deserting alien seamen..... | | 673 |
| Section 41..... | | 66 |
| Aliens from Porto Rico..... | | 3 |
| | | 4, 191 |
| Total aliens arrived..... | | |
| United States citizens: | | |
| Male..... | 5, 832 | |
| Female..... | 2, 802 | |
| | | 8, 634 |
| Total inward movement..... | | 12, 825 |
| Total arriving vessels..... | | 1, 350 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Emigrant aliens departing..... | 516 |
| Nonemigrant aliens departing..... | 1,933 |
| United States citizens departing..... | 8,955 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total outward movement..... | 11,404 |
| | <hr/> |
| Number of board of special inquiry cases..... | 148 |
| Appeals from decisions of boards of special inquiry..... | 17 |
| Alien seamen discharged to reshipe..... | 3,960 |
| Number of vessels arriving..... | 710 |
| Number of passenger vessels arriving..... | 636 |
| | <hr/> |

ALIEN STOWAWAYS ARRIVING.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Admitted..... | 6 |
| Excluded..... | 24 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 30 |
| Miscellaneous investigations..... | 17 |
| | <hr/> |

FINES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| For improper manifesting..... | \$450 |
| For bringing diseased aliens: | |
| Trachoma..... | \$200 |
| Carcinoma (cancer)..... | 100 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 300 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 750 |
| | <hr/> |

DEPARTMENTAL WARRANTS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Pending at close of fiscal year 1912..... | 34 |
| Received during fiscal year 1913..... | 72 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 106 |
| | <hr/> |
| Canceled..... | 57 |
| Deported..... | 20 |
| Pending at close of year..... | 29 |

In addition to the above it has been necessary to dispose of 21 applications made by Chinese for admission at the port of New Orleans; to pass upon the cases of 276 Chinese passing through New Orleans in transit; to check in and out and prevent the landing of 3,187 Chinese seamen; and to make a large number of other investigations connected with the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws at the ports of and within Immigration District No. 8.

SMUGGLING.

There is no denying the fact that the patrol boat formerly used in these waters did much to reduce and keep under control smuggling, both of Chinese and other aliens. The moral effect alone of this little cutter proved sufficient to repay the service and country three times over its value in original cost and maintenance. If a city is policed but indifferently, quarters less frequented by municipal guards will develop a class of criminals that will soon be beyond control. Just so, in a section situated as is Louisiana and the southern coast of Mississippi, where waterways are in abundance, fairly inviting the irregular trader to carry on his vocation, if proper means are not furnished to safeguard the coast and waterways and keep in control these evaders of the law, disregard for the law will become more manifest and abuses increase in landing of immigrants.

In a former report I was careful to elaborate on the conditions to be found along the coast of Mississippi and Louisiana. I went thoroughly into this question, descriptively and practically, supplementing my opinions by maps, charts, and data which were indisputable. It is not a question where any doubt can possibly exist—it is simply a matter staring one in the face of controlling or condoning a situation. If those who are suspected of carrying on this illicit traffic know that they are under constant surveillance, they will be cautious, and in turn become inactive. But permit the fact to become known that we lack the means of combating them on an equal footing, and they are ready to resume operations.

THE CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

It seems very generally conceded throughout the service that the contract-labor law is constantly being violated, and that under the present law it is impossible to prevent the entrance of many aliens coming under promise or agreement to perform labor. It is not believed, however, that violations of this law are so frequent at this port, comparatively speaking, as they are perhaps at some others, where examining officers are necessarily compelled to work hurriedly on account of the great volume of business to be disposed of in a given time. Aliens arriving at New Orleans are carefully examined in every instance, and it follows that a better opportunity is afforded to detect violations of the contract-labor law, or discover other facts that may exist rendering them inadmissible. Undoubtedly aliens enter at this port as a result of encouragement or promise of employment, as it is impossible to detect all such cases. Many aliens who have been induced to come are thoroughly posted concerning the law and are prepared for any grueling ordeal to which they may be subjected, with the result that, in most instances, it is impossible to find facts sufficient to warrant exclusion. The detection of such cases becomes more difficult, seemingly, from day to day, as a result of the campaign of education among aliens of all nationalities with regard to the provisions of the law.

We have succeeded in working up a case in this district involving a number of Swedes, who seem to have been induced to come to this country to accept employment at Moss Point, Miss. Suit for recovery of the penalty provided by section 5 of the act is being instituted, and there appears to be good reason to hope for the best results. The aliens involved entered through the port of New York and proceeded direct to Moss Point, and were immediately placed at work by the company by whom imported.

An investigation has also been conducted in connection with Greek shoe shiners in Nashville, Tenn., within the past few weeks; and while it appears from the facts obtained that some of these boys were imported for the purpose of engaging in the work they are now doing, it was found impossible to secure evidence that would warrant the prosecution of the importer or justify the deportation of the aliens.

The subject of contract labor is a very broad one, and undoubtedly will require additional legislation before the evil sought to be remedied can be controlled.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The past year has been one of extreme importance in activities under the white-slave laws. Fifteen prosecutions in the Federal court alone are reported. In addition, the State white-slave law has been actively supported and has proven extremely beneficial in effect throughout this district.

An inspector from this office has been assigned to this particular duty, and I am pleased to report that his activities have met with considerable success, and the number of foreign prostitutes registered in this city has materially decreased. I am of the opinion, however, that in other large cities in this district, should the appropriation warrant, considerable good could be accomplished and many cases of importance developed. I have particularly in mind Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, and Shreveport, La.

DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

The number of deserting alien seamen apprehended, admitted, and deported shows a decrease from that of last year, owing principally to the fact that the patrol boat formerly at this port has been withdrawn. Forty-five were admitted on application, and over 40 warrants of arrests issued in such cases, most of whom were later admitted. Of those apprehended, 1 was excluded on account of trachoma, and another, a Spaniard, for poor physique and as likely to become a public charge. It is earnestly hoped and recommended that the patrol boat at this port will be restored at an early date, as the services of such an agency is of the greatest importance, and its need and usefulness as logical as the mounted patrol on the Mexican border.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

Over 238 persons of various nationalities were given employment through the agency at this office, at compensations varying from straight per diem of \$1 to \$2 up to \$45 per month, including board and lodging.

The work of this division has been very satisfactory and of considerable value. The inspector having this work in charge has been diligent and active. Thanks are also due to the secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Immigration for the valuable assistance he has rendered to this branch of the service.

SUBPORTS.

GULFPORT.

* * * * *

The Gulfport office has reached a high standard of efficiency, owing to the industry and intelligent activities of the inspector in charge. It is hoped that the high standard of efficiency and results will be sustained in the future.

A new railroad project is about to be launched in Mississippi, having a terminal at Gulfport, thus bringing additional rail facilities to the port, which, it is reported, will have as a connecting link steamship lines in the banana trade, with the added possibilities of passenger business from certain Central American ports.

PASCAGOULA.

Records and a personal inspection at this port and its immediate territory disclosed a condition of a most gratifying nature. Shipping, it is true, remains about equal to past years, but, through the constant painstaking, energetic efforts of the inspector in charge, illegal entries have been reduced to a minimum, and his territory stands to-day as clean as is possible under existing conditions.

* * * * *

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report it gives me pleasure to be able to say that the officers and employees in this district have performed the duties assigned to them during the past year in a very satisfactory and efficient manner; and I am glad to share with them any credit due the district for results accomplished.

Finally, I wish to thank the bureau for the unvarying support and hearty cooperation accorded me in my efforts to administer the affairs of the service at New Orleans during the past year, and trust that my efforts in this respect may meet with its approval.

S. E. REDFERN,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING
SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON, THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

I hereby submit the following brief summary of the work of this office for the fiscal year 1913:

| | 1912 | 1913 | Increase (+) or decrease (-). |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Immigrant aliens admitted | 4,758 | 5,468 | +710 |
| Nonimmigrant aliens admitted | 311 | 281 | - 30 |
| United States citizens arrived | 859 | 1,263 | +404 |
| Aliens debarred | 346 | 249 | - 97 |
| Total | 6,274 | 7,261 | +987 |

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| Aliens deported: | | |
| Likely to become public charges | 43 | 96 |
| Accompanying aliens (sec. 11) | 1 | 2 |
| Contract laborers | 254 | 104 |
| On medical certificates— | | |
| Trachoma | 42 | 32 |
| Venereal diseases | 1 | 1 |
| Favus | 1 | 1 |
| Insanity | 1 | 1 |
| Mentally defective | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 46 | 47 |
| Total | 346 | 249 |

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Fines imposed by the department on account of: | | |
| Mental afflictions..... | | |
| Aliens with tuberculosis..... | | \$100 |
| Other loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases— | | |
| Trachoma..... | \$2,100 | 3,900 |
| Venereal bubo..... | | 100 |
| Nonmanifesting..... | 40 | 180 |
| Total..... | 2,140 | 4,280 |
| Fines pending at close of fiscal year..... | | 1,040 |

No aliens were landed for hospital treatment under authority vested in the Secretary in sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, but one case remained pending from last year, in which treatment was continued until August 8, 1912.

The seamen question is still a matter that entails a great deal of work of a most unsatisfactory nature, and there appears to be an increase in the number of desertions, as, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, there were 277 desertions reported at this port and 54 at Port Arthur; during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, 318 were reported here and 110 at Port Arthur. However, in this connection it might be well to call attention to the fact that while during the former fiscal year 560 foreign vessels were boarded at the port of Galveston, 799 were boarded during the latter fiscal year; and this is especially important as showing the large percentage of increase in the class of work our boarding officer was called upon to perform, not only on account of the large number of vessels, but also due to the fact that at present a great many Chinese crews enter this port, requiring checking in and out, while up until comparatively recently very few foreign vessels entering this port carried Chinese crews.

The careful, painstaking, and thorough medical examination of arriving aliens by our medical surgeon is highly appreciated by this office, as it is realized that he is not only a very competent and experienced medical officer, but that he is by training, experience, and temperament especially and peculiarly fitted for this class of work.

There has been considerable delay in the opening of the new immigrant station here, due to the defects in the water main and telephone cable between the station and the city of Galveston; but the water main was finally repaired, and money secured from the Treasury Department, through the Marine-Hospital Service, for the repair of the telephone cable, and everything put in readiness for the opening of the station upon the arrival of the North German Lloyd S. S. *Cassel*, July 8, 1913, with 744 aliens.

With the assistance of the watchmen and laborers detailed for duty at the station a great many improvements and alterations in same have been made at a comparatively moderate cost, so that it is believed, for the money expended, the station will prove one of the most practical and best-arranged stations we have in the service, though the location is not at all satisfactory.

While the running of the station will largely increase the amount of funds needed for this district, it must not be overlooked that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, there was collected at this port \$22,560 in head tax and \$4,280 in fines, and the indications are that a much larger amount will be collected here during the present fiscal year.

While the work connected with the division of information entails considerable correspondence, the results have not been very satisfactory, only 33 persons having been directed to employment through said agency during the last fiscal year.

I again beg leave to urge upon the department the importance of bulkheading and filling in around the station, not only as a measure of protection for same, but especially with the view of insuring as far as possible the safety of detained aliens and others in case of high water and fire at the same time.

During the year there was no material change as regards Chinese in district No. 9 from the conditions reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, for, as previously stated, the Chinese in this district are, with very few exceptions, old-time residents who are provided with genuine certificates of residence and who not only travel but little within the district, but very rarely make trips outside of the district.

Very few rumors were received indicating that any Chinese were attempted to be smuggled into the United States through this district. However, there was one such attempt made by certain seamen on the S. S. *Alabama*, of the Gulf Coast Fruit & Steamship Co., which arrived at this port on April 14, 1913, which attempt was frustrated by our officers. The four Chinese involved were taken into custody and four seamen who were implicated in attempting to smuggle the Chinamen into this country were duly apprehended and indicted by the Federal grand jury, and when the hearing came up pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months each in the Fort Bend County, Tex.,

jail, in addition to the two months that they spent in jail prior to sentence in this city. It is believed that this is the only attempt made to smuggle Chinese into the United States through this district within recent years, and the fact that the smugglers were apprehended and received punishment will have a very salutary effect upon others who might desire to enter into the Chinese smuggling business.

Formerly very few Chinese crews entered this port, but during the last year a large number of ships have arrived with Chinese crews and the handling of the Chinese seamen, under their present status, is most unsatisfactory and at times very annoying.

While rule 7, Chinese regulations, provides that shore leave shall not be granted Chinese seamen at ports of the United States except upon the giving of a bond with approved security in the penalty of \$500, the decision of the Federal courts as to the status of Chinese seamen is so different in different districts that it is not always possible to get the Chinese to put up bonds, and in some instances even the captains of vessels authorize their Chinese seamen to take shore leave without the furnishing of said bonds.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of the cordial support given me by the officers and employees stationed in this district and of their active and intelligent interest in the effective enforcement of the immigration laws.

ALFRED HAMPTON,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

I beg to submit the following report of operations for District No. 10 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. While the bulk of the work in this district during the year past has been in connection with the arrest and deportation of aliens unlawfully here, there has been an increasing number of miscellaneous investigations and inquiries of varied sorts. The work in general is of such a varying nature that it is well-nigh impossible to indicate adequately by any set of figures the actual amount of work performed and the effort expended by the officers and employees in discharging their duty. This is accounted for largely by the fact that many investigations take a wide range of inquiry and painstaking effort in order to accomplish the desired results, while conclusions in other cases of similar nature may be reached with comparative ease.

* * * * *

STATEMENT OF ACTION UPON WARRANT CASES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Warrant cases pending at beginning of year..... | 26 |
| Applications for warrants of arrest during year..... | 217 |
| Warrants received after requests by other offices..... | 13 |
| Total..... | 256 |

DISPOSITION.

| Class. | Warrant refused. | Escaped. | Died. | Not located. | Sent else where. | Canceled. | Deported. | Pending. | Total. |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Contract laborers..... | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Public charges..... | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | 10 |
| Tuberculosis..... | | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | 14 | 4 | 27 |
| Liable to become public charge..... | 3 | | | 6 | 2 | 15 | 59 | 5 | 93 |
| Insanity..... | | | 1 | | | 3 | 20 | 2 | 26 |
| Epilepsy..... | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Criminals..... | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 11 |
| Anarchists..... | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | 4 |
| Prostitutes..... | 1 | | | | | 3 | 12 | 1 | 18 |
| Females for immoral purposes..... | | | | 2 | 1 | | 7 | | 15 |
| Imported woman for immoral purposes..... | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 1 | 13 |
| Receiving proceeds of prostitution..... | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Employed in house of prostitution..... | | | | | | | 10 | | 11 |
| Contagious disease..... | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Entry without inspection..... | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | 8 |
| Convicted under section 3..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 6 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 47 | 156 | 24 | 256 |

There has been a considerably smaller number of Chinese cases handled during the past fiscal year than in years previous. This is unaccounted for, but I have been informed that many of the older Chinese are now returning to China without preparations for return.

The following indicates approximately the cases of the various classes handled:

| | Cleveland. | Cincinnati. | Toledo. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| Laborers; preinvestigation for visit to China..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Natural born; preinvestigation for visit to China..... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| Merchants; preinvestigation for visit to China..... | | 1 | | 1 |
| Wives and minor children, merchants; arriving..... | 4 | 2 | | 6 |
| Natural born; investigation for readmission..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| Son of native; arriving..... | 1 | | | 1 |
| Student (arriving)..... | 1 | | | 1 |

CHINESE ARREST CASES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|
| Under immigration law: | |
| Pending at beginning of year..... | 1 |
| Arrested during year..... | 3 |
| | 4 |
| Deported..... | 2 |
| Escaped..... | 1 |
| Pending, United States Supreme Court..... | 1 |
| | 7 |
| Under Chinese exclusion law: | |
| Pending at beginning of year..... | 2 |
| Arrests during year..... | 5 |
| | 7 |
| Deported..... | 2 |
| Pending in district court..... | 4 |
| Pending in circuit court of appeals..... | 1 |

The best reference I can make to the efficiency of the service in this district as at present organized is to compare the work with that of previous years, the warrant cases being taken as a basis therefor.

During the fiscal year of 1910, there were 95 warrants handled in this district; during 1911, 126; during 1912, 190; and for the year just closed, 256. Although the proportion of warrants to deportations is about the same for 1912 and 1913, the ratio of deportations is higher for these years than previously. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, there were 47 aliens deported from this district; during 1911, 72; during 1912, 120; and during the fiscal year closing the aggregate is 156 aliens. It will therefore be noted that with the same number of officers and employees, the number of aliens deported during the year ending June 30 was more than three times greater than for 1910, more than twice the number for 1911, and 33½ per cent increase over 1912. And, parenthetically, it may be of interest to the bureau to know that for the calendar year 1912, the deportations for this district exceeded 200.

During the year investigations have been made at Cleveland in 194 cases where relatives or friends of detained aliens have called voluntarily, or with telegrams from the detained aliens, 15 investigations in similar cases at Toledo, and 51 at Cincinnati. At Cleveland there have been 117 investigations made at the request of officers at ports or of the bureau, in cases of arriving aliens; at Toledo 7 such investigations, and at Cincinnati 11. There have been 18 bond cases handled in the district in the cases of detained aliens.

Primary-inspection data has been sent to Montreal, or other border office, in the cases of 22 aliens who have entered the United States without the proper inspection at the border. Twenty investigations have been made concerning United States citizens in Canada whom the Dominion authorities have sought to deport back to this country.

This office has been instrumental in securing indictments against 5 persons during the fiscal year, 1 under the white-slave law, 3 of prostitutes returning to the United States after deportation, and one for importing a woman for an immoral purpose. The white-slave case was that of Davis Freedman; two of the returning prostitutes were given suspended sentences in the workhouse and were deported, in the third case that of Josephina Drago, an indictment was secured and a temporary plea of not guilty given in court when the department vacated the original order by which the alien was deported and thus restored her to the status she enjoyed before deportation, consequently the indictment was nolle. The alien was ordered released upon her own recognizance, reports to be made quarterly by this office, but within two or three weeks after her release she left for parts unknown and is now said to be living in adultery with an Italian named John Monaco. The conviction for importing a woman for immoral purposes was that in the case of John Cerko. This alien is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., and has been ordered deported at the expiration thereof.

Examinations of aliens for "certificates of arrival" for naturalization purposes have been made during the year as follows: At Cleveland, 18; at Toledo, 3; and at Cincinnati, 4. It may be worthy of note to say that the courts in Cleveland have held that the so-called certificates of arrival issued by this office are not sufficient to comply with the requirements of the naturalization act.

Miscellaneous unclassified investigations have been made in 110 instances. Of course, as regards the latter, there are hundreds of inquiries coming into the three offices of this district and minor investigations made of which no file or record is kept. These cover inquiries as to almost every phase of the immigration problem and matters outside the service itself, the latter ranging from the name of the secretary to the name or location of some American consul in Zanzibar. An endeavor is always made to give the inquirer the best information at hand.

* * * * *

Investigations have been conducted in 9 separate cases in which 62 aliens were involved as suspected contract laborers. Department warrants of arrest were issued in 7 cases, resulting in 3 deportations. Three warrants were by request canceled by the department. Depositions of the 3 aliens involved were taken and suits entered against the importers, which are now pending in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. After the depositions had been taken and the aliens released upon their own recognizance they went to Canada. It was found desirable to have the warrants canceled in order that the men may return and appear as witnesses against the importers without fear of deportation to England. One warrant case in which proceedings were instituted against the importer is also pending. Action looking toward the deportation of the alien involved was deferred by the department pending a decision by the court. These four cases will come up for trial during the fall term of court.

During the month of June the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. inaugurated a steamship service between this city and Port Stanley, Ontario, with four arrivals weekly. This work has been handled by our office at some inconvenience since it necessitates trips to the dock at a very early hour in the morning and also at night. The inspectors have handled this work, however, in addition to their regular duties, and the inspection data reported to the Montreal office, and will be taken up in the statistical reports of that office.

I understand that some of the officials have been advocating an annual meeting of commissioners and inspectors in charge of districts, and it would seem that such meetings would be highly beneficial, and would go far toward a coordination of efforts and systematizing of work, which the service now lacks.

In conclusion I beg to say a word in behalf of the faithfulness and devotion of the various officers and employees of this district to their duties and to the service in general. Our work requires unusual tact, patience, and resourcefulness, and while we are all liable to an occasional mistake, I am confident there is no district similarly situated whose officers outrank our force in loyalty and all-around ability.

J. A. FLUCKEY,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the work of District No. 11 during the fiscal year 1913.

The following table shows the classification and action taken in 238 public charge cases investigated during the year:

PUBLIC CHARGES.

| Cause. | Re-ported. | Action taken. | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| | | De-ported. | Not deported. | Pending. |
| Insane..... | 88 | 55 | 26 | 7 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 26 | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| Epileptics..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Imbeciles..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| Other causes..... | 118 | 52 | 53 | 13 |
| Total..... | 238 | 121 | 94 | 23 |

NOT DEPORTED—REASONS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Landing not verified..... | 5 |
| Sufficient grounds for issuance warrant of arrest not established..... | 40 |
| Department canceled warrant of arrest..... | 17 |
| Time limit expired before deportation proceedings instituted..... | 2 |
| Death..... | 2 |
| United States citizens..... | 1 |
| Returned Europe prior to termination deportation proceedings..... | 10 |
| Deportation deferred indefinitely..... | 1 |
| Kept under surveillance for period and warrant canceled..... | 9 |
| Escaped prior to execution warrant of deportation..... | 2 |
| Left institution before issuance warrant of arrest..... | 3 |
| Alien unable to travel without danger to life and warrant canceled..... | 1 |
| Left State after proceedings instituted..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 94 |

In addition to the foregoing, the following 168 cases have been investigated for the purpose of ascertaining whether the facts justified the institution of deportation proceedings:

| Class. | Action taken. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| | Investi-gated. | De-ported. | Not deported. | Pending. |
| Prostitutes, procurers, etc..... | 127 | 69 | 49 | 9 |
| Dependents thereon ¹ | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal entry..... | 39 | 21 | 14 | 4 |
| Total..... | 168 | 92 | 63 | 13 |

¹ Children dependent for their support upon arrested aliens.

NOT DEPORTED—REASONS.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Not located..... | 3 |
| Department canceled warrants of arrest..... | 25 |
| Sufficient grounds not established for issuance warrant of arrest..... | 21 |
| Kept under surveillance for period and warrant canceled..... | 4 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Landing not verified..... | 6 |
| Returned Europe prior to termination deportation proceedings..... | 3 |
| United States citizens..... | 1 |
| Total..... | <u>63</u> |

* * * * *

It should be understood that the foregoing does not include deportations from the Chicago district by Canadian border offices and the St. Louis station.

* * * * *

In addition to work in connection with deportation cases, investigations have been made in 794 miscellaneous cases, consisting principally of cases of aliens detained at sea and land border ports.

* * * * *

INVESTIGATIONS.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Laborers, departing..... | 51 |
| Merchants, departing..... | 10 |
| Natives, departing..... | 32 |
| Students, departing..... | 5 |
| Traveler, departing..... | 1 |
| Minor son of native, departing..... | 1 |
| Merchant status preinvestigated, account application of wife or minor son for admission..... | 3 |
| Natives, arriving..... | 2 |
| Merchants, returning..... | 2 |
| Applications for duplicate certificates of residence..... | 6 |
| Application for duplicate certificate of identity..... | 1 |
| Investigations at the request of other cities..... | 38 |
| Examination of application for Chinese interpreter..... | 1 |
| Total..... | <u><u>153</u></u> |

CASES IN COURT.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Arrest cases pending July 1, 1912..... | 50 |
| Arrests..... | 27 |
| Total..... | <u><u>77</u></u> |

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Ordered deported by United States commissioners..... | 9 |
| Discharged by United States commissioners..... | 3 |
| Ordered deported by department..... | 12 |
| Ordered deported by United States district courts..... | 21 |
| Discharged by United States district courts..... | 19 |
| Case dismissed by United States district court because of death of defendant..... | 1 |
| Ordered deported by Circuit Court of Appeals..... | 3 |
| Forfeited bond..... | 2 |
| Deported on department warrant..... | 7 |
| Deported on court order of deportation..... | 22 |

CRIMINAL CASES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Convicted of personating the proper holder of certificate of residence..... | 2 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Appealed by Government (reversed by Circuit Court of Appeals)..... | 1 |
| Appealed by alien (affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals)..... | 1 |
| Application for writ denied by United States District Court..... | 1 |
| Cases pending July 1, 1913..... | 20 |

ARRIVING IMMIGRANTS.

The past year has shown a still greater increase than the previous year in the number of requests received from ports of entry for investigations concerning arriving aliens. Particular attention has been given to ascertaining the living conditions and general environments at addresses to which aliens are destined. The necessity for the exercise of care in this respect is considered quite essential in cases of unaccompanied female aliens, as well as children under sixteen years of age not accompanied by either parent or guardian. It has been the policy of the office to determine, if possible, whether such aliens are to be under the surveillance of a responsible person of decent character. Not infrequently a false claim of relationship is made by arriving aliens with the hope of facilitating admission.

In connection with investigations at interior points to which aliens are destined, it has been noted that a uniform policy does not prevail at the different ports of arrival. It would appear that if the practice of having these investigations made is worthy of the time and labor involved it should be generally followed. There would doubtless be no difference of opinion as to the importance of examining officers at the ports of arrival being placed in possession of reliable information concerning the conditions under which inexperienced aliens are to live. With respect to cases of the class referred to, department's Form 547 (sworn statement submitted by relative of arriving immigrants) is now extensively used by relatives and friends in anticipation of the arrival of aliens. There would appear to be some doubt, however, whether the form referred to serves as reliably and completely as first-hand investigations made by immigrant inspectors upon request of the officer in charge at the port of entry after the alien has actually arrived and applied for admission. Form 547 provides for detailed information concerning both the expected immigrant and the relative or friend executing the statement, which is subscribed to under oath. When this statement is submitted, this office undertakes to verify the relationship claimed, as well as income, property holdings, and savings. Should there arise doubt concerning living conditions, investigation is made with reference thereto. It has been noted that a large number of relatives appear at this office to make use of Form 547, in response to telegraphic notifications sent from the port of entry by the steamship office of the line bringing the detained alien. It is believed that signing under oath a statement such as provided for in Form 547 serves to impress the person signing with a moral responsibility that serves for the protection of the Government and contributes to a more careful supervision of the alien, particularly in the case of children under sixteen.

An astonishing situation concerning living conditions in Chicago among immigrants has recently been brought to light with reference to Armenian laborers, a large number having been found occupying a building of 13 rooms, the size of each room being 6 by 8 feet, with a storeroom on the first floor 25 by 30 feet. From 3 to 5 men were sleeping on wooden beds in each of the small rooms, while from 20 to 30 men slept on the floor of the storeroom. Also, at South Deering in a storeroom 25 by 40 feet there were found 15 beds, with 2 tables for eating purposes and a cookstove. It is unnecessary to state that at both of these places a condition of squalor existed. The presence of immigrants living under such a standard discredits both the men themselves and the Government. The situation may well be regarded as a disgrace to the community. Any concern or individual employing laborers living under such conditions might well give serious consideration to providing suitable housing accommodations for its employees.

Further, concerning alien children under 16 years of age, my attention has been called, through the work of private agencies, to the fact that school attendance of immigrant children is sadly neglected. It is believed that cooperation with State authorities, whereby the latter might be supplied with the names and destination of immigrant children, might result in a more complete school attendance.

DEPORTATIONS.

This branch of the work presents an interesting study. There are seen the tragic failures of men and women in their attempts to make themselves self-supporting. Defective physical equipment renders not a few incapable of success; others succumb to the development of mental defects and, becoming hopelessly insane, are returned to be cared for by the country of which they are citizens. Another unfortunate deserving of our sympathy is the tubercular immigrant who begins life in the new country full of hope and with bright prospects, but is forced finally to give way to the insidious progress of that dread disease, the germs of which lay dormant in his system when he first landed on American soil. It then becomes necessary to return him to his home country.

"WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC."

In dealing with the sexually immoral class, not infrequently there develops evidence, in the process of deportation, of an appalling character, showing the influences which have resulted in the tragic wrecking of human lives. We consider it fortunate that it has been possible to remove from this immigration district, and particularly from Chicago, a number of men found operating extensively in commercial prostitution. It is encouraging also that convictions have been secured calculated to lessen the number caring to risk their freedom by engaging in this nefarious traffic. The establishment of a morals court in Chicago has served to assist the Government in the application of the immigration laws; also, valuable assistance has been given through the cooperation of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice; likewise, by other organizations working for the betterment of moral conditions. Disappointment has been met with in the failure to deport prostitutes by reason of their marriage to United States citizens subsequent to their arrest and prior to being given a hearing. The purposes of the immigration law have in this manner been defeated in a number of aggravated cases. Such marriages invariably are contracted for the sole purpose above indicated, and do not serve to cause the women in the cases to discontinue the practice of prostitution. There would seem to be a serious need of legislation intended to make it impossible for a woman of the confirmed prostitute class to obtain citizenship in the manner indicated, either by marriage to a native or naturalized citizen of the United States.

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

Recent developments appear to show Chicago the first destination of aliens who have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the border inspectors at the north of this district and have accomplished surreptitious entry. It may reasonably be assumed that such aliens belong to the inadmissible class and may be regarded as totally undesirable. Effort is being made to disclose the plans followed in accomplishing unlawful entrance in this manner.

* * * * *

ADMINISTERING THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAW.

The work performed in this district during the last fiscal year in connection with the investigation of Chinese applying for return certificates as lawfully domiciled laborers, or members of the exempt classes, presents no unusual features. A smaller number of these applications were filed than during the preceding fiscal year. It is not believed that this is to be accounted for upon the basis of a decreased Chinese population. As the investigations in the past in this district have been conducted with great care and many frauds were detected on that account, it is my belief that the Chinese with fraudulent claims have, to a considerable extent, filed their applications at other ports, where their antecedents were not known and where, on that account, their cases would more likely pass inspection. It is a practice prevalent among Chinese, and particularly among laborers posing as merchants and those who claim American nativity, to go to the larger ports, such as San Francisco and Seattle, and there, with the aid of the local Chinese, establish fraudulent claims as members of the exempt classes or as natives. It is my opinion that an effort should be made, by close questioning of applicants and by cooperation between the various districts, to determine whether they are residents of districts where they make application, and if it be shown that they had recently come from another jurisdiction, the matter should be referred for investigation to the place of their former residence.

A total of 77 cases of arrested Chinese have been handled during the year. We were successful in all Chinese cases brought before the Circuit Court of Appeals during the year, both under the exclusion act and on habeas corpus. This court rendered an opinion in the case of United States *v.* Sue Lung of great value in our work and of far-reaching effect. This opinion is not only in accord with other decisions of the same court upon the question of the finality of the decision of the Secretary in warrant proceedings, but is of peculiar value in that it holds that a statement made by an arrested alien before he has consulted friends or counsel is of greater weight than his testimony given at the hearing, after he has been advised by an attorney. We have met with success in the cases handled before United States commissioners. The most difficult situation to meet in connection with the prosecution of Chinese cases before the courts in Chicago is found in the district court. The calendar of this court is always overcrowded, and this situation has been aggravated during the past year because of an unfilled vacancy on this bench. On this account it has been found difficult to bring Chinese cases to trial. Last spring some 58 cases

had accumulated before the district court. In order to dispose of them a special calendar was made up. Three outside judges heard the cases. * * * Out of the calendar, more were ordered deported than were discharged. Our experience each year demonstrates more clearly that a thoroughly effective enforcement of the law through the courts is next to impossible, especially in a congested center. The long delays, which appear to be inevitable when cases are appealed, gives time for the coaching of witnesses and for the arrested Chinese to become conversant with the English language. It will, of course, continue to be necessary to bring a certain class of cases under the exclusion law before the courts, but our experience shows that in such cases as can be brought before the department under the immigration law much more satisfactory results follow. The department has ordered 12 Chinese deported during the past year and none discharged. More Chinese were deported during the present year than the preceding one, there being a total of 29 deportations.

The smuggling of Chinese from the border points into Chicago is still carried on, and doubtless so long as there is a law prohibiting their entry a way will be found to enter. It is, of course, impossible to cover all the avenues of entry through so large a center as Chicago, especially when it is taken into consideration that only one inspector devotes his attention entirely to the Chinese work in this district; but, judging from the statements contained in Chinese letters seized in the various raids and on the persons of those who have recently arrived, it is apparent that Chinese realize their entry is not without danger of apprehension. I believe that more inspectors should be assigned to Chinese work in this city and at the border point of Detroit, which is the principal place of entry for those destined to Chicago. The Chinese population of this city is so large that practically the only limit upon the number of arrests made is the ability of the officers and the courts to dispose of the cases. With a considerable volume of office work necessary in the handling of applications and investigations, only a fraction of the time of the officer assigned to Chinese work can be given to the enforcement of the law in the field.

I believe that, considering the situation as a whole, the administration of the exclusion law in this district is well in hand.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Activities directed toward the enforcement of the contract labor laws have been attended with extreme difficulties. However, investigations made at the request of different ports of arrival have resulted in the exclusion of many aliens coming under inducements or solicitations to perform labor. Important investigations involving the cause and method of immigration of large numbers of laborers coming from certain quarters of Europe and destined to the same general locality in this country are now in progress and give promise of disclosing evidence of value. A close study of conditions indicates the possible existence of an invisible system whereby employers are now supplied with alien laborers direct from Europe.

One of the most conspicuous contract labor cases handled in this district was that of the Wilson Bros., of Woodstock, Ontario. This is a Canadian ship timber concern and is found operating extensively in Wisconsin and West Virginia. During the progress of the investigation the company admitted bringing to the United States 29 Canadian workmen from the Province of Quebec, Ontario. The return of all of these men was accomplished and a satisfactory monetary settlement secured with the concern involved in their importation. The publicity given this case so stirred certain other employers as to cause a hasty exit to Canada of a considerable number of aliens who had migrated under similar conditions.

Another noteworthy case was that of Superintendent Cochrane, of the Kewanee Boiler Works, Kewanee, Ill. The superintendent wrote a former employee, one Alidor Wanchet, in Belgium, telling him "to bring as many men as he could, up to 50," and offering \$2 per day. Wanchet, subsequent to the sending of this letter, arrived at Ellis Island accompanied by 23 alien workmen, all of whom were excluded. The evidence in the case is now before the proper United States attorney.

In our last report we referred to inquiry being made into the conditions under which numerous Greek boys were employed in Chicago and other cities in this district. Attention given this situation, we believe, has served to diminish the number of victims of a padrone system, notwithstanding it having been found impossible to secure evidence of a character necessary to convict certain proprietors of shoeshine establishments, hotels, restaurants, and other branches of business employing Greek boys. It was ascertained that wages had been withheld from boys and that they were made to submit to conditions of living that were disastrous to the proper development of the individual. We were successful in securing for a number of such boys suitable employment where living wages would be promptly forthcoming. Good results have followed this humane effort.

CONCLUSION.

The diversified nature of the work required of officers at the Chicago station makes it essential that such officers be persons of ability and training. It is important also that officers be qualified and disposed to take the initiative in disclosing violations of law. The work to be accomplished is by no means routine and officers inclined only to interest themselves in regular duties are apt to be a burden to the station. Not all officers may be qualified along the same lines but each may develop work along particular lines in which they possess aptitude. It has been our effort to maintain a high degree of efficiency.

P. L. PRENTIS,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

I beg to submit the following summarized report of immigration work, district No. 12:

DEPORTATION CASES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Deportation cases pending in local office or before the department at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1912..... | 31 |
| (Deportations ordered, 14; awaiting final department decision, 8; warrants of arrest issued but not served, 2; warrants of arrest served, but hearings not completed, 3; cases pending in local office before submission to department, 4.) | |
| Aliens reported during the year for investigation and deportation..... | 115 |
| Total cases considered..... | 146 |

DEPORTATION CASES NOT REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT AND DISPOSITION OF SAME.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Awaiting additional evidence before submission of cases to bureau..... | 9 |
| Cases dismissed because of expiration of time limit..... | 12 |
| Cases dismissed because of insufficient evidence..... | 14 |
| Died before report to department..... | 2 |
| Committed suicide..... | 1 |
| Dismissed account American citizenship..... | 1 |
| Aliens not located in district..... | 1 |
| Cases dismissed and deported by friends..... | 2 |
| Referred to Duluth office..... | 2 |
| Referred to Chicago office..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 45 |

DEPORTATION CASES REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT AND DISPOSITION OF SAME.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Deportations accomplished during fiscal year (including 3 delivered by Chicago office)..... | 36 |
| Deportations ordered but not accomplished at close of present fiscal year, June 30, 1913 (including 6 carried over from previous year)..... | 16 |
| Deportations ordered but not accomplished at close of present fiscal year—aliens, Leavenworth Penitentiary; warrants to St. Louis office for execution..... | 2 |
| Deportation warrant issued to Des Moines office—alien escaped and reported to Minneapolis..... | 1 |
| Deportation warrants canceled by Secretary..... | 2 |
| Deportation warrants canceled by death..... | 2 |
| Arrest warrants issued but not served at close of present fiscal year..... | 2 |
| Arrest warrants served, but hearings not submitted to department at close of fiscal year..... | 4 |
| Arrest warrants served, decision on hearings not received from department at close of year..... | 1 |
| Arrest warrants canceled by Secretary after hearings..... | 27 |
| Arrest warrants canceled by Secretary without hearings, on recommendation.... | 1 |
| Arrest warrants canceled on issuance of bonds..... | 2 |
| Arrest warrants issued to Minneapolis office and referred to Duluth..... | 2 |
| Arrest warrants denied by Secretary..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 101 |
| Total deportations from district No. 12..... | 51 |

The foregoing report, by comparison with the one for fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, shows a decrease in the Minneapolis office of 21 deportations. Reports of deportations from this district by the Duluth and Winnipeg offices also show a decrease of 22, making a total decrease of 43.

Investigations to the number of 134, exclusive of those made with respect to a large number of local affidavits (Form 547) submitted prior to arrival of aliens, were conducted.

There has been a notable increase in the number of immigration examinations for naturalization purposes. However, 29 such cases were ending in this district at close of year. Most of the applicants live in remote or sparsely settled sections, and it is very uncertain when such cases will be reached, official business seldom, if ever, taking an inspector to those neighborhoods. This new branch of immigration work has added considerably to the volume of local correspondence. At times it is very difficult to make applicants realize that such examinations are accorded by this service as an accommodation, and that no expense can be incurred therefor. Such examinations, moreover, are seldom satisfactory to the examining officer, as there is little or no corroborative evidence obtainable as to time and port of entry. Certificates of arrival (Form 526) are necessarily based on applicant's sworn statement. Occasionally these examinations develop the fact that applicant deserted from ship's crew or came under an assumed name.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Three contract-labor cases from last year, which had been set for trial, were dismissed by the Government, two by direction of the department and one by direction of the district attorney.

One contract-labor case in Iowa was continued from term to term. The bureau recently directed a reinvestigation of this case.

So far as I can ascertain (or believe) there are few violations of the contract-labor law in this district. This is primarily an agricultural district, with iron mining in northern Minnesota and principal manufacturing industries in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, the three largest cities.

* * * * *

CHINESE.

Preinvestigations have been made in 28 cases, and investigations of arriving Chinese in 6 cases. In addition 8 miscellaneous investigations have been conducted.

* * * * *

Of three arrested Chinese in Minnesota whose appeals from commissioners' decisions were pending June 30, 1912, two were discharged by the United States district court, and one, failing to perfect appeal to United States circuit court of appeals, stands ordered deported (effective on filing mandate 60 days from June 20, 1913).

Sue Lung, arrested at Duluth, Minn., under Chinese exclusion law, was ordered deported, appealed, appeal dismissed, and later deported under previous immigration warrant, originally issued to Chicago office. (Effective on decision of Circuit Court of Appeals from District Court, Northern District of Illinois.)

Other Chinese arrested during last fiscal year in Minnesota under exclusion law—discharged, 3; ordered deported, 1; appealed to district court and pending, 1.

In this connection would state that the district judges and commissioners in Minnesota (with the exception of one commissioner) are seemingly inclined to favor the defendants in Chinese exclusion proceedings, and it is almost impossible to obtain an order of deportation. With this apparent antagonism to the present Chinese exclusion law, it is almost useless to make any arrests in this district. The cases which we have lost this year were believed to be unusually good ones. In our opinion, the testimony for defendant, while uncontradicted, has not been sufficiently conclusive to warrant discharge. Similar opinion was expressed in annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

CHAS. W. SEAMAN,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of this office covering particularly all important investigations, inquiries, etc., coming before the central office at St. Louis and our branch offices at Kansas City and Des Moines, relating to immigration and Chinese cases arising in the thirteenth district and referred to our offices from other districts, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Owing in part to the nature of the work and still more to the smallness of our official and clerical force, it is impossible to record in formal manner all of the multitudinous items of business transacted by our officers, but the more important are regularly recorded and systematically filed, and while the greater number are cases which upon investigation develop little importance they are handled merely by memoranda.

Approximately 2,600 cases have had the attention of this office during the past fiscal year, while very many other cases of minor importance have been passed upon in the district by our branch offices and our inspectors in the field. The transactions of particular importance are set forth in statistical form on the following pages:

IMMIGRATION CASES INVESTIGATED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

A total of 218 cases were reported to the St. Louis office for deportation by the State, county, and municipal authorities of the district during the year, concerning which the following shows the classification and action taken:

| Cause. | Report- ed. | Deport- ed. | Not deport- ed. | Pend- ing. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Insane | 39 | 25 | 6 | 8 |
| Professional beggar | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 15 | 9 | 6 | ..... |
| Other causes | 162 | 55 | 83 | 24 |
| Total | 218 | 90 | 95 | 33 |

From other sources there were reported 382 cases which have been investigated with a view to deportation proceedings. These are classified and recorded as follows:

| Class. | Investi- gated. | Deport- ed. | Not deport- ed. | Pend- ing. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Prostitutes and procurers and persons sharing in, etc. | 110 | 74 | 52 | 24 |
| Contract laborers | 35 | 14 | 21 | ..... |
| Criminals | 39 | 14 | 18 | 7 |
| Illegal entry | 27 | 10 | 15 | 2 |
| Insane | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Likely to become public charge time entry | 140 | 21 | 108 | 11 |
| Warrants of deportation received for aliens sent to United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., from other districts .. | 23 | 1 | ..... | 22 |
| Total | 382 | 96 | 218 | 68 |

NOT DEPORTED.

Above-mentioned cases were not deported, for the reasons set forth below:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Aliens not apprehended | 33 |
| Insufficient grounds for institution of warrant proceedings | 139 |
| Evidence insufficient for deportation, though warrant of arrest issued | 36 |
| Alien left country before service of warrant of arrest | 2 |
| Died | 2 |
| United States citizen | 6 |
| Total | 218 |

DEPORTATIONS.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Aliens deported whose cases were pending at close of last fiscal year..... | 20 |
| Aliens deported, current fiscal year cases..... | 186 |
| | <hr/> |
| Aliens actually deported, current fiscal year..... | 206 |

In addition to above-mentioned deportation cases, special investigations have been made in 462 cases of importance, and there were between 1,200 and 1,500 cases of minor character which required more or less investigation but which were not formally recorded.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| Departing Chinese..... | 17 |
| Arriving Chinese..... | 4 |
| Applications for duplicate certificate..... | 2 |
| Other investigations..... | 22 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 45 |

Cases in court.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Cases pending July 1, 1912: Before United States district courts..... | 1 |
| Arrests: | |
| For being unlawfully in the United States..... | 3 |
| For being unlawfully in the United States (immigration warrants)..... | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 4 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| Disposition of cases: | |
| Ordered discharged by United States commissioners..... | 1 |
| Pending before United States district courts on appeal..... | 2 |
| Deported..... | 2 |

RECAPITULATION OF CASES INVESTIGATED DURING FISCAL YEAR.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Reported by State, county, and municipal authorities for deportation..... | 218 |
| Reported otherwise than above for deportation..... | 382 |
| Miscellaneous immigration cases..... | 462 |
| Chinese cases..... | 45 |
| Court cases..... | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total recorded cases..... | 1,112 |
| Minor investigations requiring careful consideration and more or less outlay of time and effort, but not recorded in official files, approximately..... | 1,500 |
| | <hr/> |
| Grand total—all cases passed upon..... | 2,612 |

The foregoing résumé of official transactions in the thirteenth district shows a large increase in immigration work and a very slight increase in Chinese work over previous years. While there is a large Chinese population in the thirteenth district and it is well known that a considerable number—possibly 200 or 300—of Chinese depart each year for China, very few file applications for return certificates or preinvestigation of status with our offices, although it is well known that the greater number of them expect to return and do return to this section. For some reason these Chinese prefer to leave the country without credentials or take their chances in being certified as residents of other districts, the latter being a well-established custom, as is generally recognized. The actual work in this district in Chinese cases constitutes a very small percentage of the volume of our business, and immigration cases of various classes predominate to an enormous degree.

The number of cases actually referred to our officers involving inquiry, examination, investigation, correspondence, deportation proceedings, etc., is constantly increasing and during the past year has greatly exceeded our past record. Our deportations during the past year numbered 206, with a considerable number of cases pending on July 1, 1913, and the prospect is that deportations for the ensuing year will run nearer 300. Inquiries from ports of entry requiring investigation, the passing upon affidavits prepared by the friends and relatives of detained aliens, and

work of this character, which is urgent and compelling, occupies a large portion of the time of our officers and employees.

I can not too highly commend the faithful and zealous efforts of the inspectors assigned to this district and the employees of this office, whose earnest devotion and cheerful compliance with the unusual demands upon them have rendered possible the results attained.

At this point I respectfully and most urgently renew my request and recommendation for the transfer or appointment of two capable and experienced immigrant inspectors for immediate service in this district, to be assigned primarily to the St. Louis office, and for the appointment or transfer to the branch office at Kansas City of a capable clerk and stenographer.

The work at Kansas City is of immense importance and constantly increasing. Local conditions are such that at least all of the time of one inspector is required for investigations which necessitate absence from the office more than half the time, while the number of callers at the office is so great that considerable confusion, loss of time, and extra work are caused by the closing of the office in the absence of the inspector. Moreover, the expenses for clerk hire and stenographic services are very heavy, while of course, the inspector's work is hampered by the necessity for employing outside stenographers, as at present. By all means there should be a clerk and stenographer on duty in the office at all times.

I have endeavored in previous reports and special requisitions, as well as in my very pleasant personal conferences with the officials of the bureau at Washington, to impress the great need of the services of two additional inspectors for this office. As a matter of fact, I very seldom have the assistance of an inspector for local St. Louis work and am obliged, in addition to conducting our voluminous correspondence and directing all the office affairs, to handle all local examinations and investigations personally. This is cheerfully done to the limit of my capacity, but it is utterly impossible for one man to handle all such work, hence many cases must be neglected, and at all times there is the unpleasant and unfortunate condition of a mass of back work, much of which rightfully demands prompt and careful attention in justice to the persons involved and the interests of the Government. Without egotism I frankly say I do not believe that it is physically and mentally possible for any officer personally to handle a greater volume of business than is transacted by the inspector in charge under this constant and growing pressure.

* * * * *

The erection of an office at Des Moines during the past fiscal year was a measure which I long have hesitated to recommend because of the paucity of our working force and because comparatively very few cases arise at Des Moines calling for local investigation, although there is a very large and growing business to be handled in the State of Iowa. I think I am safe in saying that since Inspector Stretton has been assigned to Des Moines he has not been in that city one-sixth of his time. In Iowa the governor, board of control, the heads of numerous State institutions, and the police authorities generally report cases arising at various points in the State, all calling for prompt action, and mostly at points distant from the Des Moines office. For these reasons there is no present need of a clerk or stenographer for the Iowa office, but at times—as, for instance, at the date of this report—I have been obliged to assign three inspectors to work at various points in that State.

* * * * *

I respectfully renew a previous recommendation that the bureau issue for the information of all its field officers and others interested a monthly or weekly bulletin containing decisions and opinions which have the force of instructions as to methods of procedure, together with special and general orders, matters of departmental interest and suggestions, recommendations and bits of information which will tend to acquaint the field with the bureau's plans and intentions, its progressive methods and new developments in practice. Great good would result from the greater community of interest and the harmonization and systematization which would be prompted by such publication.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

There is herewith submitted the annual report of immigration and Chinese transactions in the fourteenth district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| Alien prostitutes: | |
| Pending June 30, 1912..... | 4 |
| Arrested..... | 9 |
| Deported..... | 4 |
| Discharged..... | 6 |
| Pending June 30, 1913..... | 3 |
| Procurers: | |
| Pending June 30, 1912..... | 1 |
| Arrested..... | 2 |
| Discharged..... | 1 |
| Deported..... | 1 |
| Supported by proceeds of prostitution: | |
| Pending June 30, 1912..... | 6 |
| Arrested..... | 27 |
| Discharged..... | 5 |
| Deported..... | 18 |
| Pending June 30, 1913..... | 10 |

Eight of the above-pending cases, named as follows, have also been indicted and tried for violating the "White-slave traffic act," and are now serving terms in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. (warrants of arrest and orders of deportation were forwarded to St. Louis office for execution when their terms expire): Paul Gaye, Gazasimos Couloubis, James Theodorsan, Juan Mendez, Harry Loukas; Paul Onfant alias Verne Gabriel; Joseph Edward Rapken alias Joe Edwards; Antheasios Kaimenakis.

Oreste Paganini, another one of the pending cases, is now serving a term in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., for impersonating a Government officer. (Warrant of arrest and order of deportation were forwarded to St. Louis office for execution.)

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| White-slave traffic act: | |
| Pending June 30, 1912..... | 6 |
| Arrested..... | 5 |
| Convicted..... | 3 |
| Discharged..... | 1 |
| Deported..... | 1 |
| Pending June 30, 1913..... | 8 |
| Insane aliens: | |
| Pending June 30, 1912..... | 3 |
| Arrested..... | 4 |
| Discharged..... | 1 |
| Deported..... | 6 |
| Alien public charges: | |
| Arrested..... | 7 |
| Deported..... | 7 |
| Criminal record prior to entry: | |
| Pending June 30, 1912..... | 1 |
| Arrested..... | 2 |
| Deported..... | 1 |
| Pending June 30, 1913..... | 2 |

One of the above aliens now serving a term in Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., to be deported after his term expires.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Contract labor cases: | |
| Arrested..... | 31 |
| Discharged..... | 31 |
| Investigated..... | 280 |
| Surreptitious entry: | |
| Arrested..... | 1 |
| Discharged..... | 1 |
| Investigated..... | 3 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 167 |

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Chinese persons: | |
| Arrested | 6 |
| Deported | 1 |
| Discharged | 5 |
| Application for laborer's return certificate | 31 |
| Application for merchant's return certificate | 5 |
| Investigations for admission of alleged sons of domiciled merchants | 4 |
| Investigations for admission of domiciled merchants | 1 |
| Investigations for admission of alleged natives or children of alleged native born | 6 |
| Certificates forwarded to the bureau for cancellation | 11 |
| Applications for duplicate certificates | 7 |
| Preinvestigation of native born | 8 |
| Investigations for other offices | 11 |
| Miscellaneous investigations | 33 |

LOUIS ADAMS,
Inspector in charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

I submit herewith report of work done by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

It will be noted that there is again a falling off in the number of cases of immoral aliens handled; but in view of the fact that it has, during the past year, been thoroughly settled that the three-year limit in this class is abolished, this falling off is due to but one cause, and that is that these aliens are becoming less numerous each year. If we had more cases to report, the showing on paper of the amount of work done would be greater, of course, than it is; but with the falling off in the number of cases comes the fact that it requires more work to discover and develop a case, so that the amount of work done by the officers is approximately the same. In the deportations reported under "Illegal entry" (not otherwise classified) I would say that 2 were aliens who admitted having committed a crime before entering; 2 were wanted by their own government as fugitives, and 2 had been convicted of crime in this country.

The number of Chinese arrests reported is small and the results very unsatisfactory; but until a law is passed authorizing these cases to be handled by departmental warrants the result will always be so unsatisfactory as to raise a question whether it is advisable to make an arrest except where it is practically forced upon us.

The number of investigations for certificates of arrival, Form 526a, for naturalization purposes, have materially increased this year and will probably continue to increase. The great number of former American citizens who went to Canada in past years, attracted by cheap land, are now beginning to return to take up land in this section of the United States. This number will unquestionably increase for the next few years, as it seems to be common report among them that the lands of this section of the country are better adapted to farming than those of Canada. These aliens, having been once American citizens, are quite apt to be careless of inspection upon their entry, many of them apparently thinking that they still retain their American citizenship. Owing to the great distances between immigration stations and customs offices along the northern border of Montana quite a few aliens drive over the line rather than go to the trouble and expense of shipping their goods by rail through a regular customs or immigration port. Without doubt this class of work will continue to increase until all the agricultural land of Montana is settled upon.

STATUS OF IMMIGRATION CASES (OTHER THAN CHINESE), FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

PROCURERS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Criminal proceedings instituted fiscal year | 2 |
| Convicted | 2 |
| Deportation proceedings: | |
| Pending deportation June 30, 1912 (warrant issued) | 1 |
| Proceedings in progress June 30, 1912 | 1 |
| Cases handled fiscal year | 6 |
| Total | 8 |

Deportation proceedings—Continued.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| Disposition— | |
| Deported..... | 3 |
| Pending deportation June 30, 1913..... | 1 |
| Proceedings in progress June 30, 1913..... | 3 |
| Lack of evidence for warrant process..... | 1 |
| Total..... | <u>8</u> |

PROSTITUTES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Proceedings in progress June 30, 1912..... | 2 |
| Investigations fiscal year..... | 14 |
| Total..... | <u>16</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Deported..... | 3 |
| Pending deportation June 30, 1913..... | 3 |
| Warrant arrest or deportation canceled..... | 3 |
| Lack of evidence for warrant process..... | 7 |
| Total..... | <u>16</u> |

PUBLIC CHARGES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Deportation proceedings in progress June 30, 1912..... | 2 |
| Cases handled fiscal year..... | 4 |
| Total..... | <u>6</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Deported..... | 3 |
| Lack of evidence for warrant process..... | 3 |
| Total..... | <u>6</u> |

ILLEGAL ENTRY.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pending deportation June 30, 1912 (warrant issued)..... | 3 |
| Under investigation June 30, 1912..... | 2 |
| Cases handled current fiscal year..... | 30 |
| Total..... | <u>35</u> |
| Disposition: | |
| Deported..... | 8 |
| Under investigation June 30, 1913..... | 8 |
| Warrant arrest or deportation canceled..... | 11 |
| Escaped ¹ | 2 |
| Lack of evidence for warrant proceedings..... | 5 |
| Not apprehended..... | 1 |
| Total..... | <u>35</u> |

NATURALIZATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Certificates arrival, Form 526a: | |
| Pending investigation June 30, 1912..... | 1 |
| Cases of current fiscal year..... | 66 |
| Total..... | <u>67</u> |
| Disposition— | |
| Certificates granted or issuance recommended..... | 41 |
| Under investigation June 30, 1913..... | 23 |
| Referred to other districts..... | 1 |
| Application withdrawn..... | 2 |
| Total..... | <u>67</u> |

¹ From city or county jails.

VARIOUS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Referred to or from other districts for data ¹ | 29 |
| Unclassified..... | 2 |
| | 31 |
| Total..... | 31 |
| Total immigration..... | 165 |

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

CASES IN COURT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|
| Arrests made during fiscal year..... | 3 |
| Disposition: | |
| Discharged by United States commissioners..... | 2 |
| Pending before United States commissioners..... | 1 |
| | 3 |
| Total..... | 3 |

DEPARTMENT WARRANT PROCEEDINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|
| Cases fiscal year (warrant canceled)..... | 2 |
|-------------------------------------------|---|

INVESTIGATIONS.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Laborers: | |
| Pending investigation June 30, 1912..... | 3 |
| Cases of fiscal year..... | 52 |
| | 55 |
| Total..... | 55 |
| Disposition— | |
| Departing..... | 48 |
| Duplicate certificates residence..... | 4 |
| Investigations pending..... | 3 |
| | 55 |
| Total..... | 55 |
| Merchants: | |
| Pending investigation June 30, 1912..... | 1 |
| Cases of fiscal year..... | 24 |
| | 25 |
| Total..... | 25 |
| Disposition— | |
| Departing..... | 18 |
| Returning..... | 1 |
| Sons applying for admission..... | 3 |
| Sons applying for preinvestigation status..... | 1 |
| Investigations pending..... | 2 |
| | 25 |
| Total..... | 25 |
| Natives: | |
| Pending investigation June 30, 1912..... | 1 |
| Cases of fiscal year..... | 17 |
| | 18 |
| Total..... | 18 |
| Disposition— | |
| Departing..... | 14 |
| Applying for admission..... | 1 |
| Sons applying for admission..... | 3 |
| | 18 |
| Total..... | 18 |
| Total Chinese..... | 103 |

¹Not otherwise included.

STATUS OF INVESTIGATIONS UNDER "WHITE SLAVE ACT" FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1913.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Pending prosecution June 30, 1912 (indictment returned)..... | 3 |
| Cases handled fiscal year..... | 15 |
| Total..... | 18 |
| Disposition: | |
| Criminal proceedings— | |
| Held to Federal grand jury by United States commissioners.... | 6 |
| United States district court— | |
| Convicted..... | 8 |
| Pending prosecution June 30, 1913 (indicted)..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 9 |
| Investigations made which, when completed, would not justify com- plaint..... | 3 |
| Referred to Department of Justice for investigation..... | 3 |
| Referred to or from other districts for investigation ¹ | 3 |
| Total..... | 18 |

LORENZO T. PLUMMER,
Inspector in charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, IN CHARGE
OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

In submitting my report of the work of the immigration service in this jurisdiction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, I wish to say in the beginning that there has been the most perfect cooperation from officers throughout the district, and by combined harmony and energy and singleness of purpose we have the pleasure of reviewing a year of accomplishment with the least possible expenditure of money. It has been our constant aim to accomplish as much as possible with the least possible expenditure, and we find much satisfaction in reviewing our work to find that our aim has been rewarded by much success. Our union of purpose and effort has been to so conduct the work of this jurisdiction, under the general supervision of the Washington authorities, to the end that the aim of the law would be satisfied to the limit of possibility, namely, to accomplish all possible consistent with the allotted amount of funds. We are much indebted, of course, to the supervising authorities at Washington for direction in general, and in many special knotty problems arising from time to time in particular cases for the degree of efficiency shown in the work of our officers.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

The Chinese and Japanese comprise the chief bulk of immigration through this district. A few of a substantial class of Russians arrive from time to time, almost uniformly of the admissible classes. Other European arrivals are admitted occasionally only, there being few of such arrivals. The Hindus are arriving from the Philippine Islands, and in numbers to cause more or less apprehension; this is a matter, however, of sufficient importance for special attention further on in this report. It may be of interest to note that there are no Hindu laborers admitted through this district, excepting those arriving from the Philippines. Our officers have most effectively applied the existing law as against the admission of Hindu laborers arriving from their native country, and so effective has been the application of the law that there are no more arriving.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The question of hospital treatment, which for a time it seemed would completely overtax the capacity of our building, seems to have been favorably adjusted to such an extent that we are now able to accommodate all who are certified. Arriving aliens suffering from the disease known as "hookworm," or uncinariasis, were permitted

¹ Not otherwise included.

to receive treatment in the immigration building and when all the arrivals were examined here for this disease for the first time it was found that the number certified to be so afflicted as compared with the number of arrivals was very great. This was presenting a serious problem when the matter was favorably adjusted through the bureau bringing about the arrangement whereby aliens are examined for this particular disease before embarkation. The matter has been so satisfactorily adjusted that no further serious problem is anticipated because of this disease. The prevalence of this disease, however, has caused difficulties in more ways than one. For a time it was thought that the disease should most always be detected by careful examination before embarkation, and our medical examiner at this port, acting upon this belief, certified in a number of cases that the presence of the disease could have been detected by a careful medical examination before embarkation, upon which certificate, of course, action was taken looking toward the collection of fines from the steamship companies bringing the aliens. It was finally determined that this, as a general rule, was unjust to the steamship companies for the reason that even after the most skillful examination just prior to embarkation the presence of this disease might be detected at the port of arrival. This being the case, the medical examiner has been slow to certify that the disease in any particular case could have been detected before embarkation, which accounts for the small number of fines as compared with the number certified as having the disease. It seems that the medical examiner is slow to determine and decide whether the presence of the disease might have been detected even after the most skillful examination just before the date of embarkation. However, should the percentage begin to increase materially over that of the present our medical examiners might feel that it was due to lack of proper medical examination prior to embarkation, and they might, in such event, determine to make certificates adverse to the steamship companies' material interests.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

In August, 1912, there was completed certain changes in our immigration building which included one additional large room and which has proven of much benefit in accommodating greater numbers, and also in making proper segregation in certain cases which seemed almost impossible before the changes and added rooming accommodations. However, this building is utterly inadequate to properly accommodate the service at this station, and in this I am satisfied that the bureau and department are in full accord with my views. It seems that this is an important matter that should be most energetically urged upon Congress at the very earliest practicable moment. Upon the opening of the Panama Canal, should immigration increase through this port to any considerable extent it will be a physical impossibility to make this building do at all. While the increase in immigration upon the opening of the canal is problematical, yet it is the part of wisdom, it seems to me, to be prepared for an increase of a few thousand each year at least. I am not anticipating any very great increase, but it is only reasonable to presume that there will be a slight increase, and with our present accommodations we are illy prepared for any increase whatever. The Seattle harbor is in process of reconstruction at the present time and an early appropriation by Congress for a new immigration building here will enable our service to get a proper location at reasonable figures. It is quite an item to be located satisfactorily from a viewpoint of expense as well as general convenience for all parties concerned. I can not too strongly urge vigorous action looking to an early appropriation for the location and erection of a suitable immigration building at this port. It will save much inconvenience, expense, and embarrassment in the near future. Quick action in this matter is imperative if Congress considers the interest and welfare of our service in this district.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The work of the district has increased in both volume and efficiency. Each officer has accomplished a little more and with a greater degree of skill. It is but just and fair to our officers who have rendered such valuable service to take proper notice of it in this report. This district has enjoyed every blessing that results from full, loyal, and forceful cooperation; the full measure that is the product of perfect harmony; this, together with the direction and support from Washington, allows us to point with pride to the accomplishments of the past year. Our officers have often been taxed to the limit in order to do what was necessary to be done within the required time and with the required skill, but to their credit it may be said no failure has been recorded—none made to record. The character of the work which confronts our officers in this district often requires the most careful thought and greatest skill in finally determining what action to take. It often takes much research to determine all the facts necessary

to ascertain the exact status of a case as well as much skill in making the research. To properly appreciate the work of the district there must be taken into account not only the volume of work but also the character of the work, with emphasis on the character. When this is emphasized and the few officers who are employed in doing it there is much room for congratulation.

UNLAWFUL ENTRIES.

One phase of our work which makes but little show and yet is very important is the efforts of our officers to prevent unlawful entries from Canada. The figures will show that this number is comparatively very great. The number of aliens apprehended and returned to Canada by the few officers we have indicates two things, namely, that our officers are very active and that their presence and activity prevents an invasion of undesirable aliens—aliens who add nothing desirable to our life. To prevent undesirable immigration at every point is certainly of the highest degree of importance. It is the sifting process which must be a prominent factor in determining the future of our national life. A part of this process is in apprehending after unlawful entry as well as at the port upon application for entry. While our officers have returned a creditably large number of unlawful entries, it is only an index to the number which would be silently recorded by mingling with our people and finally leaving a lasting impress upon the character of our industrial and social fabric, and that which would tend to lower rather than to elevate; retard rather than hasten the goal of our standard, were it not for the deterrent effect of the presence of the officers as well as the important results of their activity. The energy and skill of these officers is worthy of mention and results in the satisfaction of feeling that this important task is in the care of those who are highly trustworthy in every sense. While this work does not require the same character of skill as other work of immigration officers it does require a certain character of skill and diplomacy which the officers assigned to duty there possess in a high degree, and hence the flattering record each has made for himself.

UNDESIRABLE PERSONS.

The question of certain undesirable persons who require much of our time and attention is as old as man, and I presume will be a question as long as man is, or at least as long as he is constituted as he is. So long as human nature remains as at present there will doubtless be those who, for hire, will act as go-between for male and female who seek unlawful cohabitation. The procurers and prostitutes are as old as human history and we presume that time will not efface them. This being the case, it is an ever-present evil which will require ceaseless attention in order to prevent the undermining of the social fabric. There possibly is no other evil so far-reaching or so deadly in its ultimate results, and consequently there is no other evil which requires such constant vigilance. We have left no leaf unturned that would aid in the detection and apprehension of those responsible for this blighting evil. While the record speaks volumes it is only a poor index to the labor which has been spent in an attempt to keep at the lowest possible ebb this loathsome blight so far as this district is concerned. Constant attention to this one evil should never cease. To cease activity against this social crime or to permit it to abate in the least is incompatible with any desire of suppression, for our only hope of even comparative suppression is tireless pursuit. It is true that burglaries are often prevented by noise. This is by reason of the fact that crime is always afraid of detection and therefore trembles at noise or light; for this reason as much noise as possible should follow the result of the activities of our officers. Persons of normal minds naturally take more pleasure in preventing crime than in apprehending it. Carrying out this idea I deem it wise to have published broadcast the net results of the activities of our officers in the suppression of this particular evil, the results so far as it relates to the number of prosecutions, convictions, etc., of those engaged in this unlawful practice. The more difficulties thrown in the way of crime checks it just so much, and every check, however small, does some good.

STOWAWAYS.

Year after year we are required to spend much time and money in preventing the landing of stowaways. Some of the steamship companies cooperate with us in trying to prevent the landing of the stowaway, but others do not. It seems to me, as I have said before, that it should be made the duty of the steamship companies to detect these people and to deliver them, upon arrival, to the immigration officials. The company's officials in charge of a vessel should know who is on board. These officials

are in absolute charge and control and they should be expected to detect the presence of stowaways more easily than any other person, and as a matter of fact they can. Were the law so amended that responsibility would attach immediately upon the apprehension of a stowaway by an immigration officer there is no doubt in my mind but the stowaway would have little chance of ever landing. The officers of the vessels should be required to apprehend and deliver to the immigration officers, upon arrival, all stowaways, or at least before they are apprehended by our officers. Should they be apprehended by our officers a fine should attach at the discretion of the Secretary. The question of the fine in any event, in my judgment, should be left to the Secretary and not to the court. Had the Secretary full power to assess fines in such cases there would be few stowaways landed. By reason of the fact that as the law now is there is little chance of penalizing anyone connected with the landing of stowaways, there is little or no effort on the part of the officials of the steamship companies to put a stop to the business; hence it requires constant vigilance on the part of our officers, while little or no attention is paid to it by those directly responsible.

THE ANARCHIST.

In my judgment there is no more important question confronting our people than the question of anarchy. That the anarchist is among us and silently but steadily and surely laying his plans of destruction there can be little doubt. The outspoken enemies of all forms of organized government are those, most always, who have been in this country more than three years. The anarchist of foreign birth, and most all are, remains very quiet, as a rule, until the time limit protects him from deportation, and then he is loud and boisterous and begins his maniac cry against all forms of organized government; excepting, perhaps, some form of government suggested to him through his unbridled, formless, hallucinari, and degenerate brain, which is always incapable of logical thought. In my judgment, there is no room in this country for this class of mental degenerates, and there should be no time limit to their deportation. We doubtless all welcome those who are willing to reason with us on the question of the form and limits of government, but he who seeks to destroy rather than to aid in construction has no place in the affairs of men. He is a dangerous criminal and each country should take care of its own criminals. There should be no time limit to the deportation of these criminals, because of their dangerous character, and should one remain in hiding sufficiently long to become naturalized he should, at the first symptoms, be shorn of his cloak and forthwith deported. If this destructive type of humanity, if such characters can be regarded as human in the strictest sense, found no comfort or protection from any source it would at least aid in suppressing the scourge.

SMUGGLING.

So long as the immigration question is a live one, just so long will the question of smuggling also be a live one. Restriction of immigration necessarily means that there are those who do not fill all the requirements necessary for admission; in other words, they do not meet the full measurement required by the law for aliens entering this country; consequently, for some cause enumerated in the law, there are those who are eliminated. By this process of elimination there are a great many who can not lawfully enter, and hence the constant attempt to make successful entry by smuggling. There are doubtless many who enter each year in this way whom our officers are unable to apprehend. As heretofore referred to in this report, our officers apprehend a great many who attempt unlawful entry by land, but the more difficult problem which constantly confronts us is the smuggling by water. While our officers at the various Sound Stations do all possible to keep smuggling via this avenue at the minimum, it is doubtless true that there is more or less of this unlawful traffic carried on. The most effective way, of course, would be a vessel commanded by our officers which could stand the weather among the islands at all times and be in the waters at that place constantly. A properly constructed vessel for this purpose would be the most, if not the only effective method, of entirely eliminating this unlawful traffic, or keeping it to the lowest possible minimum. It is problematical, however, whether the added expense would be justified, for we must depend on rumor in a very large degree as to the number securing unlawful entry in this manner. With our present efforts and equipment there is nothing left unturned to prevent the smuggling of those not entitled to lawful entry, and it is probable that but little added expense would be justified in making a more complete defense against this unlawful traffic.

THE HINDU.

It is the generally accepted idea, as I understand it, that immigration should be so regulated that those arriving will not lower our standards of life; that no internal dissensions or troubles will result by their admission, but that ultimately those admitted will be an added blessing. This being the case, it is for Congress to so frame laws relating to this most important subject that only those who will ultimately aid rather than retard our progress can be admitted. In this connection I wish to again refer to those arriving here from certain Asiatic territory that threatens trouble from the time of arrival. I am open to argument on any debatable question, but to my mind there is no debatable ground so far as the admission of the Hindu is concerned. If his presence here can add aught but trouble, I am unable to see in what possible way. In the first place, he is caste ridden to such an extent that he is unyielding in all his manners, customs, etc. He is almost absolutely aloof in all things with one exception, and that is the question of securing possession of the dollar. In order to secure this he underbids all of our laboring people to such an extent that he can undermine them. As a matter of fact, he stands little show of work except by underbidding other laborers, for as a rule employers of labor refuse to employ the Hindu laborers excepting at a low wage. The Hindu stands little or no chance for work at the same price as our laborers and consequently he becomes a professional underbidder, and herein lies one of the chief dangers of his presence. He adds to labor disturbances as a natural consequence. In this connection I wish to quote from the brief of an attorney of this city, which was offered in behalf of certain Hindus who were applying for admission at this port. This attorney, who was using his efforts to convince the Washington authorities that his Hindu clients would not become a charge on the public, said, in part, "In the East a man might perhaps not be able to make it go, and an American, who requires more money to live on, might not be able to keep his head above the water with so small an amount of money, but with these Hindus things are entirely different. They eat fruit and vegetables, all of which they can get very cheaply. Their life in India has led them to keep together, and they all live together in one or two houses, and they have one of their party do their cooking for them, and he gets no salary, and by buying in large quantities the cost of their vegetables is small. They can live nicely on 25 cents per day, and when they make \$2 they can save \$1.75," etc. This is a true statement, made by an attorney friend of the Hindus. Imagine our laboring classes coping with a Hindu laborer who can and does, according to his attorney friend, live on 25 cents a day. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement.

I will close my remarks on this subject by quoting my answer to that part of the attorney's brief: "The fact that Hindus now in this country are securing employment by undermining their fellow-laborers of other nationalities is only brewing trouble for the near future, and the ultimate result will be that the Hindu will be out of work and a charge on the public. The attorneys for these aliens call attention to the fact that they can live nicely on 25 cents a day and they save money and send it home. These attributes, which it must be admitted they possess, do not endear them to the American people."

SEAMEN.

Aside from Japanese laborers, I do not believe that there are many aliens of the inadmissible classes accomplishing entry through this district under the guise of seamen. Approximately 27 per cent of the alien seamen who left their ships in this district during the past fiscal year were Japanese, and I have no doubt that the greater part, if not all of them, deserted with the intention of remaining in the United States rather than reshipping in the course of their pursuit, as is the custom of seamen of other races.

Chinese seamen are giving some trouble, but during the year there were but three desertions. Beginning with the change in the form of Government of their country, they have maintained that they should be treated in the same manner as seamen of other races. They object to the surveillance which is maintained over them and contend that they are entitled to all privileges granted seamen, including shore leave. The shipping concerns have so far managed to hold their crews by employing special watchmen for the purpose of keeping them on board their vessels.

* * * * *

The following is a detailed statement of the work performed in this jurisdiction during the last fiscal year:

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Immigrant aliens admitted..... | 1,224 | 1,180 | 2,404 |
| Nonimmigrant aliens admitted..... | 1,931 | 89 | 2,020 |
| United States citizens arrived..... | 625 | 176 | 801 |
| Aliens debarred..... | 92 | 8 | 100 |
| Aliens whose cases are pending either before this office or the bureau..... | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| Grand total..... | | | 5,363 |

The inward passenger movement for the year 1913 exceeded that of the year 1912 by 1,006. The increase was largely due to the arrival of a greater number of Japanese. The increase in the number of Japanese alone was 787.

Of the 2,404 immigrant aliens admitted, 1,723 were Japanese; 600 males, and 1,123 females.

Of the 2,020 nonimmigrant aliens admitted, 1,256 were Japanese; 1,199 males, and 57 females.

Of the total (2,979) Japanese arrivals, 1,420 were former residents.

During the current fiscal year there were 517 Japanese proxy brides arrived; during the fiscal year 1912 there were 511 arrived, or an increase of 6 proxy brides.

ARRIVALS FROM INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

[Not included in statistics.]

Of the total 438 arrivals from insular possessions, 406 were East Indians.

STOWAWAYS.

Total number of stowaways for the year, 45; Japanese 30, Chinese 7, others 8.

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Emigrant aliens departed..... | 580 | 53 | 633 |
| Nonemigrant aliens departed..... | 2,104 | 176 | 2,280 |
| United States citizens departed..... | 518 | 258 | 776 |
| Grand total..... | | | 3,689 |

Of the 633 emigrant aliens departed, 175 were Japanese, 141 males, and 34 females.

Of the 2,280 nonemigrant aliens departed, 1,561 were Japanese; 1,416 males, and 145 females.

DEBARRED ALIENS.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Japanese..... | 32 | 3 | 35 |
| Chinese..... | 56 | 5 | 61 |
| West Indian..... | 2 | | 2 |
| English..... | 1 | | 1 |
| Welsh..... | 1 | | 1 |
| Grand total..... | 92 | 8 | 100 |

ALIEN SEAMEN.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Vessels arrived..... | 1,348 |
| Alien crew (Chinese, 13,353; other, 12,986)..... | 26,339 |
| Certified by marine hospital surgeon..... | 54 |
| Certified seamen, deserting..... | 1 |
| Deserting seamen..... | ¹ 249 |
| Discharged (admitted to the United States)..... | 326 |
| Discharged (passed to follow their vocation)..... | 525 |
| | <u> </u> |
| | <u> </u> |

WARRANTS OF ARREST—RECEIVED.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Issued during the fiscal year 1913 | 183 |
| Issued in previous years executed during the fiscal year..... | 11 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total handled | 194 |
| | <u> </u> |

WARRANTS OF ARREST—DISPOSITION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Executed | 163 |
| Unexecuted June 30, 1913..... | 12 |
| Canceled..... | 18 |
| Sent to other districts for execution | 1 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total..... | 194 |
| | <u> </u> |

ACTION ON WARRANTS OF ARREST EXECUTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1913.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Deportation ordered..... | 131 |
| Release ordered..... | 22 |
| Pending before department..... | 2 |
| Pending before this office..... | 8 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total..... | 163 |
| | <u> </u> |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Orders of deportation entered..... | 131 |
| Orders of deportation canceled..... | 2 |
| Released on recognizance after order of deportation entered..... | 2 |
| Orders of deportation forwarded other districts for execution..... | 2 |
| | <u> </u> |
| | 6 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Net orders of deportation..... | 125 |
| | <u> </u> |

DEPORTATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Net orders of deportation issued during the fiscal year 1913, based on arrests made during that year..... | 125 |
| Orders of deportation, based on arrests made previous years, executed during the fiscal year 1913..... | 33 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Total..... | 158 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Deportations direct from this district..... | 53 |
| Deportations from Atlantic United States seaports..... | 47 |
| Deportations from Canadian seaports..... | 11 |
| Deportations from all other seaports..... | 4 |
| Orders of deportation, based on arrests made during the fiscal year 1913, pending June 30, 1913..... | 43 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Deported after landing, arrests made in this district..... | 158 |
| Deportations through this district, arrests made in other districts..... | 6 |
| | <u> </u> |
| Grand total of all deportations..... | 164 |

¹ Of the 249 deserting seamen, 65 were Japanese.

PROCURERS, ETC.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Deported..... | 10 |
| Awaiting deportation..... | 10 |
| Released..... | 1 |
| Orders of deportation forwarded other districts..... | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Arrests during the fiscal year 1913..... | 23 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

PROSTITUTES, ETC.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Deported..... | 8 |
| Awaiting deportation..... | 1 |
| Released..... | 5 |
| Pending before this office..... | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Arrests during the fiscal year 1913..... | 16 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Procurers arrested during previous years deported during the fiscal year 1913.... | 1 |
| Prostitutes arrested during previous years deported during the fiscal year 1913.. | 2 |
| * * * * * | |

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Fifty-seven prosecutions have been instituted for violations of penal provisions of the immigration and white slave traffic acts. Convictions have been had in 34 cases, defendants were acquitted or indictments dismissed in 13 cases, and the balance are pending at the close of the year.

BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY CASES HELD AND THE ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Admitted by board..... | 431 |
| Excluded by board..... | 417 |
| | <hr/> |
| Cases held during the year..... | 848 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

APPEALS FROM DECISION OF BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Sustained..... | 1 |
| Dismissed..... | 4 |
| Referred back for action under the Chinese exclusion act on account of Nakashima decision..... | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| Appeals taken..... | 6 |

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

During the year just closed 1,276 applications for admission were considered, an increase of 203 over the previous year, and 1,081 applications of domiciled Chinese for return certificates, a decrease of 38. The increase in arrivals was due entirely to returning domiciled Chinese, a larger number than usual having been called home last year on account of the unsettled conditions then existing in China. A slight decrease in the number of "new arrivals" will be noted.

* * * * *

Departing Chinese to whom there were issued return certificates all took passage at the port of Seattle, except one who boarded a steamer of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line at Tacoma. Blue Funnel steamers, while entering at Tacoma, all clear from Seattle. Those Chinese leaving without first securing return certificates are not included in this report.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Disposed of as follows: | |
| Admitted..... | 1, 177 |
| Passed in transit..... | 3 |
| Returned..... | 61 |
| Died..... | 1 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pending: | |
| Awaiting deportation..... | 6 |
| On appeal to department..... | 4 |
| Before inspectors..... | 23 |
| Before court on writ..... | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total cases of all classes before commissioner during fiscal year..... | 1, 276 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

DIVISION BY CLASSES.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Laborers: | |
| Cases pending from previous year..... | 3 |
| Applications for admission current year..... | 437 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 440 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |
| Disposed of as follows— | |
| Admitted..... | 430 |
| Returned..... | 5 |
| Awaiting return..... | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 440 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

Increase over 1912, 79.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Domiciled merchants, etc.: | |
| Cases pending from previous year..... | 1 |
| Applications for admission current year..... | 209 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 210 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |
| Disposed of as follows— | |
| Admitted..... | 205 |
| Returned..... | 3 |
| Pending before inspectors..... | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 210 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

Increase over 1912, 62.

As practically all domiciled exempts now have their status determined under rule 15 of the regulations, before departure from the country, it follows that but few of this class are denied admission on return. Occasionally it is discovered that an alleged exempt secured his return certificate through fraud, and consequently admission is denied him if he seeks to reenter the country. As a rule, however, these frauds are discovered before the person returns, and notice of inadmissibility is then sent to him in China.

AMERICAN-BORN CHINESE (CITIZENS).

Gradually this class, together with the wives and children of its members, has become the most important of all in connection with the enforcement of the exclusion law, and the indications are that the movement of "citizens" is in its infancy. The thousands of Chinese who were adjudged citizens by United States commissioners, by the courts, and by this service some years since are now bringing to this country their alleged children, who under section 1993 of the Revised Statutes are also citizens. These applicants are often married men, so in time their children born abroad may also come in as citizens, and so on ad infinitum. Citizens are also bringing in their wives, hence the number of children actually born in the United States is on the increase. It has been the practice for some years to secure from each applicant, for future use, a description of his family. For a time this plan worked well, but its purpose has now been defeated in many instances; the Chinese appreciating the situation provide themselves in their testimony with a family of boys and thus lay a foundation for future admissions. It is remarkable how many "citizens" living in the Eastern States, principally in Boston and vicinity, testify to their having three boys and no girls in their families. No doubt collusion exists among these persons. These are principally Chinese who entered the country surreptitiously some years ago via Canada and northern New York and who on arrest were found to be American-born by certain United States commissioners, on testimony adduced by unscrupulous

attorneys and others. Here is presented a question for the consideration of the bureau. Citizens admitted may be classified as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Cases pending from previous year..... | 7 |
| Applicants for admission current year..... | 350 |
| Total before commissioner..... | 357 |
| Disposed of as follows: | |
| Admitted..... | 318 |
| Returned..... | 25 |
| Pending on appeal to department..... | 3 |
| Pending before inspectors..... | 11 |
| Total..... | 357 |
| Further subdivisions: | |
| “Raw” natives: | |
| Admitted..... | 1 |
| Returned..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 9 |
| Record of departure—prior landing: | |
| Admitted..... | 291 |
| Returned..... | 2 |
| Pending..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 294 |
| Prior residence—status not determined: | |
| Admitted..... | 7 |
| Returned..... | 3 |
| Pending..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 11 |
| Children of citizens: | |
| Admitted..... | 19 |
| Returned..... | 12 |
| Pending..... | 12 |
| Total..... | 43 |
| | 357 |
| Increase over 1912, 70. | |

“SECTION 6,” EXEMPTS.

The number of “section 6” applications decreased from 141 in 1912 to 130 in 1913. All were admitted, except 1 rejected medically and 31 paroled to a Presbyterian clergyman of this city. Not one altered certificate was found, though in previous years a number were detected.

The movement, originated in 1912 by certain profit-seeking Americans to bring alleged students to this country for a consideration, landing guaranteed, and which resulted in an increased number of applications, as heretofore reported, has not made much headway the past year, though a number of persons are still working along the same line. The failure of the movement is due to the careful inspection of all applications for visé by special officers of this service now attached to the offices of the consuls at both Hongkong and Canton, and to the fact that the Chinese Government itself, judging from reports received, has undertaken to see that “section 6” papers are issued only to bona fide students, and that a suitable guaranty is given that the applicant will remain a student for a certain length of time in this country. Of the students admitted 28 are to be supported by the Canton Government; all spoke English and were destined to different leading educational institutions in this country; those attending a school in the West are to receive \$800 gold a year for expenses;

those going to the universities in the Middle West, \$900, and those going to eastern colleges, \$960. The recipient of assistance is required to pay back but half of the money advanced if on completion of his education he return to Canton Province to settle; if he settle elsewhere he must repay all within 10 years.

EXEMPTS OTHER THAN "SECTION 6."

The number of applications of this class was the same as in 1912; there was, however, a decrease in the number of minor sons of exempts presenting themselves, and a corresponding increase in the number of wives and minor daughters, as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Cases pending from previous year..... | 10 |
| Applications for admission current year..... | 126 |
| Total..... | 136 |
| Disposed of as follows: | |
| Admitted..... | 98 |
| Returned..... | 27 |
| Awaiting return..... | 1 |
| Pending on appeal before department..... | 1 |
| Pending before inspectors..... | 9 |
| Total..... | 136 |

This class may be further divided as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Minor sons of merchants: | |
| Admitted..... | 51 |
| Returned..... | 22 |
| Awaiting return..... | 1 |
| Pending before department..... | 1 |
| Pending before inspectors..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 83 |
| Minor daughters of merchants admitted..... | |
| | 7 |
| Wives of merchants: | |
| Admitted..... | 21 |
| Returned..... | 2 |
| Pending before inspectors..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 24 |
| Wives of citizens: | |
| Admitted..... | 10 |
| Returned..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 13 |
| Miscellaneous admissions..... | 9 |

TRANSITS.

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| By land..... | 1 |
| By water..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 3 |

There was during the year but one application for release on bond by a Chinese of the exempt class, pending final determination of right to enter the United States.

* * * * *

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

During the past year but one case was taken into court on writ of habeas corpus, that of Mac Fock. Mac Fock is a Chinese who entered the country surreptitiously in 1896; he was arrested, and on hearing before United States Commissioner McGettrick was discharged as an American citizen. Recently, on return from a visit abroad, he

admitted on examination that he was born in China and that his crossing the line at Richford, Vt., was his original entry into the United States. The excluding decision of this office being sustained by the department on appeal, the court was petitioned to stay deportation, on the ground that the status of the applicant was *res adjudicata*, he having been found to be an American citizen by a court of competent authority, which decision had never been set aside and, therefore, can not now be ignored by the immigration authorities. The matter has not yet been heard.

ARRESTS UNDER THE EXCLUSION LAW.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cases pending July 1, 1912..... | 1 |
| Arrests during fiscal year..... | 5 |
| Total..... | 6 |
| Disposed of as follows: | |
| Deported..... | 2 |
| Discharged..... | 2 |
| Pending before court on appeal..... | 2 |
| | 6 |

It has been deemed inadvisable to make arrests under the exclusion law unless reasonably sure that a claim of citizenship will not be set up as a defense. There seems to be in the country a large number of young Chinese who claim birth in the United States and who have never had their status passed on by this service or the courts. These Chinese are probably unlawfully here, but in a hearing before a United States commissioner they are very likely to be discharged as citizens on evidence which would not be accepted by this service. It is a fact that certain persons of this class when refused return certificates have invited arrest on the charge of being unlawfully within the United States. The status of a citizen is very valuable to a Chinese, hence he will pay much money to secure one, employing attorneys of standing and influence to defend him. To effectively rid the country of contraband Chinese the enforcement of the law should be placed in the hands of the Secretary and arrests made on department warrants. A number of Chinese who had entered without inspection within three years were arrested under the general immigration law. These were surreptitious entries from Canada apprehended near the border.

PREINVESTIGATED CASES.

A phase of the work which is of much importance is the investigation of applications for return certificates of those desiring to go abroad temporarily. Under the regulations according privilege of having their status predetermined many Chinese laborers who are without certificates of residence undertake to qualify either as domiciled merchants or as citizens. These persons are believed to have gained admission originally as stowaways or by surreptitious entry from either Canada or Mexico, and consequently, being unable to show by parol evidence a lawful residence here, attach themselves to some mercantile establishment for a short time and then apply for a return certificate as a domiciled exempt, this class not being required under the law to show affirmatively a lawful residence in the country, it being sufficient if the applicant prove by two witnesses other than Chinese that he has been a merchant for the previous year and has not performed any manual labor except such as was incident to his business. Under the law, therefore, contraband laborers are able to gain a status to which they are not entitled, and one which enables them later to bring in their wives and minor children, after which they can again become laborers without fear of arrest. Many applicants admitted as "minor sons," though actually laborers, join this class on reaching their majority so as to visit China, a laborer's return certificate being denied them on the ground that they were originally admitted to join their fathers in some exempt pursuit.

In addition to the class just referred to there are a large number of Chinese in the country between the ages of 21 and 35 who claim to have been born here and never to have been out of the country. Some of these young men are believed to have been admitted at one time as "minors," but the majority of them are surreptitious entries. Being without documentary proof of birth they undertake to establish their claimed status by parol evidence, and it is remarkable how much assistance they can get from white persons, some of whom accept compensation therefor. Chinese of this class on getting into the country usually Americanize themselves as much as

possible in dress and by attending some mission school for a time to learn English and to make the acquaintance of white persons whose assistance they may later need. An instance is recalled of a young Chinese about 27 years of age who claimed citizenship and who presented as a witness in his behalf a white woman, of Portland, Oreg., a public-school teacher and a mission worker. This woman swore that she had known the applicant since his childhood, having taken a number of eastern visitors to Chinatown to see him when a baby in his mother's arms, which was a rare sight for them, and to have kept track of him ever since. The truth as to the original entry having been gleaned from other sources, the applicant on being confronted with it confessed that he was born in China and that he first came to this country when about 15 years of age, entering surreptitiously from Canada, and that he had never seen the woman referred to until he attended her class in the mission school about one year after entry.

Applications for return certificates under rules 13, 15, and 16 of the regulations to the number of 1,081 were handled.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

ELLIS DE BRULER,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT No. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

I submit herewith annual report for district 17 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

The immigration service at Portland, Oreg., still occupies rooms in the Railway Exchange Building, at an annual rental of \$2,028. The new Federal building, to which our service will be assigned, has been projected, but beyond acquisition of land for same nothing has been done and it will be several years no doubt before said building is commenced and completed.

While there are several plans on foot for the establishment of foreign passenger lines at this port, none has yet materialized.

During the fiscal year just passed there entered this district 178 steam and sailing vessels, carrying 4,809 alien seamen, 8 alien stowaways, 151 seamen claiming American citizenship, and 1 stowaway claiming American citizenship. Of these there were:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Immigrant aliens admitted | 50 |
| Nonimmigrant aliens admitted..... | 2 |
| Alien seamen deserted..... | 426 |
| Head tax collected and covered into the general fund..... | \$1, 536 |

Fines under section 9 of the immigration law, aggregating \$200, were inflicted in the cases of two alien seamen, a Chinese and a Japanese, who were certified as being afflicted with trachoma, which disease might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at the port of embarkation.

Departmental warrants were issued for the arrest of 70 aliens (including Chinese) as follows:

| | Warrants of arrest issued. | Warrants of deportation issued. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Entered without inspection..... | 9 | 6 |
| Insane from prior causes..... | 24 | 16 |
| Admits crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude prior to entry and entered without inspection..... | 4 | 3 |
| Likely to become public charge at time of entry..... | 4 | 4 |
| Imported woman for immoral purpose..... | 2 | 1 |
| Prostitutes..... | 9 | 5 |
| Women who entered the United States for immoral purpose..... | 3 | 2 |
| Likely to become public charge at time of entry and entered without inspection..... | 11 | 6 |
| Found public charge in United States from causes existing prior to entry..... | 1 | 1 |
| Insane within five years previous to entry and likely to become public charge at time of entry..... | 1 | ..... |
| Connected with management of house of prostitution..... | 1 | 2 |
| Anarchist..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total..... | 70 | 46 |

Of above deportations, 16 cases were from the Oregon State Insane Asylum, 1 from the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 9 were inmates of the Oregon State Penitentiary, 3 were Chinese who entered without inspection and were arrested under immigration law, and 2 were Japanese deserters from vessels in Portland Harbor. Shortage in our district allotment during the latter part of the current year curtailed to some extent activity in the arrest and prosecution generally of certain classes, such as prostitutes, Chinese, etc. * * *

During the year there were made the subject of investigation 269 Chinese cases.

* * * * *

Forty-five steamers carrying Chinese crews called at this port during the past year and remained for periods of from one to three weeks. The total number of Chinese crewmen brought on these vessels was 1,248. Three of this number deserted and were not apprehended. During the same period 30 Japanese crewmen deserted the vessels which brought them to this port.

The use of Form 547 by local residents desiring to bring their relatives and friends to this country from abroad has materially increased, the number of said forms filed and investigated by this office during the fiscal year amounting to 85. Careful investigation of these cases involves much time and research and requires the almost constant attention of one inspector.

In common with other Pacific coast ports, Portland expects much activity along immigration lines with the opening of the Panama Canal. While the results of this great event can not be safely predicted, it is not believed that the local influx from Europe by way of the canal will be felt for some years, or until a readjustment of conditions is effected. At the outset the new route will no doubt be used principally for the importation of unskilled labor employed by railroads, irrigation and water-power projects, lumbering enterprises, etc. From such there is always a fluctuating demand for foreign help, varying with the seasons.

Local employment agencies report a constant call for the newly arrived unskilled and green immigrant laborer. This demand will no doubt be promptly exploited by agents familiar with the profitable traffic. The certainty of securing directly and at first hand laborers fresh from Europe will make such enterprises exceedingly attractive, and great care and discrimination should be exercised in admitting bodies of newcomers of this class. The Pacific Coast States desire most of all agricultural immigrants, and are striving here and abroad to attract the attention of this element. The greatest fear of the coast communities is the establishment of slums and lower social standards through an overwhelming influx of the unlettered and unskilled common laborer. Much will depend upon the manner in which the Immigration Service, as represented at its western ports, handles the situation. The bureau, no doubt, out of its experience, will evolve standard qualifications for admission, but must at the same time see that the application of these standards is exactly uniform at each of the six Pacific coast ports of entry.

J. H. BARBOUR,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding transactions under the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws at San Francisco and in District No. 18:

APPLICATIONS FOR ENTRY.

New applications of Chinese for admission to the United States at this port fell off during the year, but so slightly as to be insignificant. Indeed, in work under the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese, the year developed little of the unusual and disclosed little more than what may be regarded as the routine movement of people of the Chinese race to and fro through this port. Of a total of 3,750 applications for admission considered during the fiscal year, only 220, or 6 per cent, were primarily denied admission. Of these 170 were deported, only 4.5 per cent of the total number applying for admission.

The number of alleged merchants' and natives' children applying for admission during the year showed substantial increase, but presented the possibly significant feature of a large addition in the percentage of children of tender years. This might indicate that those who are entitled or plan to bring their families to the United States

are exhausting their supply and must now bring forward the youngest members of their families. If this theory be correct, it would seem that a falling off in the arrivals of this class might be expected before a great while, unless the older "children" who have entered in the last few years themselves start a new influx—the children of sons of natives and the children of sons of merchants who have acquired a mercantile status after their entry.

This office feels that many of the cases which are dependent upon a mercantile status would fall if a really searching investigation as to the honesty of the claim of mercantile pursuit were in each instance conducted. Collateral circumstances, especially those surrounding "country" cases frequently indicate that rigid inquiry would disclose fraud on the part of alleged fathers in so far as their claims to be a merchant is concerned. Such inquiries, however, are absolutely prohibited by the limited number of officers available for investigating work; and, while we feel almost certain that the law is being violated in this class of applications, we can do but superficial work under present conditions with respect to force and funds.

"Section 6" applications have, on the whole, been much more satisfactory than during the previous year, the department's firm attitude toward "personally conducted" student parties having had a good effect. Toward the end of the fiscal year, however, a new form of undertaking presented itself in a number of applications for admission of students who in preparation and appearance fully qualified but, when closely questioned as to the arrangements made for their maintenance, acknowledged that they expected by various methods to work their way through college. Investigation indicated a considerable movement of this character supported in most instances by missionaries and teachers connected with semicharitable institutions.

Applications of alleged citizens, while in their number presenting high figures, have been very largely confined to "prior-landed" and "court-record" cases, and, while during the year we considered only four applications of what has come to be known as "raw native" cases, one only of those four was granted admission.

APPEALS.

The total number of Chinese appeal cases considered by this office during the year was 199, only 124 of which, however, were passed upon by the department, the others having been withdrawn, reopened, or being still pending at the end of the fiscal year. Of the 124 passed upon by the department, this office's excluding decision was affirmed in 85 cases and decisions in favor of the applicants were rendered in 39, or 31 per cent. To say that the procedure which has been built up in the handling of appeal cases is remarkable is mildly expressing it. It permits of importunity, reexamination, reconsideration, etc., from the very inception of the case until it reaches the appellate authority; and the records, when final action is recorded, are often little more than a mass of conflicting opinion with no real basis for certain judgment. It would seem that more satisfactory and expeditious judgment of cases would be reached if hearings to attorneys were absolutely confined to that granted by the commissioner's office at the time the case is to be passed upon at the port of entry. This appears to be the logical time and place for the hearing and consideration of anything which is to be offered on behalf of an applicant, and any hearings granted at other periods in the procedures are ill-timed, illogical, and confusing.

TRANSITS.

During the year almost 1,800 Chinese applied at this port for the privilege of passing through the United States or its waters to foreign territory. Of this number over 200 were denied the privilege. The larger part of this movement was due to an extraordinary demand existing in certain parts of Mexico for farm laborers. While this was the excuse for the unusually heavy influx, unquestionably a large number of those applying for the transit privilege sought only thus to reach a point contiguous to United States territory, thereby being enabled easily to smuggle over the borders of this country. This fact was fully appreciated by the service; but, on the other hand, it was argued that if this Chinese movement were not permitted on American line steamers it would be diverted to vessels sailing directly from China to Mexico, the American line thus losing the revenues, the Government losing opportunity to secure the basis of identification of those who thereafter smuggled into the United States, and the cost of the deportation of such smuggling Chinese being visited upon the Government; whereas, if the movement through this port were permitted, deportation could be required at the expense of the steamship companies. These were strong reasons, and the movement was therefore permitted under restrictions whereby careful arrangements were to be made to prevent the dissemination of the disease *uncinariasis*, or

hookworm, during the trip through the country by the transits, a large percentage of whom were afflicted with said disease. Near the end of the fiscal year, however, circumstances indicated that unexpected complications would render a liberal attitude toward the movement impossible and that it would have to be stopped.

PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Over 2,000 preinvestigations were made during the year under rules 13, 15, and 16, 1,963 applications being finally granted and 86 denied. Out of the total number of applications 922 were made by Chinese who claimed to have been born in the United States or to be sons of fathers who were so born. No great percentage of these applications, however, were made by Chinese whose cases had not previously had some form of investigation and adjudication, and the instances wherein mature Chinese undertook to establish a "native" claim without any documentary or other substantial evidence of the truth of the claim were more rare than formerly, a result believed to be due to this office's action in undertaking prosecutions of fraudulent witnesses in such cases.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK AND GENERAL COMMENT.

During the year our officers made 2,973 miscellaneous Chinese investigations; they checked out 4,818 departing Chinese and checked in and out 11,047 Chinese crew men. Adding these to the 2,049 Chinese preinvestigations made, the 1,795 "in transit" cases considered, and the 3,750 applications for admission which we were called upon to dispose of, it is shown that we handled 26,432 transactions under the laws relating to the admission of Chinese, an average of about 88 per working day or 500 per week.

As general comment upon the results achieved in the administration of the laws relating to the admission of Chinese, this office feels that considering the limited facilities which are at the disposal of the service undue attention is being given to the work of handling applications for admission at ports of entry as compared with the handling of Chinese who are gaining or have gained entry by surreptitious methods. Contemplate the figures referred to in the foregoing, especially those regarding applicants for admission.

To achieve the rejection and return to China of 190 Chinese applicants has required an enormous volume of work for a whole year by probably 50 inspectors, stenographers, interpreters, and watchmen. Meanwhile, observation by those who were equipped intelligently to judge of the situation indicates that there are thousands of Chinese undisturbed in the United States through surreptitious entry, and that hundreds of others are coming in by the same methods each year. A ridiculously small portion of the employees whose time is devoted to the handling of Chinese applicants at this port alone, if properly organized into what might be termed "arrest crews" and assigned exclusively to Chinese arrest work at various points in the country, could within a few months make it so unsafe for Chinese who smuggled in that the incentive to smuggle would practically be destroyed.

GENERAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The aliens admitted during the year amounted to 8,935, an increase of over 800 over the previous year; and those departing numbered 8,641, practically the same as last year. The total passenger movement through the port during the year approximated 30,000, a substantial increase over the movement of the last fiscal year. Informal statements and reports are persistent that steamship companies and others interested are satisfied that with the Panama Canal made fully available within the next year or two a large increase of European immigration direct to this coast may be expected. Present facilities are at times employed to their maximum in taking care of the work handled at this time, and proper consideration for the possibilities demands that the service shall not ignore what seems clear to everyone else in the nature of coming conditions which will call for greatly increased facilities.

During the year 266 aliens were returned to their foreign ports of embarkation.

JAPANESE.

The total number of Japanese arriving reach 3,477, an increase of over 25 per cent. During the same period the Japanese departing numbered 3,633, or a falling off of about 2 per cent. Of the total arrivals during the year, 1,910 were males and 1,567 females, the former showing an increase of 574 and the latter an increase of 131. The total number of Japanese debarred was only 24—16 males and 8 females.

As will be suggested from the foregoing totals, the Japanese "bride" continues to increase in numbers in the United States. Many of them are destined to ranches in California, Oregon, and Washington, really to engage as farm laborers. This fact, however, does not make them any less the housewives that they say they are to be, and practically all such applications for admission are flawless under the immigration laws.

HINDUS.

The full strength of the immigration laws continued to be applied against East Indian arrivals during the fiscal year, and we were called upon to decide only a total of 83 applications of people of that race, of whom 46 were admitted and 37 deported, these figures having no significance other than to show that the immigration laws are usually effective against undesirable immigration if fully applied. Late in the fiscal year, however, a few Hindus arrived from Manila, P. I., and in connection with the handling of their cases it was disclosed that the service was soon going to be confronted with a systematic effort on the part of both the transportation companies and the Hindus themselves to make the Philippines a "back door" entrance to the mainland of the United States. Steps to meet the situation were being taken as the year closed.

ARREST AND DEPORTATION OF IMMORAL CLASSES.

During the year this office has undertaken deportation in 117 cases of aliens connected with immoral occupations under the act of 1907 as amended March 26, 1910. This was almost double the number of such proceedings inaugurated in the previous fiscal year. Of these 75 were completely disposed of during the year as against 37 the previous year. In 34 cases deportation was accomplished, and 42 cases were still pending at the close of the year, the warrants having been canceled in the remainder. This is many times the work formerly done in this district, and although practically every case has been bitterly fought, our efforts have been so fruitful as to have a salutary influence on the general moral standing of the community. The Immigration Service is now recognized by those connected with prostitution as a serious factor to be dealt with, and, whereas efforts of the service were at one time belittled, those aliens who persist in their illegal practices are forced to do so under cover against discovery by our officers, with a much smaller number concerned in the evils as a result.

ARREST AND DEPORTATION OF INSANE ALIENS.

Northern California and Nevada have been relieved of 38 insane aliens during the year through the operation of the immigration laws, this number of deportation procedures being successful out of 48 undertaken, with 8 cases pending at the close of the year. This against only 12 such deportations during the fiscal year of 1911-12. The State institutions have only recently come to a full appreciation of the value of the immigration law in relieving them of many of their burdens, and we are now getting the maximum of cooperation from all State hospitals. There is still much that needs attention, however, some of which has been permitted to rest because of an insufficient appropriation, some 200 cases of insane Chinese being a conspicuous instance of this.

OTHER ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS.

In "warrant" cases for illegal entry and under the public charge provisions of the statutes, this district has dealt with 95 cases during the year, an increase of almost 200 per cent. In 64 cases deportation was accomplished, and a total of 78 cases was disposed of, with 17 pending at the end of the year. It is noteworthy that with each year it is increasingly difficult to meet the importunity and sympathetic obstruction which is put forth on behalf of aliens falling within this class, and, when it is considered that probably no other district in the United States presents more sharply conflicting interests than exist in this district, the showing made in the figures set forth is gratifying to those held responsible for results in administrative work.

All told, 260 immigration warrant cases were undertaken during the year, and 193 were disposed of—136 by deportation—with 67 cases still pending at the close of the year. The increase in deportations was almost 100 per cent, marking a much larger percentage of successful work than the previous year.

ARREST AND DEPORTATION OF CHINESE.

The result of the year's efforts in the deportation of Chinese under court procedure was that of a total of 70 cases inaugurated, 44 were disposed of, and of the latter number

deportation occurred in 28 cases. The contrast between this result and that obtained where the immigration law procedure was followed should be noted. Of a total of 80 cases instituted under the immigration laws, 45 were deported during the year. Total Chinese deportation cases undertaken during the year were 150, in 73 of which deportation was accomplished—the largest number for many years in this district.

It is believed that many Chinese communities in northern California and Nevada are teeming with Chinese who have gained illegal entry to the United States and are resting secure because the limited facilities of this service prevent their being given attention under the law. Of course more attention could be given them with resultant neglect of the work now done on Chinese applicants for admission at this station. As I have previously indicated in this report, I am of the impression that it would be good administration to more equally distribute our Chinese forces on the two classes of work. Such a proposal, however, is so revolutionary of the long-established practices that I would not feel free to carry it out unless specifically ordered so to do by the department.

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PROSECUTIONS.

A total of 33 criminal prosecutions were considered during the year in this district, only 14 being disposed of, 10 convictions being secured. There remained pending at the close of the fiscal year 19 cases. No class of work with which this office has to deal is subject to such delay, congestion, and injury as a result as that which requires the use of the courts. The officers under the district attorney give us every cooperation which their facilities afford, but at times are so helpless to meet the demands made upon them that it is discouraging and seems useless to institute proceedings which it is felt are likely to fail for lack of proper attention. In so far as the work of this service is concerned, this could be largely corrected by the assignment from this service of an officer qualified to handle court cases arising under the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. Such a suggestion has frequently been made by the district attorney's office, and if the department could find some means for carrying it out it would surely prove a valuable aid in the effective enforcement of the law in this jurisdiction.

FINES.

During the year seven fines were certified against incoming vessels for the bringing of diseased aliens to this port and nonmanifestation. All fines certified were finally assessed, excepting one—a total of \$520 presumably being collected.

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HOSPITAL CASES.

A total of 1,086 persons were in the hospital during the year, for periods varying from one day to 13 weeks each. Of the total number, 840 patients were treated for uncinariasis, or hookworm, 539 being cured within one week, 756 within two weeks, and 806 within three weeks. It will be noted that to this disease a very large part of our total hospital treatment is chargeable. Early in the fiscal year the number of certifications for the ailment had reached such a high point and the hospital treatment applications were so many that it was found necessary in some way to reduce the number of patients. Steps taken to meet the situation reduced the average treatment days from 1,996 in July, 1912, to 282 in February, 1913, and the highest point since reached was 700 in May of this calendar year. Whereas the daily average of hospital charges in July, 1912, was \$64.40, they fell in the early months of this year to \$8 and \$10 and have not since reached over \$22.58. The average daily charges for the year were \$29.32—the total for the year, \$13,175. The actual cash earnings, however, were \$13,112.35 and the expenses of maintenance of the hospital \$6,085.28. The latter sum proved a constant drain on our allotment, and no portion of the earnings referred to was returnable to our fund as reimbursement of the expenses incurred.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORK.

The year has seen many improvements at the station, chief among which was the completion of a new concrete lavatory and toilet building with the most modern fixtures especially designed to meet the needs of the peculiar class of immigration handled at this port. It has met the most crying demand existing and has done more to remove the tenable grounds for criticism of the station than anything else which could have been done.

Concurrently with the erection of the lavatory building, a 300,000-gallon concrete tank for the conservation of surface and spring water was built, with a resultant saving in the amount of water to be carried from Sausalito in barges. As the fresh-water storage capacity of the station was only 50,000 gallons, it was also deemed advisable to erect two additional 50,000-gallon tanks, thus raising the fresh-water storage capacity to a total of 150,000 gallons. That all of these improvements were made has proved a most fortunate circumstance, for with the opening of the new lavatory building the demand on our water supply unavoidably increased by leaps and bounds. Every effort has been made to harbor the supply, but with an increased number of detained inmates the consumption has almost doubled. Through protracted negotiation we were finally able to arrange for the furnishing of water at 65 cents per 1,000 gallons, ultimately to be reduced to 30 cents. The previous price for many months had been \$1.50 per 1,000 gallons delivered, but, as the use of our cutter *Inspector* for delivering water under the new arrangement also enabled the establishment of a night boat schedule between the city and the station, the cost of hauling water was very small and the economy in the new arrangement was substantial.

A further improvement of importance has been the enlargement of the concrete powerhouse and the installation of an additional boiler. While the former boiler capacity had not proved insufficient it had been found that the demand made upon it would soon put us in the position of having frequently to shut down to make repairs, and the increased facilities now provided will undoubtedly prove wise.

The wharf has been substantially strengthened during the year by the concreting of some 60 foundation piles and the mooring facilities greatly improved by the addition of spring piles.

BRANCH OFFICES.

During the year branch offices have been opened at Sacramento, Eureka, and Monterey, Cal., with three employees at the first-named and one each at the other two. The amount of work conducted through these offices and the expedition with which it has been handled have more than proved the wisdom of the action.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that our relations with other departments of the Government service, with the peace officers of the communities of the district, and with the public are pleasant and such as to secure for us a great measure of cooperation. We all endeavor to reciprocate. The relations of the employees of the force are harmonious, and, considered as a whole, I feel that all employees are giving their duties faithfully and intelligent attention.

SAMUEL W. BACKUS,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

I submit the following report of work done in the district of Alaska during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

| Port. | Aliens admitted with certificates No. 524. | Aliens examined and admitted without certificates. | Aliens in transit recorded. | Aliens debarred. | Aliens arrested and deported. | Citizens admitted. | Aliens inspected and admitted but not recorded in statistics. | Head tax collected. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ketchikan..... | 68 | 359 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 1,965 | 1,255 | \$68.00 |
| Skagway and White Pass..... | 16 | 33 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 2,464 | 2,825 | 24.00 |
| Eagle..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 45 | ..... |
| Nome..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.00 |
| Valdez..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 84 | 393 | 41 | 5 | 4 | 6,029 | 4,125 | 96.00 |

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The number of admissions of aliens shows considerable increase over the previous year. Aliens in transit recorded in the above table are all Japanese. Aliens debarred are all likely to become public charges and excluded as such. Of the aliens arrested and deported all were Japanese seal poachers who had served their sentences.

There were 11 deserting alien seamen at Port Armstrong, a whaling station, and 1 at Ketchikan.

Two Chinese persons were arrested under United States commissioner's warrants for being unlawfully in the United States. Their cases are still pending.

There were 3 Chinese in transit from one port in Canada to another.

One Chinaman made application for a return certificate under rule 13, which was granted.

The principal duty of this office is the inspection of aliens arriving from the south from British Columbia at the port of Ketchikan, and from the north from British Columbia and Yukon Territory at the summit of White Pass, near Skagway; and from Dawson, Yukon territory, to Eagle, Alaska, and from the Siberian coast and Vladivostok, Russia, to the port of Nome. This latter port is of least importance, as the arrivals, which are very few in number, occur only during the summer season.

Therefore, it will be seen that there are 3 principal ports of entry from contiguous territory with only 2 regularly appointed inspectors to enforce the immigration law in the district of Alaska. Both these inspectors are stationed at Ketchikan, where the most of the work of the district is being done. The other ports are being covered by deputy collectors of customs who are appointed to act as immigrant inspectors. Of course, at some of these ports the volume of immigration business is too small to warrant appointment of a regular immigrant inspector.

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At the subport of Nome also has been noted a falling off of business, hence a regular inspector was not sent there last summer.

At the port of Eagle during the summer season the arrivals occur upon the opening of the navigation, on or about June, and lasting until about the middle of October. During the winter season some aliens arrive on dog sleds. Two prostitutes thus coming were excluded and deported to Dawson two winters ago.

In order properly to enforce the immigration law in Alaska, this office has adopted the following plan: One inspector will make a tour to the interior every summer, to wit, on or about the middle of July, or as soon as the navigation opens. He will proceed via Dawson, Yukon Territory, to Eagle, Alaska, and there inspect the rush of passengers coming from Dawson. Thence, and after the rush is over, he will proceed to Nome and remain there, say, about two months. Thus an inspector, being on temporary duty either at Eagle or Nome, would be available for urgent duty that may arise in the interior of Alaska. At the close of the navigation season he will return to his permanent station. In making such tours he will observe how the customs inspectors designated as immigrant inspectors are discharging the duties of the Immigration Service, and at the same time instruct them.

With reference to the projected improvements in station, I recommend that suitable immigration quarters, with offices and detention rooms, be erected at Ketchikan. Past experience has sufficiently demonstrated the wisdom of such recommendation. The immigration service in Alaska was established 10 years ago, and since its inception there has been expended in rentals for the office quarters about \$3,000. At present time the rates in rents are steadily increasing. Therefore, in my opinion, an appropriation of \$10,000 would be a wise investment and of great benefit to the service. Or, if this should be impossible, why not cooperate with other branches of the Government maintaining offices and paying rent at Ketchikan, to wit, the Customs, Forest, Lighthouse, and Postal Services. Such state of facts alone justify the erection of a Federal building for the accommodation of those offices, including the Immigration Service, in view of the fact that the Department of Justice alone owns its offices here.

DOMIANUS MASKEVICZIUS,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

I have the honor to submit the following general report of transactions and conditions in district No. 21 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

The beginning of this year found business in Porto Rico in a paralyzed condition owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague in this island, and immigration was practically at a standstill during the first six months of the period covered by this report. All transactions, therefore, show a decrease for the year from those of the preceding year, while for the period between January 1 and June 30, 1913, an increase is visible over the corresponding period of last year. Immigration is now in a healthy condition. The total passenger movement for the year amounted to 8,143, not in-

cluding the large number of tourists, both native and alien, who came to remain in Porto Rico usually but a few hours and departed by the same ships which brought them here. Nor does the above figure include the natives and aliens who arrived in and departed from Porto Rico via the mainland of the United States.

The total alien arrivals in Porto Rico from foreign ports direct during the year were 2,301, as against 3,336 of last year. The total arrivals from foreign ports, 3,941, as against 6,098 last year, show a decrease of 35.3 per cent.

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

| | Immi- grants. | Nonimmi- grants. |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Males..... | 556 | 998 |
| Females..... | 328 | 419 |
| Total..... | 884 | 1,417 |

Aliens departing for foreign countries direct, 1,783; and citizens of the United States and Porto Rico so departing, 2,175.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

Very few Syrians have arrived in Porto Rico during the past year. Spaniards and West Indians predominate. Immigration from the islands to the westward is very similar in race, customs, and habits to the native race in Porto Rico and easily fuses therewith, making no change in standards or economic conditions. Islands to the eastward produce African blacks of English, Danish, and French nationalities, who are of very low moral standards and who form an undesirable addition to the population of the island. English-speaking women come as servants and find ready employment among English-speaking families in Porto Rico at much higher wages than are paid native servants, but a large percentage of this immigration from the eastward ultimately finds its way to the mainland.

Spanish immigration is very desirable to Porto Rico in many ways. They are an industrious race of a higher moral standard than are the West Indians, but they are nearly all merchants or mercantile employees. Virtually, the entire mercantile business of the island is in the hands of the Spaniards, who, instead of employing Porto Rican young men in their establishments, bring over their young relatives and friends from Spain to work in their stores. Most of these Spanish boys come to work under the old Spanish system of compulsory savings and investment, so that there is a continuous stream of retired merchants returning to Spain with their fortunes made and another stream of young boys beginning at the bottom and gradually working up. This is a most excellent system, but it shuts out the Porto Rican young men from the mercantile life, as they have no opportunities to learn. Therefore, the poorer class must bring their children up either as common laborers or skilled mechanics, and the richer class send their children to the States to learn professions, so that the island is now oversupplied with young doctors, lawyers, dentists, and civil engineers.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

Most steamship lines accepting aliens for Porto Rico require a deposit of \$50 with the purser of the vessel before ticket is sold. This is done colorably to insure that the alien will not be rejected for lack of funds, but it is believed that in many cases where deportation is effected the expenses of the return voyage is taken out of this deposit by the steamship companies.

Aliens arriving in Porto Rico during the year brought \$238,315, or a per capita of \$103.57.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.

The medical examination of aliens at the port of San Juan has been eminently satisfactory. At the port of Mayaguez no certifications whatever have been made during the past year, which is something remarkable in view of the prevalence of the hookworm, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and trachoma in the West Indies.

The Syrians have quit using Mayaguez as a port of entry, but there is a large Syrian colony in Santo Domingo, many of whom are known to have trachoma and it would be remarkable if the disease has not spread among the Dominicans. The same condition exists in St. Thomas.

DETENTION FACILITIES.

In this district neither the Government nor any of the steamship companies maintain detention quarters for aliens who are not immediately landed. This is very unsatisfactory. Aliens in the temporary charge of steamship companies are sometimes detained in hotels and sometimes in the homes of their relatives, and at other times are practically given their liberty on their promise to return for board hearing. Under the peculiar conditions existing in Porto Rico the writer does not see any particular harm in this somewhat loose method, except in the cases of diseased aliens, criminals, prostitutes, and procurers. Some method should be devised for the actual physical detention of these aliens in such a way that they can not do harm to the community during the long periods which often elapse between sailings. It is believed that steamship companies in San Juan will eventually unite to provide a suitable place for the detention of aliens.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

This district labors under the disadvantage of having but a few immigration officers and employees qualified as members of boards of special inquiry, making it necessary in almost every case to call upon duly qualified Government officers in other branches of the Government service to act as members of the various boards. These outside members in nearly all instances respond cheerfully and willingly, and perform their duties to the best of their knowledge and ability. There is a noticeable tendency toward leniency, however, on the part of most of these gentlemen, they being more inclined to be influenced by sympathy for the transgressions or infirmities of the aliens than are immigration officers of long experience. There is no particular incentive for any of these gentlemen to make an exhaustive study of the immigration laws and regulations, decisions and rulings, but, nevertheless, they are due great credit for their work on the boards, which, in many cases, is at the sacrifice of their duties in other branches or of their personal time.

During the year 64 aliens were detained for board hearings, 45 of whom were finally landed, 17 deported, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. Two aliens pending at the beginning of the year were deported. Thirteen aliens appealed from excluding decisions, 4 of whom were finally deported by order of the Secretary and 9 landed. Seven of the aliens who were landed on appeal were school-bond cases in which the boards were obliged to formally vote for exclusion, although feeling that the aliens should be admitted under school bond; therefore, the free and untrammelled decision of a board of special inquiry has been reversed but twice by the Secretary during the year just closed.

Nineteen aliens were deported during the year as a result of board decisions for the following reasons: Admits the commission of crime, 4; under 16, unaccompanied, 4; contract labor, 2; likely to become a public charge, 2; tuberculosis, 2; trachoma, 1; procurer, 1; insane, 1; assisted alien, 1; accompanying alien, 1. Thirteen excluded aliens did not appeal.

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DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

Most of the deserting alien seamen from foreign ports during the year were from small schooners and were natives of the Dutch West Indies. Seventeen in all were reported, only one of whom was apprehended, although in all cases the assistance of the insular police was solicited in an effort to locate them.

One class of alien seamen who cause considerable trouble, not only to the Immigration Service, but to other branches of the Federal Service in Porto Rico, are those discharged or deserting from vessels coming from the mainland. There is very little opportunity for them to ship back to the United States during certain seasons of the year. A great many of these are stranded in Porto Rico and become, for the time, professional beggars or public charges.

Under the present regulations this office can do nothing for these people, unless it can be ascertained that their original entry into the mainland of the United States was illegal and that the statutory period has not elapsed. If steamship companies could be required, by regulation, to return to the mainland all alien seamen left in Porto Rico by them, who become public charges or professional beggars, the difficulty would be solved, for the reason that at almost any mainland port the seamen could find ready employment.

WHITE SLAVE CASES.

Systematic traffic in native and alien women was carried on to some extent from and to this island prior to the passage of the act of June 25, 1910, although it was always difficult to secure sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution. During the preceding fiscal year one conviction was secured under the new law, and since that time it is doubtful if the business has been carried on to any great extent, especially from other countries to this island. Concubinage, however, is about as common in the West Indies as legal marriage, and there are frequently recurring cases of men transporting both alien and native women for their own personal use.

* * * * *

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

One application for hospital treatment was made at the port of Ponce and was granted. However, the alien was unable to secure the bond specified by the bureau and was ultimately deported.

OFFICE QUARTERS.

The new Federal building, in which the Immigration Service has been assigned quarters, is still in course of construction. The Immigration Service now occupies very desirable and commodious quarters in the old naval station, San Juan. The service also has a good office at Ponce and one at Mayaguez in the customhouses at those places.

SUBPORTS.

Experienced and competent immigrant inspectors are stationed at the principal subports, Ponce and Mayaguez, and at the other subports, where aliens arrive only occasionally, the work of this service is performed by customs officers.

WARRANT PROCEDURE.

Four aliens were arrested on departmental warrants during the year, one of whom was deported and three pending deportation at the close of the year.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The immigration force in Porto Rico has worked contentedly and harmoniously during the past year. The men are experienced and competent, and, above all, earnest and enthusiastic in their work. None of them is now seeking transfer to the mainland, which is an unusual state of affairs with the force in Porto Rico. Living conditions for the Americans in Porto Rico are anything but satisfactory. Rents are high, the food required by Americans very expensive, and climatic conditions are such that married officers are put to considerable expense from time to time sending their families to the States to recuperate.

* * * * *

CONCLUSION.

The most cordial relations exist between this service and all other branches of the Federal establishment in Porto Rico. The Immigration Service stands as high in public esteem as could well be, considering the restrictive nature of our duties. The undersigned is proud of the fact that neither during the year just closed nor during any previous year of his administration has an official complaint been made against him by anyone.

GRAHAM L. RICE,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

I have the honor to submit herewith annual report for the year ending June 30, 1913:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Aliens admitted..... | 8, 559 |
| Aliens departed..... | 3, 729 |
| Excess of admitted..... | 4, 830 |
| Citizens admitted..... | 1, 242 |
| Citizens departed..... | 2, 002 |
| Excess of departures..... | 760 |

Alien certificates issued for mainland, 2,398, of which 1,570 were for Spanish and Portuguese, being about double the number issued for these races in the preceding year. During the year 2,554 Spanish and Portuguese immigrants were brought in by the territorial board of immigration. A large number of Portuguese who were citizens have departed for the mainland. The tax for territorial assisted immigration has been greatly reduced, and to such an extent that there is little likelihood of a shipload of aliens being imported in the coming year. The indications are that there will be a decrease of Spanish and Portuguese residents.

The Sugar Planters' Labor Bureau has brought in during the year 5,742 Filipinos and are erecting a \$25,000 detention station for future arrivals, where Filipinos may be kept until physically prepared to go to the plantations. In the month of April there were working on the plantations 7,916 Filipinos, of whom only 84 were women and 48 minors; 5,362 Spanish and Portuguese, of whom 390 were women and 1,072 minors; 25,073 Japanese, of whom 1,847 were women and 231 minors; 2,495 Chinese, of whom 5 were women and 3 minors; 106 Russians, of whom 21 were women and 15 minors; 643 Americans; 1,034 Hawaiians; 1,538 Porto Ricans; 1,581 Koreans; all others, 299, making a total of 46,047. The Filipinos are rapidly replacing all except the Japanese, and their percentage is increasing as compared with the Japanese.

The percentage of murders, assaults, and thefts committed by Filipinos exceeds that of other races. Three were hung to-day. The bringing of these Filipinos is justified on the grounds of economic necessity; but many of them are of a low order and social defectives, tending to debauch and degrade the social condition of this outmost bound of our integral country, which ought to strive to present an attractive and wholesome civilization, even though it be at the expense of curbing insatiate greed. It may be still possible by scouring the back streets of civilization to obtain some cheaper and as objectionable immigration. Recently one prominently connected heretofore with recruiting laborers asked me as to the possibilities of Hindus being admitted here.

In regard to the Filipinos there is a perceptible tendency among them to come to Honolulu, and we now see the faint beginnings of a movement toward the mainland, which will be accelerated as they become used to our social life.

During the year 4,860 alien Japanese were admitted, an increase of about 50 per cent over last year. Of these admitted 1,572 were so-called "picture brides." Alien Japanese departures were 2,546, being 47 less than last year. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,314, as against an excess of 791 last year. This excess is to be accounted for by the fact that formerly passports were seldom granted to Japanese laborers who had been absent over one year, but now the time limit seems to be practically removed. The local Japanese press has demanded that passports be given to any who were here before, and without the usual formalities and delay due to consular certification. There has been a perceptible increase in able-bodied males. As the issuance of passports is restricted to former residents, parent and child, and husband and wife to join each other, in order to bring in brothers the aged father or mother is called by a son, and after arrival requests are made by the father that his sons in Japan be granted passports to join him.

No further comment is necessary to set forth the remorseless displacement of white labor by Asiatics.

The Japanese press, stimulated by the Japanese Merchants' Association, has conducted an earnest propaganda to induce laborers to stay in the islands; and its success is seen by the excess of arrivals over departures. Of the 82,000 Japanese in the islands, those who are not on the plantations, together with the Filipinos, are crowding white labor to the water-front, whence, through poverty and privation, having secured the means of embarkation, they depart for the mainland.

High taxes in Japan and business uncertainty have helped to firmly fix the policy to stay in Hawaii. Heretofore the Yokohama Specie Bank has received money to transmit to Japan, and made conservative loans to merchants, and refused loans for real estate. There has now been established, it is said, through the aid of Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co., and Baron Shibusawa of Tokyo, a Japanese bank with the fixed policy of encouraging investment here. Japanese during the past year have bought a great deal of real estate in the city and in the Territory, and native-born Japanese have taken up many homesteads. The shifting tide shows that Hawaii will become less of a place where they seek temporary gain and more one of permanent residence and profit.

Certificates of Hawaiian birth are issued by the secretary of the Territory of Hawaii for the most part to Japanese and Chinese. A large number of these certificates are issued to persons who are alleged to have been born here and left in infancy or when they were of tender years. These certificates are issued nunc pro tunc in some cases when the beneficiary is supposed to have left here as long as 25 years ago.

There are Chinese persons in Honolulu now endeavoring to secure the names of all Chinese who left here years ago. I am satisfied that there is an organized movement to obtain these certificates for use here or at other ports. These certificates of course are conclusive upon the Territory as to the citizenship of their possessors. In the case of the possessor of one of these certificates who was denied a landing and for whom habeas corpus proceedings were taken, Judge Clemons decided adversely to the petitioner, who has taken an appeal, and the purpose of the attorneys is to carry the case to the Supreme Court, seeking to obtain a decision that these certificates are conclusive against the United States. The parties who are behind this are wealthy and unscrupulous Chinese. These certificates are very valuable for territorial purposes, as their possessors are able to homestead on the public lands.

Chinese aliens:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Laborers admitted..... | 241 |
| Exempts admitted..... | 142 |
| Total admissions..... | <u>383</u> |

Chinese citizens admitted:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Hawaiian born..... | 272 |
| Naturalized citizens..... | 10 |
| Wives of citizens..... | 30 |
| Children of citizens..... | 24 |
| Total..... | <u>336</u> |

Chinese deported:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Alleged Hawaiian born..... | 24 |
| Alleged Hawaiian born on appeal..... | 37 |
| Laborer..... | 1 |
| Merchants' wives..... | 5 |
| Merchants' children..... | 5 |
| Citizens' children on appeal..... | 2 |
| Citizens' wives on appeal..... | 4 |
| Section 6, students..... | 2 |
| Total..... | <u>80</u> |

Of the above 10 were certified as having trachoma, and 1 as having gonorrhoea.

Certificates:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Form 430, native born— | |
| Granted by officer in charge..... | 46 |
| Denied by officer in charge..... | 1 |
| Total..... | <u>47</u> |

Form 431, exempts—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Granted by officer in charge..... | 65 |
| Denied by officer in charge..... | 2 |
| Denied by department..... | 2 |
| Total..... | <u>69</u> |

Certificates—Continued.

Form 432, laborers—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Granted by officer in charge..... | 279 |
| Denied by officer in charge..... | 8 |
| Denied by department..... | 2 |

Total..... 289

Deportations (other than Chinese):

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Trachoma..... | 187 |
| Likely to become public charge..... | 15 |
| Hookworm..... | 11 |
| Insane..... | 1 |
| Unlawfully in United States..... | 1 |
| Accompanying alien..... | 2 |

Total..... 217

Chinese..... 80

Total deportations for year..... 297

FINES.

Four fines of \$100 each have been covered into the Treasury for bringing in aliens with a dangerous contagious disease which might have been detected before embarkation. One was a case pending from last year, and there is one case now pending.

In the early part of the year the Japanese consul took up with his Government the matter of the examination of aliens on Japanese vessels, with the result that there were 50 per cent less certifications here for disease. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. lately has taken action, and on the last boat, over 100 aliens, there was no certification for disease. The examining surgeon here has made comparatively few certifications on the day of arrival, and many cases are apparently old cases which have been treated and break out on the voyage or after a few days detention.

The strong policy of the present Public Health surgeon is beginning to bear good fruit, and the rejection of questionable or possibly dormant cases, or of those who may be considered by some surgeons to have arrived at the so-called "benign condition" is becoming the rule, in view of which ships' doctors will take no chances.

* * * * *

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The volume of work has been greater than in former years. In the Chinese department we are greatly hampered by the fact that there are no complete, and in many cases no reliable records of departures before annexation. In view of this we have a correspondingly abnormal number of "raw native" cases to deal with, and in the face of an effort to bring in many of this class our inspectors have worked with zeal and persistence. The volume of testimony taken in a given case is larger than heretofore, and we have found an increase of bad cases. I am able to assign but one inspector exclusively to Chinese work, and in order to finish warrant cases pending he is not able to give now over half of his time to the Chinese. As this is the slack season in Chinese work I am making an effort to keep the work up with urgent help of the other inspectors. There is a large work that ought to be done here under the "white-slave act," on this and other islands. Inspector Brown is exceptionally well informed and qualified to handle such cases. I have already asked for another inspector to act as boarding officer, and there should be another stenographer to be assigned exclusively to Chinese work.

Considering the number of "picture brides," all of whom come before the board of special inquiry, and the number of wives and children, and other detained aliens who come before the board it will be apparent how much of the time of the clerk is taken up by service on the board. I respectfully emphasize the need of an additional inspector and stenographer. We are putting all the force and vigor we can into the administration of the law. The assurances of prominent citizens or aliens or attorneys that a case is good are not considered; the law and the testimony alone are conclusive. There is no one in office who states unofficially that what is needed is the admission of more Chinese laborers. We are not moved by a desire for public praise nor depressed by abuse, and we are highly gratified that in cases where the alien and local press have attacked this office we have been sustained by the department. The administration of the law here has been as temperate, kindly, and firm

as at other ports. If the added help desired is granted, I am confident that the coming year will show better and truer results, wider in their influence and beneficial to the State.

Our immigration station was erected eight years ago, on July 4. There have been some additions, but little of repairs. I had hoped that it might have been taken over by the Quartermaster Department of the Army and a more suitable building erected on Sand Island near the quarantine station. However, certain additions and alterations are now necessary.

* * * * *

A number of habeas corpus cases have been started and some are still pending, having been under advisement for over four months. There is a determined and self-announced effort to contest in the courts cases denied by the office or the department on the ground that the hearings are not fair. This office and the department alike are made the subject of virulent abuse by attorneys in court, to the evident delight of their Asiatic clients. To allow such abuse of a coordinate branch of the Government is not calculated to inculcate in the oriental mind a respect for our Government. We have obtained some favorable decisions, but in others it seems to me there has been a broadening of the Nakashima case. The steamship companies complain of the expense for maintenance of aliens held so long under habeas corpus proceedings. Where an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals has been taken the judges have released the petitioner on bail, holding in Chinese cases that the provision as to "no bail" applies only to the time prior to their decision.

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RICHARD L. HALSEY,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

There is submitted herewith report covering the administration of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion acts in the Mexican border district for the year ended June 30, 1913.

ALIEN ARRIVALS OTHER THAN CHINESE.

During the period covered by this report 85,132 aliens were inspected. Of this number 80,510 were admitted on primary inspection. The remainder, 4,622, were held for investigation by boards of special inquiry, and of those so detained 1,135 were eventually permitted to enter and 3,487 rejected, or 4.095 per cent. Owing to the peculiar and it may be said unparalleled conditions obtaining along the Mexican border, a bald presentation of figures showing the number admitted and excluded would, without some analysis of the character of the immigration thereby represented, be incomplete and susceptible of erroneous deductions. Of the total number of aliens presenting themselves for admission at the southern frontier the largest proportion is at all times naturally composed of Mexicans, forming in the main a vast migratory element, which, coming with no definite intention of remaining permanently, adds only in a limited degree to the sum total of our permanent population. Such aliens, broadly speaking, fall within the class known as nonstatistical, and of the 85,132 applicants 67,972 belonged to this class, leaving 17,160 who might reasonably be considered as potential citizens, or at least permanent residents. Of the 67,972 nonstatistical applicants 1,612 were debarred, or 2.37 per cent. Of the 17,160 statistical aliens 1,875, or 10.9 per cent, were rejected. A decided decrease in the number of the latter class applying this year, as compared with the year preceding, will be noted, while on the other hand the volume of nonstatistical or transitory applicants has more than doubled. This striking change in the character of immigration from and through Mexico is in a large measure traceable to the continued political unrest in that country.

During the past year a large number of aliens of the better classes, particularly those of the Mexican race, have, as a result of this condition, taken up a temporary abode in this country, and while these are in the main, broadly speaking, refugees, and will with but relatively few exceptions ultimately return to their native land, records have been maintained concerning them. During the fiscal year preceding, out of a total of 23,288 statistical aliens (including various races) 1,715 were debarred, or 6.01 per cent. Of these 5.18 per cent were Mexicans and 0.83 per cent other races. In the year just closed, as previously stated, but 17,160 statistical aliens applied for admission, of which

number 1,875 were debarred, or 10.9 per cent, of which 8.2 per cent were Mexicans and 2.7 per cent other races. It will be seen that the greatest increase in the number of rejections has occurred in the statistical class and that the greater part of said increase has been of Mexicans. The net increase in the percentage of rejections of statistical aliens this year, as compared with last, is 3.02 per cent Mexican and 1.87 per cent all other races. As pointed out in the report for the fiscal year 1912, it was then difficult to make comparisons of a satisfactory and conclusive character, owing to the varied influences had upon immigration by the revolution in Mexico. A similar condition has existed practically throughout the entire past year, and while, as the figures show, there has been an increase in the number of debarred, as compared with the preceding year, it may be said that humane considerations have led to the admission of a considerable number of refugees who would doubtless have been more rigidly dealt with had they applied as other than such. Taken as a whole, the immigration over this border during the past year has not averaged up in quality with that of the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE IMMIGRATION.

In each annual report since the establishment of this district more or less discussion has been had of immigration under this heading. With the exception of arrivals of the Syrian race there has been an inconsiderable volume of what might be termed illegitimate immigration during the past year. Information gathered from various sources in the past has conclusively demonstrated that the diversion of Syrian immigration by way of the Mexican border is largely due to representations made by unscrupulous persons located in Marseille, France, and other transoceanic points in effect that the same rigid examinations are not conducted on the border as prevail at seaports, and that if excluded there always remains the opportunity for the immigrant to enter surreptitiously. Such representations have without doubt had their weight in persuading aliens of this race, particularly those physically disqualified, to proceed by the longer and more expensive route. During the latter part of the preceding fiscal year the practice was inaugurated, and has since been continued with gratifying results, of instituting searching investigations at the destinations of these applicants before finally taking action in their cases, in consequence of which out of a total of 408 Syrians who sought admission 217 were debarred, or a percentage of 53.1, as contrasted with 22.5 per cent rejected the year previous. Forty-nine of those debarred subsequently effected surreptitious entry, of which number 43 were deported. It is unquestionably true that the average immigrant of this race seeking entry by way of Mexico is of the very lowest and most undesirable type, thus rendering a firm enforcement of the law not only justifiable but imperative if hope is entertained of ever teaching these unfortunates that the Mexican border does not offer an easy means of access to our country.

* * * * *

REFUGEES.

The number of alien refugees has been greater during the past year than in the two preceding years, and no inconsiderable portion thereof consisted of people possessed of some means, intending merely a temporary sojourn if conditions in their native country would, within a reasonable period, permit return. Many of these, underestimating the duration of their enforced exile, have found their means insufficient to tide them over the period of waiting and have sought employment. Refugees will be found in almost every city and town in this district, a considerable number of whom are unfit to perform hard manual labor, and as their funds become exhausted it will be difficult for them to maintain themselves, and unless conditions in Mexico become settled in the near future a satisfactory disposition of the refugees may become a serious problem.

JAPANESE.

Immigration of Japanese through this district has been practically negligible. During the year last past 78 applied for admission, of which number 18 were debarred. Forty-seven were arrested, 45 of whom were charged with illegal entry and 2 with illegal residence. Of the total number 40 were deported, 2 warrants were canceled, 1 escaped, and the cases of 4 remained pending at the close of the year. Practically all of the illegal entries were effected over the southern California land boundary, and the apprehension of aliens of this race who enter clandestinely continues to engage earnest attention.

Numerous gardens and ranches conducted by Japanese in immediate proximity to the southern California boundary afford employment and refuge to the newcomers until opportunity presents to proceed to the more thickly populated towns and cities

where the chances of arrest are even more remote. In the absence of evidence that these aliens are illegally in the country, their stories of long residence, often corroborated by their employers, must, perforce, be accepted. On various occasions Japanese with maps in their possession have been arrested by officers of this district. These maps indicate routes of travel from Ensenada to points in California and are almost invariably accompanied by detailed instructions, indicating the presence of persons in the United States interested in assisting aliens of this race to effect surreptitious entry. It is difficult to fasten upon anyone criminal responsibility for the introduction of such aliens, as the contraband are rarely directly assisted in crossing the boundary, but instead rely upon the maps referred to, nor will they, with rare exceptions, furnish evidence against the person or persons criminally liable.

The officers of this district have been extremely diligent in their efforts to break up the smuggling of Japanese, a task which, though fraught with many difficulties, has met with encouraging results.

APPEALS AND BONDS.

* * * * *
 During the year 321 aliens appealed from the decisions of boards of special inquiry or applied for admission under bond, of which number the department directed the exclusion of 219 and the admission of 86, leaving 16 pending at the close of the year

ARRESTS UNDER DEPARTMENT WARRANTS.

* * * * *
 Including cases pending from the preceding year, there were under arrest during the period covered by this report 780 aliens, of which number 647 were actually deported; 54 warrants were canceled; 13 aliens escaped, and the cases of 66 were pending at the close of the year. A considerable number of aliens found unlawfully in the United States in the immediate vicinity of the border were, after having signified a desire to return to Mexico, permitted to do so, in some instances the only disqualification apparent being that of entry without inspection. It is considered that this procedure is in line with good administration, as it not only relieves this service of much needless expense, but avoids inflicting hardships incident to arrest and detention.

In the case of practically every alien arrested there is a more or less important principle involved, and consideration is at all times had primarily of the mischief evidently sought to be remedied by Congress. In other words, quality rather than quantity is held to be the chief desideratum.

* * * * *

PROSECUTIONS.

* * * * *
 The following brief summary of criminal prosecutions and civil suits instituted for violations of either the Chinese exclusion or the immigration laws will be of special interest:

| Criminal. | Number of persons. | Number of indictments. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Indicted and awaiting trial July 1, 1912..... | 57 | 72 |
| Indicted during fiscal year 1913..... | 70 | 79 |
| Awaiting action by the grand jury, July 1, 1913..... | 3 | ..... |
| Total..... | 130 | 151 |
| Convictions during fiscal year 1913 (involving prison sentences aggregating 27 years 8 months and 12 days, and fines amounting to \$1,922, and bonds forfeited to the amount of \$1,200)..... | 35 | 43 |
| Acquittals, or indictments quashed..... | 13 | 15 |
| Deceased defendants under indictment..... | 1 | 1 |
| Awaiting trial under indictments..... | 182 | 92 |
| Awaiting action by the grand jury..... | 3 | ..... |
| Total..... | 134 | 151 |

¹Includes 4 defendants who were convicted or acquitted during the fiscal year 1913.

CIVIL SUITS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Pending July 1, 1912 (involving penalties aggregating \$76,000)..... | 3 |
| Instituted during fiscal year 1913 (involving penalties aggregating \$41,000)..... | 5 |
| Total | 8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Tried and verdicts rendered in favor defendants (involving penalties aggregating \$29,000)..... | 3 |
| Dismissed under instructions of Attorney General (involving penalties aggregating \$20,000)..... | 1 |
| Pending July 1, 1913 (involving penalties aggregating \$88,000)..... | 4 |

As will be seen from the foregoing, the usual success has attended the prosecution of offenders against the immigration and Chinese exclusion acts. There is no one phase of the work in this district which demands greater skill, perseverance, and intelligence than that which has for its object the collection of evidence in contemplated criminal proceedings. In the early history of the district the means employed by smugglers to evade detection were more or less crude. With time, however, their methods have undergone a marked change. It is a resourceful criminal indeed who can for long escape the just consequence of his evil doing. Many persons heretofore engaged in violating our laws have realized this, and noting the vigor of the prosecutions waged against the fraternity have turned their attention to pursuits which, if no less unlawful, at least possess the merit of being less dangerous. Those who remain among the ranks of the smugglers do so by virtue of refinement of methods, which to say the least makes their apprehension an interesting and it may be said fascinating study.

Prosecutions in this district are largely directed against persons in conspiracy to violate the laws. The evidence in such cases is usually a matter of slow development, often originating with some incident or circumstance apparently trivial and innocent in itself but significant and suggestive to the mind of the trained and experienced officer.

While the number of criminal convictions during the year just past has been slightly less than that of the year preceding, the results obtained have been highly satisfactory.

CHINESE TRANSITS.

The privilege of transit at border ports was granted 346 Chinese. This is a slight increase over the preceding year, due to the hardships attendant upon the continued unsettled conditions in Mexico. Transits to the number of 976 passed through this district into Mexico. It will be observed that the number of transits who passed into Mexico during the past year is more than double that of the preceding year. Of the 976 referred to, 646 proceeded to Lower California through Calexico, Cal.

The passing of Chinese transits into Lower California has been the subject of more or less discussion during the past year with both the bureau and the commissioner at San Francisco. Investigations so far conducted indicate that this movement is fostered by powerful financial interests having as their object the development of large tracts of land in Lower California. Events have proven also that a considerable number of such Chinese have sought the privilege with the purpose in view of ultimately effecting surreptitious entry into the United States. Investigations have likewise disclosed that the number of transits to Lower California during the past year has been greatly in excess of the demand for such labor, in consequence of which the unemployed, as the only alternative, are awaiting favorable opportunity clandestinely to enter this country. It is reasonably well established that no inconsiderable number of such Chinese have proceeded to Lower California under a misapprehension as to wages paid in that country. These have naturally become dissatisfied and have further augmented the numbers already referred to awaiting opportunity to secure illegal entry. Authentic advices have been received since the close of the year that from 2,000 to 5,000 additional Chinese are to be brought from Hongkong to Lower California.

It is apparent that a serious problem confronts our officers in the vicinity of Calexico, and that only by the most strenuous efforts may we hope successfully to cope with it. It is anticipated that a material strengthening of the force in that locality will be necessary before the close of the fiscal year 1914 by reason of the conditions described,

INVESTIGATIONS (CHINESE).

The following is a summary of investigations conducted in connection with Chinese matters other than those relating to deportation and criminal proceedings:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Departing laborers (provision for return)..... | 112 |
| Departing exempts..... | 112 |
| Departing natives..... | 67 |
| Returning and initial exempts..... | 105 |
| Returning natives..... | 60 |
| Departing laborers (no return provisions)..... | 55 |
| Duplicate certificates..... | 58 |
| Suspected alteration or wrongful possession of certificates of residence by holders..... | 106 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 104 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 779 |

* * * * *
 During the year the cases of 272 Chinese were considered by the courts or awaiting deportation by virtue of orders issued in the previous year; 59 of these were new cases. Of the total first mentioned 53 were discharged; 83 deported; 22 were awaiting deportation or disposition of their cases on appeal, and 114 were pending at the close of the year. Three hundred and forty-six Chinese were arrested under departmental warrant during the year, which number added to the 272 above mentioned makes a total of 618.

The benefits resultant from handling Chinese cases under departmental warrants have been far-reaching in their effect. It was formerly the custom of many Chinese to enter from Mexico without formality and deliberately court arrest, secure in the knowledge that a free trip to their native land would be the inevitable result. The effect of deporting aliens of this character to Pacific coast points in Mexico has, it is believed, gone a long way toward eradicating this evil. While the number of Chinese arrested during the past year has fallen off somewhat, as compared with the preceding year, it is undoubtedly a fact that of the number apprehended a larger proportion than ever before were desirous of effecting permanent lodgment in this country.

PENDING CASES.

Chinese deportation cases pending in the courts within this district number 114, of which 80 are in the western district of Texas. Progress has been made during the year in reducing the formerly congested calendars, * * * but the results still continue far from satisfactory. Administrative proceedings offer a partial remedy for this condition, but until such time as it is possible to remove all illegally resident Chinese by this means, regardless of length of residence, the law's delays will continue to afford a measure of protection to a class of aliens whose expulsion from the country should be accomplished in a summary manner.

CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that satisfactory progress has been made during the year toward breaking up the long standing practice whereby Chinese laborers possessed of valid certificates of residence seek to effect return at El Paso after a temporary sojourn abroad. During the year 478 Chinese, a majority of whom were of the class described, were checked out of El Paso to interior points of the United States, as compared with 647 for the preceding year. It is safe to say that practically all of those checked out of this district effected surreptitious entry from Mexico, but affirmative proof of such entry was lacking. This pernicious practice, forming as it does one of the principal sources of revenue of the smuggling ring, will doubtless continue, though never again in so flourishing a manner as obtained in the years when the only recourse was the commissioners' court. As repeatedly pointed out, Congress alone can remedy this condition. It is of interest to note in this connection that certificates of residence to the number of 93, as compared with 56 for the year previous, have been invalidated and canceled during the year, largely by reason of the departure and return of their holders without having first made proper provision.

GENERAL.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act continues one of the most difficult and perplexing problems met with on this border. The same general tactics described in preceding reports are followed by persons interested in assisting contraband Chinese to reach the interior of the United States, though, as suggested elsewhere in this report, there is a noticeable refinement in the methods employed by such persons, and their connection with the actual introduction of the Chinese is so remote that evidence justifying criminal prosecution is procured with increasing difficulty. The duties of inspectors within this district were never more exacting, and to locate and successfully overcome the obscure, unlawful influence at work requires energy, earnestness, and intelligence of the highest order.

The value of the automobile as a fairly safe and rapid means of transporting contraband Chinese from the border to interior points has been recognized by the smugglers, and the time is not far distant when the service on this border will be virtually powerless to cope with them unless it is equally progressive.

The smuggling of contraband Chinese by water continues a most vexing and difficult problem. There is every reason to believe that a considerable number of these are being landed at points along the Pacific coast. For a short period during the past year this service had at its disposal a small high-power launch which unfortunately was lost at sea. During the period when this vessel was in commission it is believed that the traffic was at a standstill, but since the loss of the *Elizabeth* persons engaged in smuggling by water have had almost full sway. The service can not satisfactorily handle this situation without proper equipment, and in order to keep pace with our needs no reasonable means to that end should be neglected.

Recommendations heretofore made looking to the purchase of automobiles, a suitable boat, and to an increase of the clerical force, the necessity for all of which has been conceded, are herewith renewed, and it is earnestly hoped that a way may be found which will render possible favorable action thereupon.

In concluding the writer wishes to specially commend the officers and employees within this jurisdiction for their loyal support. It is due to their zealous cooperation that the very gratifying results obtained in this district have been possible of attainment.

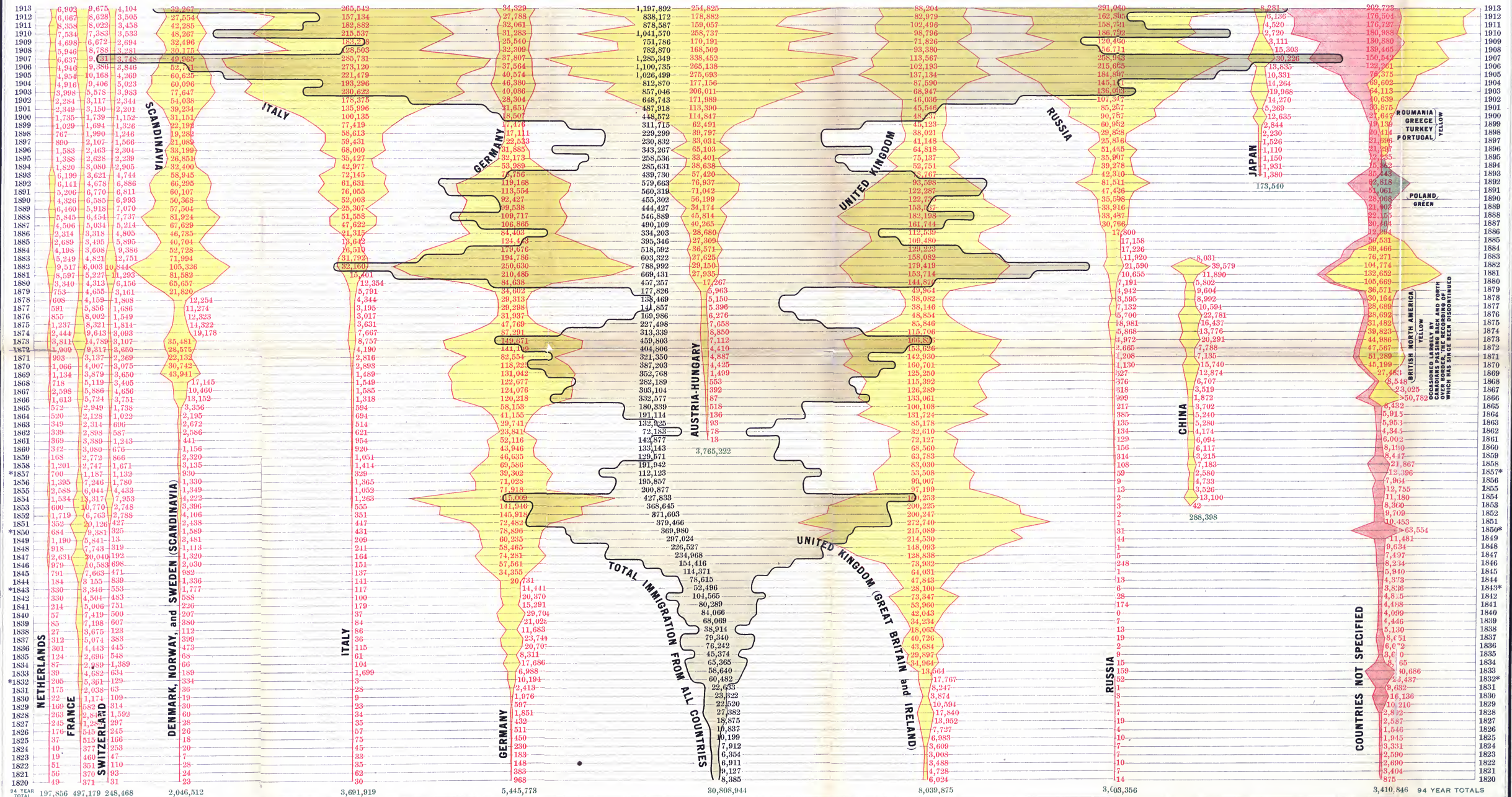
F. W. BERKSHIRE,
Supervising Inspector.

WIDTH REPRESENTS NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE:



* FIGURES DENOTING IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEARS 1832, 1843, 1850, AND 1857 REPRESENT RESPECTIVELY 15 MONTH, 9 MONTH, 15 MONTH, AND 6 MONTH PERIODS, WHILE 12 MONTH PERIODS FOR THOSE YEARS HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATED IN THE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES DURING THE PAST 94 YEARS



DECLASSIFIED LABEL BY CHARLES PASCHIO BACK AND FORTH WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN DISCONTINUED

COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED

Summary table at the bottom of the chart showing total immigration for each country and the grand total for all countries from 1832 to 1920.

APPENDIX IV

OPERATION OF THE PRESENT IMMIGRA-
TION LAW

OPERATION OF PRESENT IMMIGRATION LAW—A STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THE OPERATION OF THE PRESENT IMMIGRATION LAW PREPARED BY THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The present immigration law has but little effect in reducing or checking the great influx of aliens. In fact, it scarcely excludes any except those who are afflicted with serious mental or physical defects. Indeed, if it were not for the few debarred on these grounds, and the occasional contract laborer, anarchist, criminal, or immoral person turned back, the effect of the law would be almost negligible. Notwithstanding the mandatory provisions of the law, it has been difficult in the past to deport even when the aliens are mentally or physically defective. It has become customary for friends or philanthropic societies to appeal in behalf of rejected aliens, and in taking such appeals little or no consideration is given to the merits of the cases, the desire being in any event to land the alien. The endeavors of all parties concerned are frequently directed toward persuading the department that the boards of special inquiry (composed in each instance of three experienced immigrant inspectors, who personally examine and observe the aliens and their witnesses) and the public health surgeons (doctors of training and experience whose only interest, of course, is to perform their duty) are mistaken in their conclusions, and in the event of their failure to have the aliens landed writs of habeas corpus are sought in an effort to have the courts set aside the decision of the administrative officers.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 1,033,212 aliens applied for admission, of whom only 1.4 per cent were excluded for all causes. Present indications are that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, there will be approximately 1,375,000 applicants for admission and that the percentage of exclusions will not exceed that of the previous year. This great influx, composed largely of unskilled laborers, undoubtedly is due largely to the activities of ticket agents and others, who solicit and induce aliens to migrate.

Notwithstanding the small percentage of rejections, there are those who constantly criticize the Immigration Service on every conceivable ground, even to the extent of asserting that the law is being so enforced as to reduce the labor supply at a time when there is a great demand for labor, especially in connection with agricultural pursuits. Much of this criticism is not honest; such as is honest is usually based upon ignorance of the law and conditions. Thus those who say the farm-labor supply is being interfered with seem to assume that immigrants from southern and eastern Europe go on the farms, whereas practically none of them do, although they may have been farm laborers in their native countries. As a matter of fact, over 80 per cent of the immigrants of to-day come from southern and eastern Europe or western Asia, and very few of these have any intention of performing or could be induced to perform farm work in the United States, and in the main dependence must be had upon the 18 or 20 per cent from northern or western Europe for the farmers' labor supply, so far as it can be expected to come from overseas. What the bulk of these aliens do is either to enter unskilled city occupations or engage in common labor in manufacturing, mining, or construction work. As a matter of fact, our immigration is poorly assorted in the industrial sense, and unquestionably it is having a disastrous effect on American unskilled labor.

It being obvious that the existing law is not sufficient to meet the serious situation from an economic point of view, growing out of the fact that about 80 per cent of our immigration is composed of aliens belonging to races not of the same stock as the original settlers or the voluntary immigration previous to 25 years ago, it would seem to be incumbent upon Congress to adopt an immigration measure that will be sufficient.

The Burnett-Dillingham bill, passed at the last session of Congress, but vetoed by President Taft, was an excellent measure, not only in the improvements it would have effected in the administrative features of the law, but because it contained the illiteracy test, a provision that would have gone a long way toward reducing the economically undesirable portion of our immigration.

Although I was in favor of the illiteracy test (and undertook to indorse it in my last annual report), I am not at all sure it goes far enough in restricting immigration of the class against which it is especially directed. At any rate, I am clearly of

the opinion that the restriction of immigration of the physically, mentally, and morally unsound should be made more thorough, as has been repeatedly suggested in my annual reports. The physical standard for male aliens who are to do manual labor should be raised to approximate that enforced by the Army and Navy in securing recruits. It should also be possible for the United States authorities to exercise a wide discretion with regard to the admission or rejection of large numbers of aliens who, for reasons existing at the time of application or in the locality where the aliens propose to go, would be an undesirable addition to the population on economic grounds.

However, in my opinion, the best suggestion that has yet been made regarding the further restriction of immigration is that recently proposed as a substitute for the illiteracy test, although I can see no reason why the illiteracy test should not be placed in the law simultaneously with it. The suggestion in question is that the number of aliens of any nationality, exclusive of temporary visitors, admitted to the United States in any fiscal year should be required by law not to exceed 10 per cent of the number of persons of such nationality resident in the United States at the time the next preceding census was taken, but the minimum number of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year should be not less than 5,000. It is not contemplated that this provision shall apply to Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, or Cuba. Nationality under this plan would be determined by country of birth, and colonies and dependencies would be regarded as separate countries. If there had been admitted from any particular country its yearly quota, all aliens of that nationality thereafter applying would be rejected unless it should be shown that they were returning from a temporary visit, or were coming to join near relatives, or were members of clearly defined professional and business classes.

Analysis of the statistics of foreign population given in the last census and a comparison of the figures representing 10 per cent, respectively, of the various nationalities concerned with immigration statistics showing average annual immigration for the 10 years 1903 to 1912, inclusive, indicates some very interesting results that would flow from the adoption of this suggestion, and it is apparent that in the main the reduction in immigration that would be accomplished would be constituted of reductions from countries of southern and eastern Europe and western Asia. Thus under this plan 134,312 Italians could come annually, while the average number per year during the past decade has been 207,152; from Austria-Hungary, 167,053 could come, against an annual average for the past decade of 219,782; from Greece, 10,128, against 20,118; from Turkey in Europe, 5,000, against 10,832. On the other hand, 250,133 natives of Germany would be entitled to come annually, while the average annual immigration of such people during the past decade has been only 35,139; Denmark could send 18,165, compared with 6,971 that have been coming; and the United Kingdom would be allowed a maximum of 257,353, against 95,826.

After four and a half years' connection with the Immigration Service, I feel that, while of course somewhat more could be accomplished toward keeping out the undesirable if more money and more inspectors and doctors were available, no very considerable increase in rejections can be expected unless and until the law is materially improved and strengthened. I have been interested and somewhat amused to observe in the public press statements asserting or predicting that since the Immigration Service has been placed under the new Department of Labor the law will be much more rigidly enforced than heretofore—suggestions which usually carry an imputation of unfairness. The truth of the matter is that the maximum percentage of rejections possible under existing law is so small that, no matter what the desires of administrative officers might be, it is not possible materially to increase rejections. My term of service has covered three months of the new administration. I feel perfectly sure that the Secretary of Labor will administer the immigration law in a thorough and fair manner, and will wherever proper temper justice with mercy. In this connection it is interesting to note that the figures for the several months last past show that the percentage of rejections is lower than that shown for the same months of the previous year.

The Immigration Service is thoroughly and efficiently organized, and its employees quite generally are of a very high grade and will compare favorably with those in any other branch of the Government service, notwithstanding they are charged with the performance of very difficult duties, which involve the handling of human beings and the application to concrete cases, often of a very complicated nature, of the various provisions of the laws on immigration. It has indeed been a great pleasure to me to be associated as commissioner general with an organization of such excellence, the personnel of which I have learned to respect and honor for their sterling qualities.

DANL. J. KEEFE.

INDEX.

| | Page. | | Page. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| A dmission of aliens under bond..... | 8, 114 | Contract laborers, discussion of subject..... | 16 |
| A dmitted aliens, statement relative to..... | 3 | rejected at ports..... | 4, 7 |
| statistics relating to, and departed..... | 37-148 | deported after entry..... | 110 |
| A dmitting decision, appeals from..... | 8 | C riminals, law inadequate to reach..... | 5, 6 |
| A ge, admitted immigrants..... | 6, 46 | rejected at ports..... | 7 |
| admitted nonimmigrants..... | 94 | deported after entry..... | 110 |
| emigrants, departing..... | 48 | C ountries whence immigrants came..... | 8, 40 |
| nonemigrants, departing..... | 96 | C ountry, last permanent residence admitted | |
| A laska, report of officer in charge..... | 242 | aliens..... | 52 |
| A liens, immigrant, admitted..... | 3, 5, 7, 38, 58, 64, 78 | future permanent residence departed emi- | |
| assisted to migrate..... | 17 | grants..... | 55 |
| Chinese..... | 22 | D ebarred, at ports..... | 3, 7, 38 |
| debarred at ports of entry..... | 3, 7, 38 | races and causes..... | 106 |
| deported after entry..... | 4, 7, 110 | totals since 1892..... | 108 |
| distribution of, discussed..... | 19, 151 | D ecrease or increase in population by immi- | |
| emigrants departed..... | 48, 55, 61, 70, 84 | gration..... | 39, 40, 42 |
| induced to migrate..... | 17 | D eported, aliens in United States in viola- | |
| Japanese..... | 19 | tion of law..... | 4, 7 |
| (See also Nonimmigrant; Emigrant; and | | countries to which, by races and causes.. | 110-113 |
| Nonemigrant.) | | D eserting seamen, by ports..... | 116 |
| A narchists..... | 5, 6 | D estination, by States, of admitted immi- | |
| A ppeals, to department..... | 8, 114 | grants..... | 43 |
| causes of debarment..... | 114 | relative or friend..... | 47 |
| A pplication for landing on bond..... | 8 | D iseased aliens, debarred..... | 4, 7, 106 |
| causes of debarment..... | 114 | deported after entry..... | 110 |
| A ppropriation, amount of, for fiscal year..... | 4 | D istribution of immigration..... | 19, 43, 151 |
| discussed and compared with head tax col- | | D istricts, reports of officers in charge of. 29, 165-255 | |
| lected..... | 30-32 | E migrant aliens departed, during specified | |
| A ssisted aliens..... | 17 | periods, by races and sex..... | 93 |
| B altimore, new station proposed..... | 199 | countries intended residence, by races.... | 55 |
| B ond, application for landing on..... | 8 | occupation and race..... | 70 |
| B oston, proposed new station at..... | 34, 178 | occupation and State of last residence.... | 84 |
| C harleston, new station at..... | 34 | sex, age, length of residence, etc..... | 48 |
| C hinese immigration: | | States of last residence, by races..... | 61 |
| admission, by classes, since 1907..... | 142 | E pileptics, debarred..... | 7, 106 |
| by classes and ports, this year..... | 143 | deported after entry..... | 110 |
| appeals from excluding decisions..... | 24, 144 | E xcluded classes, aliens deported after entry | |
| applications of residents for preinvestiga- | | as members of..... | 8, 110, 112 |
| tion..... | 144 | E xcluded. (See Debarred.) | |
| arrested as unlawfully in United States.. | 24, | E xpelled. (See Deported.) | |
| 145-147 | | F avus, debarred as afflicted with..... | 106 |
| citizens of Chinese race admitted..... | 23, 144 | F inancial condition of admitted aliens..... | 6, 7, 47 |
| exempts admitted..... | 23, 143 | F ines for bringing diseased aliens..... | 9 |
| miscellaneous transactions, by ports..... | 148 | F orce, necessity for additional..... | 4 |
| reports from principal ports of entry and | | F oreign contiguous territory, residents of, re- | |
| districts..... | 176, 213, 231, 236-240, 248 | fused temporary admission..... | 109 |
| seamen..... | 26, 28 | G alveston, new station..... | 34, 206 |
| transits..... | 25, 148, 189, 238, 253 | H awaii, report of officer in charge at Hono- | |
| C itizens, table showing arrivals and depart- | | lulu..... | 247-250 |
| ures..... | 130-133 | table showing details relative to Japanese | |
| C ommissioners and inspectors in charge, re- | | arrivals in..... | 140 |
| ports of..... | 29, 165-255 | H ead tax..... | 30, 117 |
| C onjugal condition of admitted aliens..... | 50 | H indus..... | 228, 240 |
| C ontagious diseases, aliens rejected afflicted | | H ospital treatment, of diseased aliens..... | 10-15 |
| with..... | 7, 106 | cases at Baltimore..... | 12, 195 |
| aliens afflicted with, deported after entry.. | 110 | Boston..... | 13 |

| | Page. | | Page. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hospital treatment—Continued. | | Philadelphia station | 35, 193 |
| cases at Galveston | 14 | Philippine Islands, aliens admitted to | 39, 60 |
| New Orleans | 14 | nonimmigrant aliens admitted to | 94, 98 |
| New York | 12, 184 | Physically defective aliens rejected | 7, 9, 107 |
| Philadelphia | 13, 191 | Polygamists, debarred at ports | 107 |
| San Francisco | 14, 241 | Population: | |
| Seattle | 14, 224 | increase or decrease by immigration, by | |
| Idiots, debarred | 7, 106 | months | 39 |
| Imbeciles, debarred | 7, 106 | by countries, whence came | 40 |
| Immigrant aliens admitted during specified | | by races | 42 |
| periods | 92 | Porto Rico, report of commissioner at San | |
| Immigrant fund | 30, 117 | Juan | 243-246 |
| Immigration, comparison with other years .. | 6 | Procurers, debarred at ports | 7, 107 |
| comparison by races | 104 | deported after entry | 8, 110 |
| sources of | 8 | Prostitutes, debarred at ports | 7, 107 |
| totals since 1820 | 105 | deported after entry | 8, 110 |
| (See also Aliens.) | | Public charges, debarred as likely to be- | |
| Immigration stations | 34, | come | 3, 7, 15, 106 |
| 178, 184, 193, 199, 202, 206, 225 | | deported as | 4, 8, 16, 110 |
| Immoral classes. (See Procurers and Prosti- | | Public Health surgeons, necessity for addi- | |
| tutes.) | | tional | 5, 9 |
| Increase or decrease in population by immi- | | Races, admitted aliens | 42, 46, 52, 55 |
| gration | 39, 40, 42 | departed aliens | 55, 61, 70, 93 |
| Induced immigration | 17 | Rejected. (See Debarred.) | |
| Information, Division of, report of Chief | 149 | Reports of officers in charge of districts .. | 29, 165-255 |
| Inspection, aliens deported as entering with- | | Residence, countries of last permanent, of | |
| out | 8 | aliens admitted | 52 |
| Inspectors in charge and commissioners, re- | | future intended, of emigrant aliens departed .. | 55 |
| ports of | 29, 165-255 | future, of nonimmigrant aliens admitted .. | 97 |
| Insane, debarred | 7, 106 | future permanent, of aliens admitted and | |
| deported after entry | 110 | last of, departed | 43 |
| Japan, report of Government of, on immigra- | | States of future intended, of admitted | |
| tion to United States | 137 | aliens, giving races and occupations .. | 58, 76 |
| Japanese, discussion of immigration of | 19 | States of last permanent, of emigrant aliens | |
| admissions, rejections, etc. | 136 | departed, giving races and occupations .. | 61, 84 |
| effect of immigration on population | 136 | Seamen, deserting, by ports | 116 |
| occupations of, admitted | 137 | general discussion of subject | 26 |
| reports of officers at ports | 229, 239, 247, 251 | Sex, admitted aliens | 6, 7, 46 |
| seamen | 27 | emigrant aliens departing | 48, 93 |
| various details concerning those admitted .. | 138, 140 | nonemigrant aliens departing | 96 |
| Keefe, Daniel J., former Commissioner Gen- | | Smuggling, reports of officers regarding | 203, |
| eral of Immigration | 3 | 227, 251 | |
| statement on operation of present law | 259 | States, of future residence of admitted aliens .. | 43, |
| Lascar seamen | 27 | 58, 76 | |
| Literacy, immigrant aliens admitted | 6, 7, 46 | of last permanent residence of emigrant | |
| Mentally defective aliens, debarred | 9, 107 | aliens departing, giving races and oc- | |
| deported after entry | 110 | cupations | 61, 84 |
| Money possessed by admitted aliens | 7, 47 | Stations, new | 34 |
| Naturalization, new Bureau of | 18 | reports of officers in charge regarding | 165, |
| New Orleans, new station at | 34, 202 | 178, 184, 193, 199, 202, 206, 225 | |
| Nonemigrants departed, sex, age, race, etc. .. | 96, 101 | Statistical tables | 37-148 |
| Nonimmigrants admitted, sex, age, race, etc. .. | 94, 97 | Stowaways, arriving, by ports | 116 |
| Occupations: | | reports concerning | 179, 196, 200, 203, 226 |
| admitted aliens, by races | 64 | Tables, statistical | 37-148 |
| by State intended residence | 76 | Trachoma, aliens debarred as afflicted with .. | 106 |
| admitted and departed aliens | 6, 44 | aliens deported after admission | 110 |
| emigrant aliens departed, by races | 70 | Transits, Chinese | 25, 148, 189, 238, 253 |
| by States last permanent residence | 84 | Transportation. (See Passage.) | |
| Passage, that of admitted aliens paid by | 7, 47 | Tuberculosis, aliens debarred as afflicted with .. | 106 |
| Passengers departed, this year | 118 | aliens deported after entry | 110 |
| since 1890 | 134 | “White-slave” traffic, aliens debarred | 107 |
| Paupers, debarred at ports | 15, 106 | aliens deported | 110 |
| | | reports of officers in charge of districts .. | 192, |
| | | 193, 198, 204, 209, 213, 220, 231, 240, 246 | |